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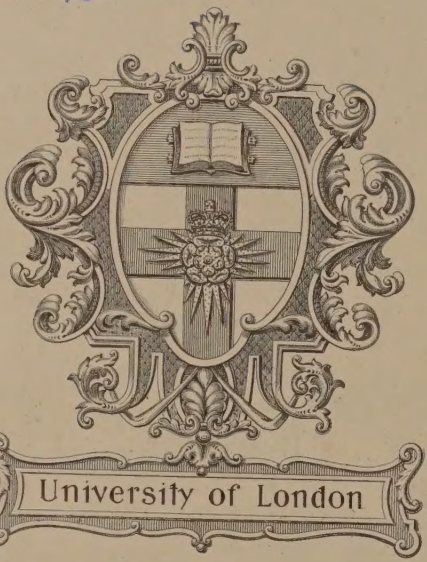

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES.

—(23.)—

LUNACY; LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND); LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

8 *February* —— 10 *August* 1870.

VOL. XXXIV.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1870.

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the* [illegible] *of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

LUNACY:

[illegible]0. Twenty-fourth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND):

[illegible]2.] Nineteenth Report on the District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; with Appendices - - - - 287

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[illegible].] Twelfth Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland - - - - - - - - 457

LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *July* 1870.

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, CHAIRMAN;
FRANCIS BARLOW, ESQ.;
COLONEL H. M. CLIFFORD;
HONOURABLE DUDLEY F. FORTESCUE, M.P.;
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Secretary—C. P. PHILLIPS, ESQ.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31st March 1870.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

The following summary shows, according to the returns made to this office, the number and distribution of all lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales, on the 1st of January 1870, exclusive of 214 lunatics so found by inquisition and residing with their committees :

	Private.			Pauper.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	130	129	259	12,800	14,921	27,721	12,930	15,050	27,980
In Registered Hospitals -	987	982	1,969	196	204	400	1,183	1,186	2,369
In Licensed Houses - -	1,696	1,448	3,144	645	1,115	1,760	2,341	2,563	4,904
In Naval and Military Hospitals - - - -	198	–	198	–	–	–	198	–	198
In Criminal Asylum - -	287	67	354	89	19	108	376	86	462
Private Single Patients -	144	212	356	–	–	–	144	212	356
In Workhouses - -	–	–	–	4,965	6,393	11,358	4,965	6,393	11,358
Out-door Paupers - -	–	–	–	2,995	4,091	7,086	2,995	4,091	7,086
Total - -	3,442	2,838	6,280	21,690	26,743	48,433	25,132	29,581	54,713

In the foregoing summary all patients not paupers within the statutory definition, viz., "maintained wholly or in part by, or chargeable to, any parish, union, county, or borough," are technically included in the private class.

This is to borne in mind, more especially as regards the military and naval hospitals and the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, wherein all but 108 of the patients in the last named are maintained by the State.

The summary shows a total increase in the number of insane persons of all classes on the 1st of January 1870, as compared with the 1st of January 1869 (*see* Table 1 next page), of 1,536, of which number the following is an analysis:

The number of private patients during the interval in question has increased in county and borough asylums by 34, in registered hospitals by 30, in licensed houses by 21, and in private charge as "single patients" by 32; while in naval and military hospitals they have decreased by 11; the result being a net increase of 106 in patients of the private class.

The pauper patients have increased in county and borough asylums by 1,079, in licensed houses by 87, in workhouses by 177, and as out-door paupers by 99; while in registered hospitals they have decreased by 13. The result being a total increase in the pauper class of 1,429 patients. The criminal patients on the books of the Broadmoor Asylum were more in number by one on the 1st of January 1870, than at the corresponding date in 1869.

Statistical Tables.

In the following pages will be found, in similar form to those introduced into last year's Report, tables showing the number and distribution of the insane of all classes on the 1st of January in every year since 1859; their proportion to the population, the numbers and distribution of those detained under "orders and certificates;" the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the latter in each year; together with the per-centage of the recoveries and deaths. Tables have also been inserted, showing the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers, and the per-centage of the former placed in asylums, in workhouses, and resident with their relatives or others.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859–1870, inclusive.

On 1st January	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In Naval and Military Hospitals.	In Work-houses.	Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		In Broad-moor Criminal Asylum.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total Number.	
1859 -	227	15,617	1,639	216	1,287	1,264	1,541	924	164	7,963	122	5,798	4,980	31,782	–	36,762
1860 -	227	17,209	1,616	233	1,342	602	1,606	750	157	8,219	117	5,980	5,065	32,993	–	38,058
1861 -	212	18,380	1,739	258	1,380	573	1,638	512	174	8,543	123	6,115	5,266	34,381	–	39,647
1862 -	267	19,387	1,752	262	1,437	695	1,656	605	162	8,603	146	6,157	5,420	35,709	–	41,129
1863 -	259	20,314	1,797	306	1,448	826	1,705	552	145	9,208	153	6,405	5,507	37,611	–	43,118
1864 -	231	21,300	1,780	348	1,479	843	1,685	448	176	9,710	159	6,541	5,510	39,190	95	44,795
1865 -	208	22,077	1,815	363	1,485	870	1,669	453	176	9,756	212	6,557	5,565	40,076	309	45,950
1866 -	229	23,414	1,885	380	1,535	897	1,627	304	176	9,973	227	6,580	5,679	41,548	421	47,648
1867 -	216	24,374	1,844	374	1,580	914	1,650	336	190	10,307	223	6,638	5,703	42,943	440	49,086
1868 -	219	25,461	1,869	412	1,555	991	1,599	499	182	10,684	274	6,829	5,698	44,876	426	51,000
1869 -	225	26,642	1,939	413	1,662	1,020	1,461	653	209	11,181	324	6,987	5,820	46,896	461	53,177
1870 -	259	27,721	1,969	400	1,666	1,034	1,478	726	198	11,358	356	7,086	5,926	48,325	462	54,713

TABLE II.—The ratio per 1,000 of the Total Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, to the Population, in each Year from 1859–1870, both inclusive.

YEAR.	*Population.	Total Number of Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January.	Ratio per 1,000 to the Population.
1859	19,686,701	36,762	1·86
1860	19,902,713	38,058	1·91
1861	20,119,314	39,647	1·97
1862	20,336,467	41,129	2·02
1863	20,554,137	43,118	2·09
1864	20,772,308	44,795	2·15
1865	20,990,946	45,950	2·18
1866	21,210,020	47,648	2·24
1867	21,429,508	49,086	2·29
1868	21,649,377	51,000	2·35
1869	21,869,607	53,177	2·43
1870	22,090,163	54,713	2·47

* The Population for each year in this column is taken from the Annual Report of the Registrar General, and is applicable to the middle of the year.

TABLE III.—Showing the Number of Patients in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c. &c., on the 1st of January in each Year; and the Daily Average Number Resident in each Year.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st January in each Year.

	YEAR.										
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
County and Borough Asylums	15,844	17,436	18,592	19,654	20,573	21,531	22,285	23,643	24,590	25,680	26,867
Registered Hospitals	1,855	1,849	1,997	2,014	2,103	2,128	2,178	2,265	2,218	2,281	2,349
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	2,551	1,944	1,953	2,132	2,274	2,322	2,355	2,432	2,494	2,546	2,681
Provincial Licensed Houses	2,465	2,356	2,150	2,261	2,257	2,133	2,122	1,931	1,986	2,098	2,114
Naval and Military Hospitals	164	157	174	162	145	176	176	176	190	182	209
Criminal Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	95	309	421	440	426	461
Private Single Patients	122	117	123	146	153	159	212	227	223	274	324
TOTALS	23,001	23,859	24,989	26,369	27,505	28,544	29,637	31,095	32,141	33,487	35,005

TABLE III.—*continued.*—Number of Patients in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c.

ADMITTED each Year (including those Re-admitted and Transferred).

	YEAR.										
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
County and Borough Asylums	6,228	6,629	6,268	6,145	6,212	6,570	7,468	6,889	7,406	7,870	8,115
Registered Hospitals	791	867	835	830	746	831	776	768	815	817	871
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	1,105	812	958	1,005	809	873	942	1,196	1,125	973	862
Provincial Licensed Houses	928	873	814	786	762	681	837	866	853	961	967
Naval and Military Hospitals	226	281	369	251	223	184	183	209	215	229	198
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	99	228	135	43	75	190	32
Private Single Patients	32	50	85	61	63	106	83	80	142	173	149
TOTALS	9,310	9,512	9,329	9,078	8,914	9,473	10,424	10,051	10,631	11,213	11,194

TOTAL Number under Treatment in each Year.

County and Borough Asylums	22,072	24,065	24,860	25,799	26,785	28,101	29,753	30,532	31,996	33,550	34,982
Registered Hospitals	2,646	2,716	2,832	2,844	2,849	2,959	2,954	3,033	3,033	3,098	3,220
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	3,656	2,756	2,911	3,137	3,083	3,195	3,297	3,628	3,619	3,519	3,543
Provincial Licensed Houses	3,393	3,229	2,964	3,047	3,019	2,814	2,959	2,797	2,839	3,059	3,081
Naval and Military Hospitals	390	438	543	413	368	360	359	385	405	411	407
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	99	323	444	464	515	616	493
Private Single Patients	154	167	208	207	216	265	295	307	365	447	473
TOTALS	32,311	33,371	34,318	35,447	36,419	38,017	40,061	41,146	42,772	44,700	46,199

DISCHARGED each Year as Recovered.

County and Borough Asylums	2,120	2,032	2,220	2,414	2,294	2,438	2,530	2,460	2,680	2,841	2,899
Registered Hospitals	369	312	361	313	298	300	289	374	307	300	320
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	354	250	271	300	259	270	217	284	239	234	209
Provincial Licensed Houses	365	293	258	254	252	201	205	294	291	275	289
Naval and Military Hospitals	57	65	67	53	40	36	31	11	48	35	63
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	1	7	10	6	7	8	6
Private Single Patients	5	2	5	8	6	4	8	10	9	14	15
TOTALS	3,270	2,954	3,182	3,342	3,150	3,256	3,290	3,439	3,581	3,707	3,801

TABLE III.—*continued.*—Number of Patients in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c.

DISCHARGED each Year as not Recovered, including those Transferred.

	YEAR.										
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
County and Borough Asylums	804	1,246	869	760	748	793	1,063	894	954	1,161	1,036
Registered Hospitals	306	283	308	270	254	333	224	264	253	272	318
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	1,072	339	295	317	306	316	379	517	535	345	373
Provincial Licensed Houses	490	595	296	381	470	341	666	325	288	459	357
Naval and Military Hospitals	153	174	294	199	132	129	131	169	156	148	123
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	72	140	11
Private Single Patients	25	34	48	36	45	38	52	60	69	92	86
TOTALS	2,850	2,671	2,110	1,963	1,958	1,950	2,515	2,229	2,327	2,617	2,304

DIED each Year.

County and Borough Asylums	1,712	2,195	2,117	2,052	2,192	2,585	2,517	2,588	2,682	2,681	3,067
Registered Hospitals	122	124	149	158	169	148	176	177	192	174	213
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	286	214	213	246	196	254	269	333	299	258	261
Provincial Licensed Houses	182	191	149	155	164	150	157	192	162	211	231
Naval and Military Hospitals	23	25	20	16	20	19	21	15	19	19	23
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	18	10	7	14
Private Single Patients	7	8	9	10	6	11	8	14	13	17	16
TOTALS	2,332	2,757	2,657	2,637	2,747	3,174	3,161	3,337	3,377	3,367	3,825

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER Resident each Year.

County and Borough Asylums	16,704	18,054	19,192	20,204	21,027	22,038	22,984	24,049	25,153	26,412	27,464
Registered Hospitals	1,869	1,923	2,018	2,077	2,131	2,148	2,204	2,222	2,240	2,313	2,334
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	2,304	1,938	2,009	2,220	2,294	2,327	2,378	2,436	2,545	2,651	2,692
Provincial Licensed Houses	2,394	2,232	2,198	2,179	2,212	2,091	1,974	1,975	2,004	2,116	2,170
Naval and Military Hospitals	165	170	175	159	172	185	187	187	199	205	207
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	209	395	426	433	441	462
Private Single Patients	119	120	134	149	156	185	219	225	248	299	340
TOTALS	23,555	24,437	25,726	26,988	27,992	29,183	30,341	31,520	32,822	34,437	35,669

TABLE IV.—Showing the Proportion of stated Recoveries to the Admissions in each Year.

	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.											Averages.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
County and Borough Asylums - -	34·04	30·65	35·42	39·28	36·93	37·11	33·88	35·71	36·19	36·10	35·72	35·55
Registered Hospitals -	46·65	35·99	43·23	37·71	39·95	36·10	37·24	48·70	37·67	36·72	36·74	39·70
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - -	32·04	30·79	28·29	29·85	32·01	30·93	23·04	23·75	21·24	24·05	24·24	27·29
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	39·33	33·56	31·70	32·32	33·07	29·52	24·49	33·95	34·11	28·62	29·88	31·87
Naval and Military Hospitals - -	25·22	23·13	18·16	21·12	17·94	19·56	16·94	5·26	22·33	15·28	31·82	19·70
Criminal Asylum -	–	–	–	–	1·01	3·07	7·41	13·95	9·33	4·21	18·75	8·24
Private Single Patients	15·63	4 00	5·88	13·11	9·52	3·77	9 64	12·50	6·34	8·09	10·06	8·96
Proportion per cent. of the aggregate Number of Recoveries to the aggregate Number of Admissions.	35·12	31·06	34·11	36·81	35·34	34·37	31·56	34·22	33·68	33·06	33·95	33·93

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident in each Year.

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.											Averages.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
County and Borough Asylums - -	10·25	12·16	11·03	10·16	10·42	11·73	10·95	10·76	10·66	10·15	11·16	10·85
Registered Hospitals -	6·53	6·45	7·38	7·61	7·93	6·89	7·99	7·97	8·57	7·52	9·12	7·63
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - -	12·41	11·04	10·60	11·68	8·54	10·91	11·31	13·67	11·75	9·73	9·69	10·97
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	7·60	8·56	6·78	7·11	7·41	7·17	7·95	9·72	8·08	9·97	10·64	8·27
Naval and Military Hospitals - -	13·94	14 71	11·43	10·06	11·63	10·27	11·23	8·02	9·55	9·27	11·11	11·02
Criminal Asylum -	–	–	–	–	–	3·35	3·29	4·23	2·31	1·59	3·03	2·96
Private Single Patients	5·88	6·66	6·72	6·71	3·85	5·95	3·65	6·22	5·24	5·69	4·70	5·57
Proportion per cent. of the aggregate Number of Deaths to the aggregate Daily Number Resident -	9·90	11·28	10·33	9·77	9·81	10·88	10·42	10·59	10·29	9·78	10·72	10·34

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Total Number under Treatment in each Year.

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.										Averages.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
County and Borough Asylums - -	7·76	9·12	8·52	7·95	8·18	9·20	8·46	8·48	8·38	7·99	8·76	8·43
Registered Hospitals -	4·61	4·57	5·26	5·56	5·93	5·00	5·96	5·84	6·33	5·62	6·61	5·57
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - -	7·82	7·76	7·32	7·84	6·36	7·95	8·16	9·18	8·26	7·33	7·36	7·75
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	5·36	5·92	5·03	5·09	5·43	5·33	5·31	6·86	5·71	6·90	7·49	5·85
Naval and Military Hospitals - -	5·90	5·71	3·68	3·87	5·43	5·28	5·85	3·90	4·69	4·62	5·65	4·96
Criminal Asylum -	—	—	—	—	—	2·17	2·93	3·88	1·94	1·14	2·84	2·48
Private Single Patients	4·55	4·79	4·33	4·83	2·78	4·15	2·71	4·56	3·56	3·80	3·38	3·95
Proportion per cent. of the Aggregate Number of Deaths to the Aggregate Number under Treatment -	7·22	8·26	7·74	7·44	7·54	8·35	7·89	8·11	7·90	7·53	8·28	7·84

The calculations relating to the principal establishments and the whole aggregate contained in the two preceding Tables are, for more convenient reference, arranged below in parallel columns.

TABLE VII.—Showing in juxtaposition the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident, and to the Total Number under Treatment, for each Year.

Year.	Aggregate of Asylums, Hospitals, &c. &c.		County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.
1859 - -	9·90	7·22	10·25	7·76	6·53	4 61	12·41	7·82	7·60	5·36
1860 - -	11·28	8·26	12·16	9·12	6·45	4·57	11·04	7·76	8·56	5·92
1861 - -	10·33	7·74	11·03	8·52	7·38	5·26	10·60	7·32	6·78	5·03
1862 - -	9·77	7 44	10·16	7·95	7·61	5·56	11·08	7·84	7·11	5·09
1863 - -	9·81	7·54	10·42	8·18	7·93	5·93	8·54	6·36	7·41	5·43
1864 - -	10·88	8·35	11·73	9·20	6·89	5·00	10·91	7·95	7·17	5·33
1865 - -	10·42	7·89	10·95	8·46	7·99	5·96	11·31	8·16	7·95	5·31
1866 - -	10·59	8·11	10·76	8·48	7·97	5·84	13·67	9·18	9·72	6·86
1867 - -	10·29	7·90	10·66	8·38	8·57	6·33	11·75	8·26	8·08	5·71
1868 - -	9·78	7·53	10·15	7·99	7·52	5 62	9·73	7·33	9·97	6·90
1869 - -	10·72	8·28	11·16	8·76	9·12	6·61	9·69	7·36	10·64	7·49
Averages -	10·34	7·84	10·85	8·43	7·63	5·57	10·97	7·75	8·27	5·85

TABLE VIII.—The Per-Centage of the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, to the Total Number of Paupers of all Classes, in the Years 1859–1870 inclusive.

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January.	Per Centage of Pauper Lunatics, &c., to Paupers.
1859	867,543	31,782	3·66
1860	850,896	32,993	3·87
1861	891,868	34,381	3·85
1862	946,166	35,709	3·77
1863	1,142,624	37,611	3·29
1864	1,011,753	39,190	3·87
1865	974,772	40,076	4·11
1866	924,813	41,548	4·49
1867	963,200	42,943	4·45
1868	1,040,103	44,876	4·31
1869	1,046,103	46,896	4·48
1870	1,083,532	48,325	4·46

Lastly, Table IX. shows the distribution of pauper lunatics upon the 1st January in each year:

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of the PAUPER LUNATICS on 1st January in each Year.

Pauper Lunatics on 1st January.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion per Cent. of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, &c.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,782	18,021	7,963	5,798	56·70	25·06	18·24
1860	32,993	18,794	8,219	5,980	56 96	24·91	18·13
1861	34,381	19,723	8,543	6,115	57·37	24·85	17·78
1862	35,709	20,949	8,603	6,157	58·67	24 09	17 24
1863	37,611	21,998	9,208	6,405	58·49	24·48	17·03
1864	39,190	22,939	9,710	6,541	58·53	24·78	16·69
1865	40,076	23,763	9,756	6.557	59·30	24·34	16·36
1866	41,548	24,995	9,973	6,580	60·16	24 00	15·84
1867	42,943	25,998	10,307	6,638	60·54	24·00	15·46
1868	44,876	27,363	10,684	6,829	60 97	23·81	15·22
1869	46,896	28.728	11,181	6.987	61·26	23·84	14·90
1870	48,325	29,881	11,358	7,086	61·83	23·50	14·66

Numbers of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. (Appendix A.)

Appendix A., annexed to this Report, sets forth, in the usual tabular form, the number and class of insane persons in the several asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses, on the 1st of January 1870, together with the admissions, discharges, recoveries, and deaths which have taken place therein during the past year. Columns have now for the first time been introduced, showing, of the total admissions, the number of re-admissions and of transfers not included in the re-admissions. The proportion varies considerably in the different asylums; but it will be observed that, of the total number of 11,045 admissions, 1,429, or 12·93 per cent., were re-admissions, namely, patients who had, at some time previously, been under treatment in the particular asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses in which they again became resident during the year 1869.

Deducting the re-admissions, and the 577 transfers not included therein, from the total admissions of the year, it will be seen that the number of first admissions of the year 1869 have been 9039.

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

The new licenses granted, licenses expired, and changes of proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

Average Weekly cost in Asylums and Hospitals. (Appendices C. and D.)

In Appendices C. and D. will be found statements of the weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in the several county and borough asylums and hospitals. The total weekly cost per head averaged in the county asylums 9 *s.* 5 *d.*

County and Borough Asylums.

Reports by Commissioners.

Appendix (E.) contains copies of the entries made by the Commissioners on their visits to the several county and borough asylums during the year 1869. The reports, the result of very minute and careful inspection, show on the whole that good progress continues to be made in the mode of managing these large and daily increasing institutions; and although in some instances it has been our duty to comment on shortcomings and cases of neglect, we have generally been able to bear testimony to the skill and zeal evinced by the medical superintendents in the execution of their very grave and difficult duties. The amount of responsibility thrown upon these gentlemen varies considerably in different counties, but in the majority of cases the committees of visitors wisely entrust them with very extensive powers.

There

There are still asylums where the medical staff is not sufficient to render it practically possible that recent and curable cases should receive the amount of individual and personal care necessary for their treatment and restoration, and where also from the same cause due supervision cannot be exercised over the attendants and nurses. This last most important subject will be fully dealt with elsewhere, and we regret that we shall have to describe several acts of violence committed by attendants in county asylums, which in three instances were followed by fatal results, but in only one of which, although careful inquiries were instituted, such evidence was obtained as would justify criminal proceedings. County and Borough Asylums.

Owing to the adoption in many asylums of the recommendation made in our last Report for the careful personal examination of patients immediately on their admission, one element of uncertainty in such cases has been removed, and in two of the instances above referred to, no doubt existed that the fatal injuries had been inflicted after the patients had been received into the asylum.

We now proceed to report what has been done during the past year to improve the accommodation for pauper lunatics, which, in some counties, is still insufficient to meet the increasing requirements of the population. We shall also notice as each asylum comes under review such other special matters as may have occurred in connection with it.

The proposed additions at the Three Counties' Asylum near Hitchin, which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1868, have hitherto been delayed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient water. Great inconvenience had for some time past been experienced from this cause, and the visitors wisely refrained from adding to the asylum population until the possibility of obtaining an abundant supply was determined. It was only after much delay, and boring to a depth of many hundred feet, that the difficulty has been overcome. The new building will now be commenced at once, and the visitors have resolved at the same time to construct a second dining-hall for male patients, similar to the one already sanctioned in the female division. Beds, Herts, and Hunts.

Plans for this purpose have been approved. It was our wish that the visitors should have constructed one large central hall in lieu of the two they propose to build, but we were unable to induce them to adopt this view.

The committee of visitors of the Bucks Asylum have recently purchased a very eligible piece of land, amounting Bucks.

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Bucks.

to upwards of 25 acres, for the sum of 2,703 *l.*, or at the rate of 108 *l.* per acre. This addition was much needed, as the original estate amounted to no more than 27 acres, and there has been a very large increase in the number of patients, the majority of whom are of the agricultural class.

Carmarthen.

The necessity for increased accommodation at the Carmarthen Asylum being already urgent, the visitors have recently submitted plans for additional wings, which will provide 52 beds in each division, at an estimated cost of 62 *l.* per patient. When opened in January 1866, the building was not complete, two receding wings which formed part of the original design having been omitted. The proposed additions will occupy the position of these wings, but the internal arrangements will be so far different as to provide for a larger number of patients than was originally proposed.

Great inconvenience has been experienced here, owing to culpable negligence on the part of the architect during the progress of the building, which was given up by the contractor in such a discreditable condition that very heavy expenses will have to be incurred in the repairs already become everywhere necessary.

Case of Rees Price.

A case of death from fractured ribs occurred at this asylum on the 8th of January, which formed the subject of a long and minute inquiry by two members of the Board, and we have thought it right to publish (Appendix F.) the report made by them on that occasion as an illustration of the extreme difficulty of obtaining direct and satisfactory proof in cases of this description.

In addition to nine patients who were inmates of the ward occupied by the deceased, the Commissioners examined on oath every person under whose charge he had been, in the workhouse, or during his removal to the asylum, or whilst an inmate there, but they failed to obtain such evidence as would in their opinion have justified a prosecution. They had themselves, however, not the slightest doubt that the injuries had been inflicted by an attendant in the asylum, on the morning after the patient's admission; and they were of opinion that there had been very great want of vigilance and attention on the part of the medical officers.

It will be seen from the report, that in this case the deceased, a feeble, blind, and paralysed old man, was admitted without any proper examination of his person, by either

of

of the medical officers, was sent into the ward at once with no special directions in regard to his treatment, and was not again seen until the following day. He was then found bruised and cut on the head and hand, and a difficulty of breathing was observed, but no personal examination was made; and although the difficulty of breathing continued to increase until death ensued on the eighth day, and it was admitted by both medical officers that broken ribs were suspected, no effort was made to ascertain the truth, and the patient was left without any surgical appliances, or medical treatment suitable to his injuries. County and Borough Asylums. Carmarthen Asylum. Case of Rees Price.

In reply to a letter addressed by this Board to the committee of visitors upon the subject of the report, we have been informed that the attendant John Hughes has been dismissed, but we have as yet received no intimation whether any or what steps have been taken to secure the more careful examination of patients on admission, or their due supervision in the wards.

At the Chester Asylum an attendant named James Blagg, whilst in a state of intoxication, violently assaulted a patient named G. I. He was charged before the Chester magistrates, and sentenced to pay a fine of 10 *l.*, or be imprisoned for three months. Cheshire. Chester. Asylum.

If the prompt and vigorous course of action adopted by the visitors in this case were followed in other counties, there is little doubt that the number of assaults of this description would be greatly diminished.

The second asylum for this county, at present building near Macclesfield, is making rapid progress. Macclesfield Asylum.

The new block for female patients at the Durham Asylum has been completed, and is now occupied. The accommodation is of a very superior kind, and the rooms are comfortable and conveniently arranged; but it is to be regretted that much of the woodwork has already been found most defective, both as regards material and construction. Durham.

The necessity for a similar enlargement on the male si was pointed out at a visit made by two members of the Board in September last, when the men's wards were found to be excessively overcrowded; and plans for this purpose were soon after sanctioned by the Secretary of State, subject to the express condition that a form of window different to that shown in the drawings should be previously approved at

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Durham.

our office. The new wing will resemble in all essential particulars the corresponding block on the women's side. It will, however, contain some minor modifications and improvements, and special care will be taken to secure good material and honest work on the part of the contractor. The whole wing is calculated to accommodate about 211 patients; but the visitors have determined, for the present, to erect only such portion of it as will afford day-room space for 64 patients, and provide for 55 more in the infirmary. We have strongly urged them to reconsider this decision, and to carry out the whole design at once. The result otherwise will be that upon completion of the additions now proposed, which will not do more than meet the actual wants of the county, further enlargement will immediately be necessary; and further, by postponement of the work, increased expense will ultimately be incurred, and all the discomforts and restrictions incident to building operations will again be inflicted on the patients.

Glamorgan.

The plans for additions at the Glamorgan Asylum, which were under consideration at the date of our last report, have been approved by the Secretary of State, and the buildings are already roofed in. The new ward for women will shortly be fit for occupation.

Gloucester.

Two new day-rooms, each capable of accommodating 24 patients, have been added to the female division at the Gloucester Asylum; a new school-room has also been erected, and additional store-rooms, waterclosets, &c., have been provided. The estimated cost of these additions was 820 *l.*

Suicide of S. B.

A suicide took place at this asylum on the 1st of last August, in circumstances which in our opinion involved grave errors of judgment on the part of the medical superintendent.

When admitted, the man was reported to be strongly suicidal, and as having often threatened, and once attempted, to destroy himself. That such a patient needed the most careful and unremitting attention, there could be no doubt; nevertheless, at the expiration of only one month, he was removed to a detached cottage occupied by 11 patients who habitually worked on the farm, and where, practically, no possible means existed for exercising over him the care and supervision he required. The single attendant in charge stated, in his evidence before the coroner, that he never suspected the patient of any suicidal tendency; and the medical officer said,

said, that when removed to the cottage ward on the 28th June, exactly a month after admission, he was not by him "considered in any way an anxious patient." The result was that the man, having secreted a gardening knife and concealed himself in a field of standing corn belonging to the asylum, cut his throat, and his body was not found until a week afterwards. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Gloucester. Suicide of S. B.

This is an instance among many of the dangers arising from incautiously relaxing the necessary precautions in suicidal cases, because open manifestations of the propensity may have become less apparent; and in conveying to the medical superintendent, in strong terms, the opinion of the Board that his conduct on this occasion involved very grave errors of judgment, we requested that, for the future, in all cases without exception, notice of the alleged suicidal tendency of a patient should not only be given in writing to the attendants first taking charge of him, but that this paper should accompany or follow him in every instance of removal from one ward to another, so long as he might remain in the asylum, however marked the supposed mental improvement might meanwhile have been.*

In consequence of the Maidstone Burial Board having made a representation and complaint to the committee of visitors of the Kent County Asylum, with reference to the great number of interments of lunatic paupers in their cemetery; and considering the inconvenience and expense which had long been felt of taking the funerals to that cemetery Kent.

* Another case of suicide, showing a want of precaution as inexcusable, as it seems to be unaccountable when the circumstances of the former case are remembered, has just been reported to us from the same asylum.

A young woman named L. P., labouring under a recent attack of acute melancholia, reported to be strongly suicidal, and who the day before had endeavoured to hang herself with a rope, was admitted into the Gloucester Asylum between 12 and 1 o'clock in the day.

In the absence of the medical superintendent, she was received by the assistant medical officer, who, handing her over to the female head attendant, ordered that she should be placed in a single room, giving at the same time merely verbal directions that she should be "well watched, as she was decidedly suicidal;" but no intimation was given that just previous to her admission she had tried to hang herself. She was taken to a ward, where a similar caution was given to the nurse, who then bathed her and placed her in bed in a single room, the door of which was shut. This door was opened three times during the afternoon; but on the fourth occasion, about half past 5 p.m., the woman was found suspended from a hole in the window shutter, by a piece of her night dress, and quite dead.

The coroner's jury contented themselves by recommending that an alteration should be made in the shutter; but we have thought it our duty to address a very strong representation to the committee of visitors as to the extreme carelessness and want of judgment exhibited in this sad case, by which there can be no doubt this young woman's life has been sacrificed.

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tery through the town of Maidstone, a distance of four miles, the visitors determined to form a burial-ground on the asylum estate, and submitted plans to us for the purpose. We have always entertained strong objections to the separate burial of pauper lunatics as a class; and it was only after satisfying ourselves of the very great difficulties which existed in the present instance, that we consented to recommend these plans for the approval of the Secretary of State. His sanction to the arrangement was granted in September last, subject to the conditions that the ground should be at least 100 yards from any dwelling; that it should be enclosed with a wall 4 feet 6 inches high; that a mortuary chapel should be erected upon it; and that the official regulations in force relative to burial-grounds; should be strictly observed.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has also been obtained to plans for the enlargement of the chapel, for the erection of a house for the chaplain, for new farm buildings, and for certain deviations from the arrangements connected with a large dining-hall, of which the plan had previously been submitted and approved.

By the enlargement of the chapel, 210 additional sittings will be obtained, at a cost of 1,500*l.* The estimate for the chaplain's house was 1,200*l.*, and the cost of the farm buildings was calculated at 3,000*l.*

Lancashire. New Asylum at Whittingham.

In our last report we stated that the visiting justices for the county of Lancaster had agreed to purchase a site at Whittingham, near Preston, for the erection of a fourth asylum for the county. The estate, which consists of about 156 acres, was secured at a cost of 8,855*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and the purchase was approved by the Secretary of State, in the month of June last. About the same time preliminary or sketch-plans were submitted to the board for a building calculated to accommodate 1,000 patients, the cost of which was estimated at 105,568 *l.* After very careful consideration and repeated interviews between the architect and the Commissioners, at which numerous suggestions and improvements were offered and agreed to, the working drawings were completed, and, upon our report, received the sanction of the Secretary of State on the 16th of last November.

Prestwich.

At the Prestwich Asylum the Secretary of State has approved plans for the construction of 40 additional single rooms, a class of accommodation greatly needed, by the conversion of four associated dormitories. Owing to the loss

loss of space, however, only 20 beds will be added to the total number in the asylum. County and Borough Asylums.

He has also sanctioned the enlargement of a recreation hall, whereby additional dining-room accommodation will be provided for male patients. Prestwich.

At the Lancaster Asylum a new bath-room and two dressing-rooms have been completed. Lancaster Asylum.

There has been here an example of gross violence and cruelty committed upon a male patient by two attendants named William Wood and John Hodson, but, owing to prompt proceedings and careful investigation on the part of the superintendent and the committee of visitors, supported by the courage and intelligence of a patient who witnessed the assault, these men were indicted at the next assizes, and, solely upon the patient's evidence, were found guilty, and each sentenced by Mr. Justice Willes to seven years' penal servitude. Case of William Wilson.

The circumstances were briefly as follows. The patient, William Wilson, a man 52 years of age, paralysed and feeble, was admitted into the asylum on Wednesday, the 15th of December. After the usual examination, when his body was found to be without injury, he was taken to No. 8 ward, but the following day removed to No. 1 ward, where he remained until the 20th. On Sunday, the 19th, he was observed by one of the head attendants to breathe with difficulty, and on the following day he was seen by the medical officers, who ordered his removal to the infirmary, where he died on the 26th. A *post mortem* examination disclosed two broad bruises across his body, one across his belly, measuring nearly two feet, the other across the chest. Twelve ribs were broken, six on each side, and on the right side three of the ribs were broken in two places. There was no doubt that he died from inflammation of the pleura, arising from these injuries. In what way they were inflicted was related by James Dutton, a patient, who had been 12 months in the asylum, and who, in the opinion of the medical superintendent, was quite capable of giving reliable evidence. He said, "I saw two of the attendants ill-use him; I think it was "on the Saturday. I know one of the attendants is called "Wood, the other is the tallest. I saw the tallest begin to "attempt to box deceased, and strike him with his open hand "on the face. I did not see the patient use any provocation "to the attendant. I saw the tall man kick him too, and knock "him down; he kicked him while lying on the ground, and Ill-treatment by attendants.

County and Borough Asylums.
Lancaster Asylum.
Case of William Wilson.

"then left him; they were never down together; I never "saw the tall attendant kneeling. He had left the rooms, "and I was sitting down at the time, when I heard Wood say "that deceased had hit him on the nose. Wood said to "him, 'Wait till my nose gives over bleeding, and then see "what I will do for you.' . . . . . Then he came "towards where we were sitting. Wood got hold of the old "gentleman, and pulled him on to the boards; he kicked "him on different parts of the body, in the stomach parti-"cularly; the patient was on his knees when Wood kicked "him, and I saw Wood jerk his right knee into different "parts of deceased's body while on the ground. He held "him by the collar, and shook him till he was red in the face. "Deceased would be on the ground about five minutes. The "tall attendant then came and helped him up, and took him "from Wood, and went outside." For the defence it was attempted to show that the injuries might have been occasioned by the patient falling on the edge of a bedstead, but the medical evidence proved that the injuries were too extensive to be accounted for in this manner, and the jury were of the same opinion.

The result of this prosecution, on which we also remark elsewhere, is most important, as affecting not only the treatment of the insane by those who have charge of them, but the admissibility of evidence by a lunatic.

Middlesex.

In our last Report we entered very fully into the question of the want of accommodation for pauper lunatics belonging to the county of Middlesex.

At our request, the Secretary of State has again recently called the attention of the county magistrates to the subject, and they have appointed a committee to consider it, but we believe that no actual steps have been taken to abate the evil, the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated. In proof of this, it will be sufficient to state that on the 31st of December 1869 there were 1,091 Middlesex pauper lunatics distributed in Metropolitan licensed houses; in the following out-county asylums;

Northumberland,	Bucks,
North Riding of York,	Somerset,
Derby,	Sussex,
Stafford (Burntwood),	Newcastle-on-Tyne.

and in the provincial licensed houses of—

Fisherton House, Wilts.
Haydock Lodge, Lancashire.

At

County and Borough Asylums.

Hanwell.

At a visit to the Hanwell Asylum in the month of August last year, the Commissioners found that, in the interval since their preceding inspection, there had been a total number of 927 applications for admission, all but 100 representing separate cases, out of which only 301 ultimately had the benefit of treatment in the asylum. At Colney Hatch also, during a period of 10 months, 329 patients were refused admission. At both asylums many of these applications were repeated four or five times before the patient could be received; and in very urgent cases the parish authorities had no alternative but to seek accommodation in distant asylums, at a cost for maintenance so greatly in excess of the charge in the county asylum, that it can excite no surprise to find that the unfortunate lunatic often remained for considerable periods in most unsuitable workhouse wards, deprived of all curative treatment, and daily losing the chance of ultimate recovery.

Further extension of Hanwell.

Strongly opposed as we are to any further enlargement of either of the Middlesex Asylums, it was very reluctantly that we consented to recommend, for approval by the Secretary of State, a plan submitted by the justices to extend the accommodation for male patients at Hanwell by converting the brewery into two dormitories, with the requisite lavatories, waterclosets, and attendants' rooms, at a cost of 1,000 *l.*; and also to another enlargement on the female side. To the latter addition there was less objection, because the want of single rooms for female patients had been long felt, and the plan was stated to be rather to provide such kind of accommodation than to increase the aggregate number of beds. The cost for the addition was estimated at 3,000 *l.*; afterwards raised to 3,500 *l.* by adoption of certain important and indispensable alterations recommended by us.

We trust that advantage will be taken of this enlargement to relieve the overcrowded state of the dormitories, and that they will not be used as a means for increasing the population of this already greatly overgrown asylum.

Case of Santi Nistri.

Death from fractured ribs.

In Appendix (G) will be found the report made by two members of the Board, after a special inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a man named Santi Nistri, who died in the Hanwell Asylum, on the 21st of last October, from the effects of fractured ribs and sternum.

It will be seen from this Report, to which we desire to draw particular attention, that although the evidence failed to lead the Commissioners to any precise conclusion as to

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Case of Santi Nistri.

Death from fractured ribs.

how or when the fatal injuries were inflicted, they had no doubt that these had been received in the asylum, and they found unremoved various defects of management, of a character likely to favour the occurrence of such events as that under consideration. Of these defects, which had been repeatedly pointed out at the ordinary statutory visitations, the most important was the want of an adequate medical staff, an evil which has only now been partially remedied by the appointment of an additional officer for the female division.

Case of W. E.

Death from scalding.

The circumstances attending the death of a man named W. E., who died in the Hanwell Asylum, on the 25th of May, from the effect of scalds received in a bath, also formed the subject of a special inquiry by two members of the Board.

From the deposition at the inquest, it appeared that the patient, who was in an advanced state of general paralysis, was taken to the bath-room to be cleansed by an attendant named James Patterson, who, contrary to an express rule, first turned on the hot water and then left the room. On his return shortly afterwards, he found that the patient had got into the bath during his absence, and that he was scalded most severely. Instead of at once reporting this to one of the medical officers, Patterson took the patient to his room, applied some dressings, and left him. Afterwards he was visited several times by the night attendant, who on each occasion found him restless and noisy, and about 4 o'clock in the morning he died in his arms. He then, for the first time, became aware of the injuries; but notwithstanding this, and the fact that the patient's death was quite sudden, again no notice was given to the medical officer, who only learnt of the patient's death from the report of the inspector at 9 o'clock, and did not see the body until 11 o'clock, whilst going his ordinary rounds.

The Commissioners, inquiring whether there were any defective arrangements in reference to important matters of management and treatment which could have led to this catastrophe, found—

That the rules for the guidance of attendants in bathing patients were not hung so as to be legible or intelligible; and that thermometers were not kept in the bath-rooms so as to secure their invariable use, as had before been recommended.

That there was no proper manual of instruction for the guidance of the ward and night attendants, the only existing rules

rules and regulations in a printed or authorised form having been drawn up as far back as 1845 and become practically obsolete; the attendants being guided mainly by the written or verbal instructions of the inspector. County and Borough Asylums. Hanwell Asylum.

That a very lax and irregular practice prevailed as regarded the night attendants, in reference to their giving immediate notice to the medical officers as to patients found by them apparently dead or in a dying state, or as to the occurrence of serious accidents, It did not seem to be clear that such notices were given even before going off duty in the morning, and it is certain that written reports were not invariably made. Case of W. E.

A correspondence ensued upon the transmission of this report to the committee of visitors, who to some extent denied the allegations made therein; but we saw no reason to retract or modify the opinion we had expressed as to the irregularity of the conduct of the night attendants in not immediately reporting cases of sudden illness or death, and as to the want of proper rules for their guidance.

In this instance the visitors dismissed the attendant Patterson, and intimated to the night attendant that any future neglect of duty would be followed by his immediate discharge.

In consequence of an injunction from the Court of Chancery whereby the committee of visitors were restrained from suffering any sewage from the Colney Hatch Asylum to flow into the adjoining watercourse, so as to be a nuisance, after the 22nd of May 1869, they submitted to this Board plans for erecting earthclosets, and for improving the drainage and utilising the sewage; the estimated cost for the earthclosets being 4,000 *l.*, and for the sewage works 7,000 *l.* In a question of such importance, and involving so large an expenditure, we deemed it indispensable to obtain the best professional advice for our guidance before recommending the scheme for approval; and at our request Mr. Rawlinson, the civil engineer, assisted by Mr. Howell, an architect well acquainted with asylum-building, made a very elaborate investigation into the special branches of the subject referred to them. They reported entirely against the proposed scheme of substituting earth for waterclosets, and indicated a system which in their opinion would effectually purify the sewage, and which they estimated might be carried out at a cost of 1,500 *l.* instead of 11,000 *l.* After much correspondence and a report from Mr. Lawson, the engineer employed on behalf of the committee of visitors, a modification of the plan Colney Hatch.

County and Borough Asylums.

Colney Hatch.

suggested by Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Howell was finally agreed to and approved by the Secretary of State on the 16th of June; the estimated cost for the works being now reduced to 4,400 *l.*, a saving of 6,600 *l.* upon the original estimate.

Patients placed to sleep on the floor without bed or pillow.

During the inspection of this asylum by two members of the Board in the month of August, they found several single rooms in which there was neither bedstead nor bedding. It appeared that these rooms were occupied at night by patients of destructive habits, who slept on the floor without bed or pillow and were supplied only with strong quilted rugs. On the night preceding the inquiry, 13 men and 2 women had passed the night in this manner; and a reference to the ward books showed that these were about the average numbers so treated nightly. The practice was known to and sanctioned by the medical officers, and was adopted whenever a patient perseveringly destroyed his bedding.

It is needless to say that the Board entirely agreed in the very strong disapprobation expressed by the visiting commissioners regarding this harsh and cruel system; practised, as we believe, only at the Colney Hatch Asylum; and a letter was addressed to the committee of visitors on the subject. The correspondence which followed, involving also some observations upon the bathing of more than one patient in the same water, a practice defended by the medical superintendent of the male division, will be found attached to the report on Colney Hatch Asylum, Appendix (E).

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

Dismissal of Attendant.

The following notice was forwarded by the superintendent of the Shropshire Asylum:

"The attendant, Lloyd Jones, was struck by an excited "patient named Thomas Jones; in the altercation which "ensued some ribs of the latter were broken. The committee "of visitors, after a full investigation of the case, deemed that "undue violence had been used by the attendant, who was "immediately dismissed." In a correspondence which ensued between the Board and the committee of visitors, we urged a reconsideration of the case, with a view to the prosecution of the attendant, but the visitors after careful inquiry were of opinion that there was not evidence sufficient for that purpose.

Somerset.

Plans have been approved for the alteration and enlargement of the laundry at the Somerset Asylum, and for the construction of a dormitory in connection with it. The estimated cost of these improvements was 750 *l.*

In

In the month of November an inquest was held at the Suffolk Asylum on the body of a man who hanged himself in a single room by fastening the two sheets of his bed to the window-shutter. The verdict returned by the jury was simply that the "deceased had hung himself, being at the "time of unsound mind," but the evidence proved that there had been great neglect and mismanagement in the case. County and Borough Asylums. Suffolk. Suicide.

When admitted in August he was suffering from acute melancholia of a suicidal nature, with great depression, during the three weeks preceding his death, he had also become passionate and destructive, and the attendant in charge of him stated that on two or three occasions he had stopped him from making attempts to hang himself; nevertheless no special directions were given by the medical officer respecting him, and no proper precautions for his safety during the night were adopted. He was locked in an ordinary single room, where the shutter-fastenings were known to be defective, at 10 o'clock at night, and was supplied with the usual bedding. Here he was left unvisited until 6 o'clock the next morning, when he was found quite dead, suspended to the shutters, which he had opened.

This sad event has special application to a recommendation which has been repeatedly and strongly urged by us, but which the visitors have always refused to adopt. It has been pointed out to them that the safety of the patients during the night cannot possibly be secured without the employment of properly qualified night attendants, and that the Suffolk Asylum is the only one in which this principle is not fully recognised and acted upon; but they still, notwithstanding the suicide which we have related above, and which in all probability would have been prevented had the man been under proper supervision, decline to appoint night attendants on either side.

It will be seen from the last report on this asylum, which is printed in Appendix E, that the day-room accommodation is quite inadequate; but although this matter has also several times been brought by us under the notice of the committee, they have refused to make any further provision for the patients.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the purchase of a piece of land, containing 8 acres, 10 perches, at a cost of 530 *l.* for the purposes of the Brookwood Asylum. Surrey. Brookwood Asylum.

We alluded in our last Report to the continued most serious deficiency of the water supply at this asylum. How

County and Borough Asylums.

Brookwood Asylum.

gravely this defect has affected the efficiency of the asylum, may be judged from the following extract from a report by two members of the board, who visited on the 24th of last June. "Throughout, the supply (of water) is quite inadequate, but "in some wards it fails entirely for days together; in one of "the male wards we found that they had been without water "for the last three days," At length, in July, the committee of visitors complied with a recommendation long since made by us, and entered into an agreement with the proprietors of the Basingstoke Canal Company, for a temporary supply, believing that the pipes and apparatus which they were erecting would ultimately prove effectual. Considering the great doubt still existing on the subject, and the very inferior quality of the local supply as compared with that to be obtained from the canal, it was strongly urged that this agreement should be permanent.

When the additions in progress here are completed, there will be room for 115 more patients, but the accommodation will still be insufficient for the large number of pauper lunatics belonging to the county now placed in various licensed houses.

Sussex.

Acting upon a suggestion made at a visit to the Sussex Asylum, on the 17th of June last, the committee of visitors, in the month of November, submitted plans for the addition of 50 single rooms to the female wing of the building, and for enlarging the laundry, and building a day-room in connection with that department capable of accommodating 50 patients. The estimate for these works was 3,500 *l.* Various suggestions and improvements having been agreed to, the plans were approved by the Secretary of State early in the present year.

Warwick.

In consequence of the proposed erection of the large additional building for idiots at the Warwick Asylum, to which we referred in our last Report, a very considerable enlargement of the washhouse and laundry became necessary, and plans for that purpose have been sanctioned. The estimate for these alterations and additions was 2,750 *l.*

Wilts.

Case of H. V. (fracture of sternum.)

In the month of February, last year, we received from the Wilts Asylum notice of the death of a man named H. V., who was reported to have died from "maniacal exhaustion, and abscess, following fracture of the sternum."

At the inquiry before the coroner, which, judging from the evidence, was of the most superficial description, witnesses

nesses connected with the Devizes Workhouse, where the deceased had remained four days only, swore that he received no injuries whilst there, and showed no marks of injury on admission, and a similar statement was made by the attendant who had charge of him in the asylum. County and Borough Asylums. Wilts. Case of H. V.

Dr. Thurnam, the medical superintendent, deposed that on his admission on the 3rd of January, 1869, although excited and suffering from delirium tremens, the man's bodily health was pretty good, and there were no signs of external injury; that he was violent and disorderly for the first fortnight, when his health began to decline and the use of the catheter became necessary, the employment of which was strenuously resisted by the deceased; that about a week before his death a considerable tumour was observed extending across the upper part of the chest, over the second and third ribs, without external discolouration, which, on being opened, proved to be an abscess; but that it was only when a post-mortem examination was made, that this tumour was discovered to have been caused by the fracture of the second bone of the sternum; and further, that the fourth and fifth ribs on the right side were broken. No other attempt was made by the coroner's jury to ascertain how the injuries had been inflicted, and the following verdict was returned: "Accidental death, but there is no evidence to prove how the injuries which accelerated death were caused."

In a letter addressed to this Board on the subject, Dr. Thurnam stated, in reference to its having been said that before admission the deceased had repeatedly "slammed" his chest with his open hand, whilst under excitement: "I should "not have thought this could have produced a fracture of "the bone, still, it is perhaps just possible." Such a possibility is so extremely remote in the case of a young man, 32 years of age, that it may safely be set aside; and this case must, we think, be added to the list of those where death has been caused by violence, but where no sufficient evidence has been obtained to prove how the injuries were inflicted.

The urgent necessity for making some provision for pauper lunatics belonging to the West Riding, pending the completion of the South Yorkshire Asylum, having been repeatedly urged by members of the Board, on the occasion of their visits to the Wakefield Asylum, the committee of visitors resolved to provide temporary accommodation in such a manner as to secure at the same time several permanent Yorkshire. West Riding Asylum.

County and Borough Asylums.

improvements which were greatly needed, and had been frequently suggested by the Commissioners.

West Riding Asylum.

With this view two plans were prepared; one for the erection of a plain but capacious building in connection with the female wards, to be used ultimately as a women's dining hall, but to be fitted up meanwhile with a floor, dividing it into two flats, with such other partitions as would convert it into a day-room and dormitories; and the other for a building of smaller dimensions, also in connection with the women's wards, to be afterwards used as an associated bath-room, but in the first instance to be divided into single sleeping-rooms.

The first plan furnished accommodation for 70 patients, and by means of the second 12 single rooms were provided; the total cost being estimated at 3,916 *l.* Upon our recommendation these plans were approved by the Secretary of State in September last.

A third set of drawings was also forwarded to us, for a detached ward specially designed to receive male suicidal patients. Although the Commissioners, at their last visit, had suggested that a more cheerful day-room, admitting of better supervision, should if possible be provided for this class, they did not contemplate the erection of a new ward, nor any increase in the number of patients, on a site already too crowded with buildings, and very limited in extent. Moreover, the situation proposed for the intended ward was too far removed from the main building to admit of the requisite easy and frequent supervision by the medical and other superior officers. To this, therefore, and to another proposal for a considerable addition on the male side, we declined to give our sanction.

North Riding Asylum.

Plans for providing accommodation for laundry patients at the North Riding Asylum were submitted in November last. By the proposed arrangement the old dead-house was to form part of, and be attached to, the new building; and to this we refused our assent. Ultimately a separate dead-house was provided, and the plans were approved by the Secretary of State. The estimated cost for the addition and conversion was 300*l.*

Case of M. D. Death by Scalding.

In September last an inquest was held at this Asylum on the body of a male patient, when the following verdict was returned: "That the deceased met his death from being accidentally scalded through the gross negligence of attendants Henry Brockbank and William Tracey."

The

The circumstances of this case were as follows:—M. D. had been in the asylum about four months, and was suffering from paralysis. On the 27th of August, at 7 A.M., Brockbank, the head attendant of the ward, took the deceased to the bath-room, and calling Tracey, the second attendant, directed him to bathe him. Tracey, instead of doing so, gave the keys of the bath taps to a patient, and left the room. On his return he found that this man had turned on the hot water, into which, with the help of another patient, he had placed M. D. Although his legs were severely scalded, Tracey made no report, but rubbed in some zinc ointment, pulled on his woollen stockings, and took the man to the airing-court. Shortly afterwards the assistant medical officer passed through the ward, when the attendant Brockbank, although he was aware that the deceased had been scalded, reported "all right;" and again made the same report when the superintendent subsequently visited. It was not until 3 p.m. on the same day that a third attendant reported the injuries, which were so severe that, in spite of every care on the part of the medical officers, the patient died on the 5th of September, nine days afterwards.

County and Borough Asylums.

North Riding Asylum.

Case of M. D.

Death by scalding.

The attendant Tracey was dismissed immediately, after the coroner's inquest was committed to York Castle, and at the ensuing winter assizes was indicted for neglect and ill-treatment. He was found guilty; but having been recommended to mercy by the visiting justices, and having already been three months in prison, Mr. Justice Lush, after remarking that the prosecution was a very proper one, inflicted a nominal sentence, and the prisoner was discharged. With regard to the conduct of Brockbank, who, although in a minor degree, was in our judgment most culpable for attempting to conceal the injuries from the medical officers, the committee of visitors came to a resolution that the justice of the case would be met by administering to him a severe reprimand and caution. In this case the blame rested entirely with the attendants, as the printed rules for their guidance in bathing patients were and are most precise; the first of them being that the bath-room shall never be left without an attendant during bathing time; and we are of opinion that the punishment awarded in both instances was most inadequate.

The new asylum for the southern division of the West Riding, to be called the "South Yorkshire Asylum," has made good progress during the past year, and the committee

South Yorkshire.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. South Yorkshire.

of visitors have recently, with the Secretary of State's approval, purchased a house and land adjoining the asylum estate, effecting at the same time a small exchange of land with the proprietor.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS IN ASYLUMS.

The importance of making post-mortem examinations, whenever practicable, of the bodies of patients dying in asylums, was strongly illustrated in the case on which we have remarked as having occurred at Carmarthen in January last, when, upon examination of the body of the patient, extensive fractures of the ribs were discovered which would otherwise not have been detected.

To ascertain the practice, therefore, which prevails in county asylums and hospitals, and the large licensed houses receiving pauper patients, as to making post-mortem examinations, we addressed a circular to the several superintendents of these institutions, asking for a return of the deaths in each during the past year, as well as of the number of post-mortem examinations made, and whether there were any, and what regulations in force on the subject. A summary of these returns will be found in Appendix (H). It will be seen that the greatest diversity of practice exists, not only as to the number of such examinations, and the objects with which they are made, but also in reference to the consent of the relatives or friends of the deceased being previously obtained.

At Hanwell the practice is to make a post-mortem examination in every case without asking the permission of the relatives, although any express wish on their part against an examination is invariably attended to. Out of 76 deaths during the past year in the male division, autopsies were made in 62 instances, and in the female division in every case. From the 1st June 1864 to the 11th February 1869, Dr. Lindsay states that 512 female patients have died, and that in all but 10 cases post-mortem examinations were made (only four of these exceptions being the result of opposition on the part of the friends), and that in no instance have complaints arisen upon the subject. In the West Riding Asylum the practice is much the same, and out of 175 deaths, examinations were made in 165 cases. The relatives are never consulted, and Dr. Browne states that no inconvenience or difficulty has occurred during the three years this system has been in operation. In the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum autopsies were made in the cases of 26 out the 28 patients who died in 1869, and Dr. Clouston states

states that, during the seven years he has held the office of superintendent, examinations have been made in 135 out of the 143 deaths which have taken place. Upon the decease of a patient the nearest relative is informed of the time and circumstances of the death, and that "the usual post-mortem examination will be performed," and in only one case has any objection been offered and persisted in. POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS IN ASYLUMS.

In the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum, where examinations are usual as a matter of course in every case of death, the consent of the friends is not sought. To ask for permission would, in Mr. Buck's opinion, result in a refusal in nine cases out of ten. In the Somerset Asylum out of the 92 patients who died in 1869, the bodies of 88 were examined. Dr. Medlicott states that he has represented to the committee the extreme desirability of working the asylum as a hospital, and the patients' friends are therefore informed that, unless they object, a post-mortem examination will be made. It has been considered that the publicity thus given to the practice is important in satisfying the public that the cause of death is ascertained, and any attempt at foul play exposed; and also in showing that insanity is not solely a disease of the mind, but frequently associated with bodily lesions, and within the reach of medical treatment. In the Worcester Asylum a notice of the death of every patient is immediately forwarded to the relatives or friends, stating also that the body may be removed with the sanction of the relieving officer within four days, and also that a post-mortem examination will be necessary. This is done after sufficient time has elapsed to admit of the person to whom the notice is sent either coming to the asylum or sending by post, and raising an objection; and whenever it is known that the relatives are opposed to any examination being made, it is not done unless by order of the coroner. Under this system Dr. Sherlock states that no trouble or complaint has ever come to his knowledge.

A very similar course is followed in the Wandsworth Asylum, the printed form which announces the death of the patient stating also that the case is one "in which the "medical officer feels it necessary that a post-mortem ex- "amination should be made." Ample time is always allowed for the relatives to reply by post, and if there is reason to suppose that an objection will be raised, no examination is made. In the printed form for the admission of patients into St. Luke's Hospital the following paragraph occurs:—

Post-mortem Examinations in Asylums.

"It being very important in the treatment of insanity "generally, and conducive to the recovery of those afflicted "with that distressing malady, that the physical condition of "the brain, as well as the cause of the disorder, should be "ascertained in cases of death, the committee have directed "that, should a patient die while in the hospital, the medical "officer of the establishment be authorised to examine the "body, unless an objection shall have been made in writing "to the secretary previous to the decease of such patient."

In the Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum, out of 70 patients who died during the past year, examinations were made in the cases of 58. In every instance of serious illness the friends are communicated with, and if they visit they are informed that a post-mortem examination will take place to enable the medical officer to send to the coroner the statement required by the 44th section of the 25th & 26th Vict. c. 111, and Mr. Denne states that in no case has their consent been refused. In the Rainhill Asylum the sanction of the friends is not, as a rule, asked. Dr. Rogers intimates his intention in future of making a post-mortem examination in every case.

Dr. Stiff of the Nottingham Asylum, on the other hand, doubting the legality of making a post-mortem examination, and the power of the friends themselves to sanction it, expresses his intention in future to abstain from making it, unless by order of the coroner or other legal officer.

Further replies to our circular show that in the following 12 asylums, Beds; Herts, and Hunts, Cambridge, Carmarthen, Cumberland, Durham, Glamorgan, Leicester and Rutland, Hanwell, Abergavenny, Somerset, Worcester, and Wakefield, the practice of making post-mortem examinations is the general rule, and out of a total of 886 deaths in these asylums in 1869, 764 autopsies were made.

In the Suffolk, Bristol, and Hull Asylums; and in the following hospitals, viz.: Lincoln, Liverpool, Bethel at Norwich, Nottingham, Warneford, and York, in which 143 patients died during the year 1869; there was no examination in any case. In the following licensed houses, viz., Fisherton, Haydock Lodge, Grove Hall, Peckham House, Camberwell House, Bethnal House, and Hoxton House, the total number of deaths was 335, and in only 12 instances were the bodies examined.

As examples also of county asylums in which examinations are rarely made, we may mention the Cornwall, Denbigh, Derby,

Derby, Dorset, Kent, Lincoln, Lancaster, Northumberland, Nottingham, Prestwich, Salop, Stafford at Burntwood, and Northampton, in which the total number of deaths in 1869 was 800, and the post-mortem examinations only 71. POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS IN ASYLUMS.

Whether as a means of discovering injuries which patients may have received, and, by the known certainty of detection, tending to check acts of violence on the part of attendants; or with the all-important view of advancing the knowledge of the pathology and treatment of the various forms of insanity; we think that the practice of making post-mortem examinations should, as far as possible, be everywhere the rule, and not, as in many instances, the exception. It ought also, in our opinion, to be applicable, under the same conditions of consent on the part of relatives, to all classes of patients.

We further think that it would not be either desirable or necessary, by legislative interference, to authorise medical officers of asylums to examine, without such consent, the bodies of the patients dying in their several establishments. It is our opinion that such examinations should not be made, either contrary to the wish of the relatives of the patient, or without giving them the opportunity of objecting thereto. The practice above alluded to, as followed at the Surrey Asylum, Wandsworth, the Cumberland, Somerset, and Worcester Asylums, and St. Luke's Hospital, appears to us to be safe and judicious, and such as would meet the difficulties which are stated to occur in other institutions.

In reference to the boroughs noticed in our last Report as unprovided with asylums for their pauper lunatics, we have now to state: BOROUGHS NOTICED IN LAST REPORT AS UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.

Notwithstanding the purchase, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, of a site, and his approval of plans for a Borough Asylum, the Town Council of Norwich have continued, upon various dilatory pleas, to evade the performance of their statutory duty, and have not as yet commenced the erection of the asylum. As the main reason for this vexatious postponement, which has now extended over 20 years, the town council had pressed upon the Secretary of State the consideration of the great cost of sewage and other sanitary works to which the city is committed; and early in February of the present year, Mr. Secretary Bruce, having received from the town council a renewed application for permission to defer for the present, on the grounds (1.) Norwich.

Boroughs noticed in last Report as unprovided with Asylums.

mentioned, the erection of their new borough asylum, had an interview with a deputation on the subject, and assented to their request for a year's delay.

Being strongly of opinion that the sanitary and other local works of a borough could not be of greater importance, in reference to duties imposed upon the authorities, than the requirements of the law that proper and sufficient provision be made for their lunatic poor, we felt it our duty to express a hope that no further delay beyond the 12 months specified would be permitted by the Secretary of State.

We have since had the satisfaction of receiving an assurance to that effect from Mr. Secretary Bruce, who has informed the town council that, after the expiration of the 12 months, he will require them forthwith to take steps for the erection of the asylum, as a necessary work to the further postponement of which he will not consent.

(2.) Bury St. Edmunds.

An agreement for the union of Bury St. Edmunds with Norwich for the purposes of a joint borough asylum, submitted on the part of the respective town councils, was in September last approved by the Secretary of State.

(3.) Ipswich.

The asylum for the borough of Ipswich has been completed, and will be opened for the reception of patients early in July next.

(4.) King's Lynn.

The contract for the reception of the pauper lunatics of the Borough of King's Lynn into the Ipswich Asylum, under the provisions of the 7th section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," has not yet been finally settled. The delay has arisen from a doubt that has been suggested whether the contract, although entered into by the committee of justices of King's Lynn, would make it imperative on the several borough justices to make orders for the reception of all their pauper lunatics into the Ipswich Asylum. Acting upon this doubt, the committee of visitors of the Ipswich Asylum have sought to protect themselves, and ensure the sending of all the King's Lynn pauper lunatics to the asylum, by means of a proviso in the contract requiring the justices of King's Lynn to pay 100*l.* per annum beyond the stipulated sum per head, with a condition that this proviso should not be enforced if all the King's Lynn patients were sent to Ipswich. To the insertion of such a proviso, the authorities of King's Lynn object, and thus the matter stands. We do not ourselves see any reason to doubt that the effect of the

the proposed contract would be to render the Ipswich Asylum *pro tanto*, virtually and constructively, the asylum for King's Lynn, and we therefore consider that, regard being had to the express terms of the 7th section, and the plain intentions of the Legislature, it would be obligatory upon the several justices of King's Lynn to send all their pauper lunatics thither. BOROUGHS NOTICED IN LAST REPORT AS UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.

The town council of Great Yarmouth are about to contract for the reception of their pauper lunatics into the asylum to be erected for the borough of Norwich. It was necessary for the purpose of the proposed contract, that before its execution, the agreement union between Norwich and Bury St. Edmunds should be completed. There will now no longer be any delay in the matter. (5.) Great Yarmouth.

The arrangement between the borough of Ludlow and the borough of Wenlock and counties of Salop and Montgomery, was by a statutory union, the agreement for which was approved by the Secretary of State in March last. It was in our 23rd Report incorrectly described as a contract. (6.) Ludlow.

The position of Maidstone and the other Kentish boroughs, in reference to their pauper lunatics, continues to be most unsatisfactory. No advance has been made since the date of our last report towards providing a joint borough asylum, or otherwise for the permanent care of their insane poor. (7.) Maidstone and other Kentish Boroughs.

The existing contract for the reception into the Denbigh Asylum of 20 pauper lunatics of each sex belonging to the borough of Chester will expire on the 25th June next, and no other arrangements for their permanent maintenance and care will probably be made until the completion of the new Cheshire Asylum near Macclesfield. (8.) Chester.

Negociations are in progress with a view to the union, for the purposes of a joint asylum, of the boroughs of Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester, and Andover. (9.) Portsmouth. (10.) Southampton.

We are not in a position to report any definite steps on the part of the justices of Plymouth towards the erecting, solely or in union with other boroughs, an asylum for their pauper lunatics. The question of the proposed enlargement of the Devon County Asylum for the purpose of the reception, under a statutory contract, of the Plymouth patients, has been set at rest by the opinion of the Solicitor General, obtained upon our application through the Home Office, (11.) Plymouth.

(11.)Plymouth. who confirmed the objection raised by this Board to such enlargement, as not sanctioned by the 30th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1867," and consequently illegal.

State Asylum, Broadmoor. In accordance with the provisions of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum was on the 6th November last visited and inspected by two members of this Board, who made all material inquiries into its management, and the condition and treatment of the persons confined therein. A copy of their Report has been duly transmitted to the Secretary of State. *See* Appendix (I).

Hospitals. Wonford House, Exeter. The most important event connected with these institutions, has been the completion and opening of the new hospital at Exeter, which we noticed in our last report as in a forward state. The patients were removed from the old St. Thomas' Hospital to the new building, styled "Wonford House," in August last; and the report of a visit since made by two Commissioners is of a very satisfactory character. Although some grave structural defects were found to exist, especially in reference to the access from the upper galleries to the airing-courts, the general cheerfulness of the rooms and building, the arrangements for the comfort of the patients, and the liberality with which the apartments for the first-class patients are furnished, were highly praised; and the accommodation was stated to be "admirably suited "to the purpose of the institution, which is that of receiving "at such moderate charge as the charitable resources at the "disposal of the committee render practicable, patients of "every class; but especially those who are reduced in "circumstances below the position to which they socially "belong. The arrangements made include at the same "time domestic and home comforts adapted to persons of "the best station." The patients were 65 in number, and were found singularly free from excitement.

Liverpool Lunatic Hospital. We regret to state that the report of a visit in July last to the Liverpool Hospital is in no respect of a more satisfactory character than those which have been made for many years.

With few exceptions the personal condition of the patients was found to be very indifferent, and indeed the reason alleged why the females in the lower ward were never on any occasion taken beyond the airing-court, was that they had no clothes fit to be seen in. The corresponding class of men

men were stated to be be taken out as little as the women, and both were said to be rarely visited by any friends having an interest in them. The state of the furniture was discreditable in the extreme, and there was a general absence of tidiness throughout the hospital. The patients were, with few exceptions, quiet. Not more than four or five of the better class of either sex were reported to have the opportunity of walking or driving out, and only 1 male and 7 females dined at the matron's table. The seclusion in the 15 months which had elapsed since the previous visit, applied to 5 males on 62 occasions, and to 18 females on 131 occasions.

HOSPITALS. Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.

After the visit made in 1868, a communication had been addressed to the Board by the chairman of the committee of the hospital, stating that the committee agreed with the Commissioners as to the desirability of erecting a more suitable building in the vicinity of Liverpool, and were then taking legal advice as to the disposal of the site.

In August last, a further letter was received, stating that owing to the peculiar title of the land and buildings, and the connection of the Lunatic Hospital with the Royal Infirmary, there were legal difficulties as well to the sale of the property as to the severance of the asylum from the infirmary, the property being held under the corporation of Liverpool only during such time as it is devoted to its present use. It was at the same time stated that the committee would gladly endeavour to overcome any legal obstacles that might be found to stand in their way; and we can have little doubt that in the furtherance of so important an object, the corporation of Liverpool would give all the assistance in their power. The committee further remark upon the unremunerative class of patients received into the hospital, the payments from whom had for several years been insufficient to meet the expenditure, in consequence of which the hospital had largely drawn upon the funds of the infirmary to supply the deficiency; and this state of things is attributed, among other causes, to "the strong opinion of the public in favour of country establishments." But to this should be added the structural defects of the building itself, imperfections in management, the progressive dilapidation of the furniture which has for years been allowed to go on, and generally, the little effort made in the hospital to keep pace with the advance which has taken place in the treatment of the insane. It is little matter of wonder, therefore, that patients of a remunerative class are not obtained, and we see no prospect of its success financially,

Hospitals. financially, so long as the present state of things is allowed to continue.

Liverpool Lunatic Hospital. The success invariably attendant on such lunatic hospitals as have been built during the last few years, and especially at Cheadle, may, we trust, stimulate the Governors of Liverpool Hospital to make further endeavours for removal of the difficulties they refer to in their letter, and for the erection of an institution not unworthy of so important a town.

Cheadle Hospital. The irregularity in the admission of a patient into the Cheadle Hospital, casually discovered at the visit made in 1869, was adverted to in our last report. The general condition of the hospital at that visit was found to be satisfactory, the arrangements for the occupation and recreation of the patients of the better class being abundant, and the accommodation provided for them, especially in the cottages, excellent. In the lower wards of both divisions, however, the supply of means of amusement was noticed as being very deficient, and immediate steps were recommended to be taken to improve these wards by decorating and refurnishing them. The bathing arrangements were again found very defective, and there were no rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing patients, and the shower-baths were not kept locked. The infrequency and insufficiency of the entries in the case books were also again strongly commented upon; and in reference to the practice of receiving "boarders," which is extensively followed in this hospital, four inmates of each sex who were thus received having been seen at the visit, it was strongly recommended that in future boarders should "be required, before their reception, to sign "a written paper, expressing their desire to remain in the "hospital, and their willingness to submit to such regulations "as shall be laid down by the committee and medical super-"intendent, on whose part it should be clearly expressed "that the boarder is at liberty to quit the hospital whenever "he may think fit."

Northampton Hospital. The Northampton Hospital is so essentially the pauper asylum for the county, that we include the report made upon it with those of the other county asylums (Appendix E). From this it will be seen that the condition of the institution was found to be quite satisfactory. A large sum of money had been expended in various structural improvements, and in the purchase of new furniture and matters of decoration, adding very materially to the comfort and convenience both of the private and pauper classes. The subject of the future provision

vision to be made for the pauper lunatics of the county and of the boroughs of Northampton and Peterborough was stated to be under the consideration of the magistrates and the directors, but as yet no definite conclusion appears to have been arrived at. HOSPITALS. Northampton Hospital.

In April 1869 an application was made by the chairman of the committee of visitors for the renewal, for a further short term, of the contract for the reception of the pauper lunatics of the county into the general lunatic hospital. In reply, the chairman was informed that "when in 1856 the "first agreement, which was for five years, was entered into, "the Commissioners, while giving a reluctant consent thereto, "were careful to intimate to the justices that they regarded "it as strictly temporary, and that unless arrangements were "meanwhile made to secure to the Northamptonshire patients "all the advantages and protection contemptated by the "Lunacy Acts, the board would object to its renewal." After expressing their opinion that the whole question of the legal provision made by the justices for their pauper lunatics should be re-considered, and referring to the increase which had taken place in their number since the original agreement was entered into, namely, from about 170 to 360, the Commissioners state that they "have much hesitation in "sanctioning, by their report to the Secretary of State, any "further delay than may be absolutely necessary for carrying "out the positive requirements of the Legislature, and they "trust that, before communicating with the Secretary of "State, they may receive from the justices of Northampton "such an assurance of their intention to comply with the "Act as may justify the temporary renewal proposed." Ultiately the contract was renewed for the period of one year, terminating 30 June 1870.

From a statement made by the committee in their last annual report, it appears that in consequence of certain of the county magistrates having, on behalf of the ratepayers of the county and boroughs, claimed a right of property in the hospital and grounds, the whole matter was referred by the directors of the asylum to Mr. Hensman for his legal opinion, and subsequently Sir George S. Robinson submitted, for his own guidance, a full statement of the case to Mr. De Gex. The magistrates also took counsel's opinion upon their view of the subject, which they submitted to the Charity Commissioners, at the same time asking them, "Whether, if "a Bill were brought into Parliament on behalf of the county "for transferring the present lunatic hospital to the county,

HOSPITALS. Northampton Hospital.

" in accordance with the suggestions of the Lunacy Com-
" missioners, the assent of the Charity Commissioners might
" be counted on"?

The opinion of the directors that the Charity Commissioners had no jurisdiction over the hospital was, to a certain extent, confirmed by a letter addressed by the latter to the magistrates, in which they stated that their assent was not required for the purpose of enabling the justices to introduce the Bill they referred to into Parliament, and that " they would be travelling out of their legitimate sphere of " duty if, at the present stage of the matter, and upon the " application only of the promoters of the proceeding, they " were to express any opinion upon the merits of such a " Bill."

Upon the report of Mr. Hensman, which was against the claims of the ratepayers, supported by Mr. De Gex's opinion, " that neither the county nor borough could equitably or " morally claim any interest in the property of the asylum," the directors refused to submit to refer the question to arbitration, as had been proposed by the justices. The opinion of Mr. Rodwell and Mr. Begg, taken by the magistrates, was shortly to the effect that the ratepayers have not such an interest, legal or equitable, in the asylum, as entitles them to appropriate any portion of the building to county purposes; and that there is no mode by which the directors could transfer or convey any portion of the property to the county, or enter into arrangements with it, unless under the 4th or 42nd sections of the Act; so that if the Secretary of State refuses to sanction the existing temporary arrangement, the county must provide an asylum for its pauper lunatics, unless Parliament should pass an Act to remove the present complication. Further they think it is abundantly clear that there was a tacit admission on the part of the directors of the hospital, that the " county, as a body, was entitled to some consider-
" ation in dealing with the property of the institution," and that "the ratepayers have, or ought to have, a quasi-
" beneficial interest in the fabric which has grown out of
" contributions not from the county rate, but mainly from
" the voluntary donations of individual landowners and resi-
" dents in the county, which morally entitles them to parti-
" cipate in the advantages of the institution." The opinion ends with a suggestion that the facts should be submitted to the decision of some independent public man with a view to the bringing in of a private Bill; and that, if the directors decline to refer the matter, the county might prepare a Bill for

for the transfer of the institution to the county upon stated terms, and for vesting the proceeds in the hands of the directors for carrying out the charitable purposes of the institution. HOSPITALS. Northampton Hospital.

The present agreement terminates on the 30th of June next, and if it should be renewed, the directors propose limiting the number of paupers to be received to 150 of each sex (at the last visit there were 166 male and 177 female paupers in the asylum), and that the period should not be for more than three years. The payment is also proposed to be based on the average of the rate of maintenance charged to unions in the seven neighbouring asylums, adding to this for lodging, &c., at the rate of one-third of the above amount, so that the county will pay one-fourth of the sum finally fixed upon.

We retain, to the full extent, the view before expressed by us, that it is now incumbent upon the justices of Northamptonshire to take the steps required by the Statute for the care of their insane. As to the precise mode in which this is to be done, we refrain, in existing circumstances, from offering an opinion.

In our last report we fully detailed circumstances which had been matter of public comment in reference to the condition and management of St. Luke's Hospital, and we gave a short statement showing how unavailing had been our efforts to induce the governors to take steps for its removal to some more eligible locality. We then published the entry made upon a visit to the hospital by the chairman and three members of the board in April 1869, together with the reply of the governors. St. Luke's Hospital.

In that report the Commissioners expressed a hope that the governors would forthwith place the hospital under the individual authority of the medical superintendent, subject only to their own control; and in their reply it was stated that a sub-committee had been appointed to consider and define the superintendent's powers, and that the governors anticipated that their report would be in accordance with the views of the Commissioners. In October the report of the sub-committee was forwarded to us, and the object of it, we regret to say, was chiefly to show that what we had so strongly objected to, as weakening the authority of the superintendent, was sanctioned by the old rules of the hospital, and held by the governors to be beneficial in its tendency.

While conceding to the medical superintendent the paramount

Hospitals.

St. Luke's Hospital.

mount authority given to him by rule 49 in respect of the medical and moral care and treatment of the patients, the committee state that, at the same time, they see no reason why that officer should be put in command of the whole establishment, which they think would not work beneficially.

This report was carefully considered by our board, and in reply we expressed to the governors our surprise that, after being led to expect that the views of the governors as to the re-organisation of the staff of officers and the increased powers of the medical superintendent would be in accordance with those of the Commissioners, little or no change in these respects was contemplated; that, in fact, the same divided authority, which the Commissioners had so often found it their duty to condemn, was to be continued. We further stated that we felt it to be almost needless to repeat arguments so obvious and so often expressed in favour of giving, in all asylums and institutions for the insane, the sole and paramount authority and responsibility to the resident medical officer; and we referred to the very unsatisfactory condition in which St. Luke's Hospital had been found at the last visit as well as on many previous occasions, and to the painful disputes which had arisen amongst its officers, in proof of the correctness of these views. No further correspondence has taken place upon this subject, and we have no reason to suppose that the governors entertain any present intention of applying a remedy to the very unsatisfactory state of things which thus continues to exist.

Fort Pitt and Royal Naval Hospital.

The reports made during the past year upon Fort Pitt and the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, will be found in Appendix J.

Metropolitan and Provincial Licensed Houses.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Reviewing the several entries made by the Commissioners who, during the past year, have visited the various licensed houses within our immediate jurisdiction, we have to report that they are generally, as to the condition and management of such houses, of a very satisfactory character. Suggestions made in the course of the visits, having for their object to give better accommodation, or to afford increase of comfort to the patients, and to render their residence in these houses less monotonous and more cheerful, have, for the most part, received ready attention. Except as to three of the houses, we have no special occurrences to record.

One

One of these was in Brooke House. The structural changes referred to in the last report as having been carried out here, have since enabled the proprietor to make better arrangements for the association of the patients, while a more distinct separation of the sexes in each division has been assured; more facilities of amusement and a greater variety of occupation have at the same time been afforded, and the comfort of the patients materially increased. The changes effected had involved also new arrangements connected with a more permanent staff of attendants and nurses, by which a more satisfactory and vigilant superintendence of the patients was intended to be secured. We have to report, however, the occurrence of the death of a lady, a patient in the house, on the 16th July last, from the effects of burning the day previous, and, in our opinion, through the culpable carelessness of one of the nurses. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "accidental death," the jury adding that, in their opinion, no blame was attributable to any one; but a member of this board, very soon after the inquest, made a special visit; and, in the presence of Dr. Monro and Mr. Adams, the resident medical officer, inquired into the circumstances connected with the death, when the following facts were elicited:

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Brooke House.

Case of Mrs. D., suicide, by burning.

Mrs. D., a widow, was received into Brooke House on the 15th May of last year. A few months previously, when at home, she had thrown herself out of a window, and broken several of her ribs. She was always considered and treated by Dr. Monro as disposed to suicide; but latterly was thought so much improved in mind that one of her sons was sent for. His visit somewhat excited her, still, however, during her residence in Brooke House Mrs. D. had done nothing to raise suspicion of any continued intention to commit suicide. She was placed in that portion of the house which is under the charge of three nurses, one of whom is styled "charge attendant." This attendant remained in charge down to the 15th July, when she was moved to another division of the house, leaving in an open cupboard of Mrs. D.'s bed-room a box of lucifer matches. She was succeeded that day by another nurse, who accompanied Mrs. D. the same day from the dining room to her own room, and left her for a short time. On returning she was met on the landing by Mrs. D., rushing from her room with her dress in flames. She caught her immediately in her arms, and tried to extinguish the flames, but ineffectually; and Mrs. D. was so severely burnt about the body before they were extinguished, that she died the evening of the following day. She confessed to Mr. Adams

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Brooke House.

that, finding some matches in the cupboard in her room, she purposely set fire to her dress. On learning these facts, we directed a letter to be written to Mr. Adams, conveying our opinion that the conduct of the attendant, in so carelessly leaving a box of lucifer matches in an open cupboard accessible to a suicidal patient, was highly censurable. Dr. Monro gave her a months' notice to quit, on the ground of "carelessness," although in his opinion she was an experienced and efficient nurse. He also gave strict orders that lucifer matches should be carefully kept in the possession of the charge attendant.

Camberwell House.

On the 25th of November last the resident medical officer of Camberwell House reported to our office that a male pauper patient, named Cansdale, was suffering from a broken rib, the result of an injury received, and the circumstances formed the subject of a special inquiry by two members of the board, at a visit to the house made shortly afterwards.

From the patient himself, who was in a state of dementia, but whose injuries were proceeding favourably, they could obtain no information.

They ascertained that the attention of the medical officer, Dr. Schofield, was first called to the case on the 18th, by Williams, the infirmary attendant, who had charge of the patient, and on examination the fractures were discovered; but no light was thrown upon the matter until the following day, when two statements, one by a convalescing infirmary patient, and another by an attendant, M., were voluntarily made. The former was to the effect that on the previous day, the 18th, Cansdale, having been very troublesome in the airing-court, was kicked and roughly handled by another patient. The statement of the attendant, M., on the other hand, was, that on the morning of the 17th, he was himself in special attendance upon a private patient, and Williams, the infirmary attendant, was in the padded room adjoining, dressing Cansdale who had dirtied his bed, when something having induced him to look through the partially open padded room door, he saw Williams twice lift up Cansdale, wrapt in the bedclothes, and twice drop him on the floor.

Williams, who was examined, entirely denied the charge thus brought against him, but admitted that Cansdale had given him unusual trouble that morning, owing to the dirty condition of his bed and bedding.

After a careful examination of several persons, in the presence of the resident proprietor, Dr. Paul, and the medical officer,

officer, the Commissioners, having satisfied themselves as to the truthfulness of the attendant M., considered the fact of the rough usage witnessed by him on the part of Williams towards Cansdale to be established, and he (Williams) was accordingly dismissed. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

The suicide of a patient (Mrs. S.) in Hoxton House, by cutting her throat with a table knife which she had secreted, has formed the subject of investigation by us. Notwithstanding the existence of a regulation in the general rules for the guidance of the attendants, it appeared that the nurse of the ward had not counted the knives and forks after the previous meal until some time subsequently; and in compliance with our request, a printed paper, stating that all the knives and forks are always to be counted and locked up immediately after each meal, and before the patients leave their dining-rooms, has been given to each attendant. Hoxton House.

There has been only one change in the number of houses to which licenses have been granted in the metropolitan district. The license to Grove House, Stoke Newington, expired in November. In the month of August previous, this house ceased to be used for the reception of the insane, three of the patients residing there at that time having been transferred to other licensed houses, and the only other patient then in the house being placed under private care as a single patient. Grove House, Stoke Newington.

Of the 63 provincial licensed houses visited during the past year by the Commissioners, the reports, for the most part, have not been unfavourable as to their condition and management. A short statement may here be given with regard to a few of them to which our attention had been more especially drawn. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Mr. W. Garbutt, having become sole proprietor and licensee of Dunston Lodge, has made great improvements in this house and in its management. A new dining-room for the second-class patients has been constructed out of the old day-room used by pauper patients, a class no longer received here, and, by the removal of some old buildings in the yard, this now leads directly to the kitchen by a passage. The old second-class dining-room has been made more cheerful and is now used exclusively as a day-room. The billiard-room has been thoroughly renovated and the table re-covered, and the rooms throughout, sleeping as well as sitting, have been re-papered and supplied with new carpeting. Dunston Lodge.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Dunston Lodge.

A change has taken place in the dining arrangements. As many as 12 of the patients of both sexes, generally on an average more ladies than gentlemen, now dine daily at the two o'clock table with Mr. and Mrs. Garbutt, and it was observed by the Commissioners that this change had influenced favourably the habits of some of the patients. With the exception of about five, all the rest of the patients of both sexes, between 20 and 30 in number, dine together at one o'clock, when either Mr. Garbutt or the medical officer is present to carve, and the matron also is usually present.

Fisherton House.

The proprietors of Fisherton House, in the beginning of last year, purchased a row of 13 newly-built cottages to the west of the asylum, together with two acres of land between them and the asylum, and separated therefrom only by a private road belonging to it.

These cottages have been connected so as to form one continuous building, by an arched opening made in the partition walls between each cottage, both on the ground and upper floor. The accommodation is well adapted for the pauper patients, about 60 in number, of a well conducted and feeble class, who now use this part of the asylum. It has a cheerful and comfortable aspect, with no appearance of restraint or restriction, either in the rooms or in the portion of ground set apart for exercise and recreation. Important improvements have also been made in the principal airing-courts in each division used by pauper patients, either by enlargement of the courts, or by the substitution of light and low iron fences in place of high walls. The staff of attendants and nurses continues to be large and efficient, and during the last year Dr. Lush and Dr. Finch have appointed an additional medical officer. We entertain no doubt that the quiet and orderly demeanour, and freedom from excitement generally as regards all classes of patients in this asylum, which has been recorded as observed by the Commissioners and visitors during the past year, is mainly due to their more efficient supervision by means of the adequate number of persons judiciously employed for this purpose by the proprietors.

In consequence of complaints from a few patients, special inquiry was, on two occasions, made by the Commissioners regarding the employment of blisters, tartar emetic, and shower baths. It appeared that the use of blisters and tartar emetic, ordered in each case as medical treatment for the purpose of allaying maniacal excitement, had not been frequent;

quent; that in every instance it had been duly recorded; that the doses of tartar emetic, given each time, varied from a quarter to half a grain; and that shower baths had not been employed. Provincial Licensed Houses. Fisherton House.

The reports regarding Plympton House during the past year have not been favourable. The large male day-room had a cheerless aspect, and the furniture in it more especially required renovation, and fresh carpets were needed in several rooms. With regard to two male patients, the Commissioners, in the entry of their visit on the 10th July, reported the unsatisfactory state in which they found them and their rooms. They recommended that Mr. W., whose case had been specially referred to previously by the visitors, should be removed to a county asylum as unfit for treatment in this house. He was described as "noisy, threatening, and abusive, "his clothing disorderly, and his person dirty," and his room was in a filthy state. After a lengthened correspondence between this board and the proprietor the suggestion was not carried out until 12th November, nor, even then, until after the magistrates in quarter sessions, on the application for a renewal of the license, had granted it only on the condition that Mr. W. should be removed. Plympton House.

The entries regarding the condition of Ticehurst Asylum have been most satisfactory. Among the matters of statutory inquiry, however, the Commissioners, in their entry of 12th June, refer specially to the use of mechanical restraint, which they found to have been employed without the knowledge or sanction of the proprietor. From an entry in the medical journal on the 7th instant, it appeared that three ladies were, during the preceding week, fastened to the bedstead, and their feet tied together; one of them having also a sheet passed over the chest and secured to the bedstead. This restraint was used in addition to the camisoles, which each of the patients wore. On further inquiry the Commissioners ascertained that the housekeeper had been in the habit of allowing the nurses to use restraint of this description, in extreme cases, for a long time past without informing the proprietor, and without acquainting the medical officer of it. The latter having occasion to examine the feet of one of the ladies, for the first time became aware that they were fastened, and on inquiry discovered the other two instances. He did not think it necessary to mention this discovery, but contented himself with making entry of it in the medical journal. Ticehurst Asylum.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Ticehurst Asylum.

The board, on this entry being read, directed their secretary to express to the proprietor their opinion, that, with a proper system, such an occurrence as that described in the entry could not have taken place; and that he should at once make such orders and arrangements as would prevent the employment of restraint without the knowledge and sanction of himself or the assistant medical officer. They also expressed their great dissatisfaction with the course pursued by the assistant in not at once consulting with his superior on so important a matter as the unauthorised use of restraint, but contenting himself by simply recording the fact in the medical journal.

Witham Asylum.

The entries regarding Witham Asylum have been unfavourable. On one occasion the Commissioners report that one of the male patients, subject to attacks of acute mania, was found lying on a bench in an open rustic seat in the garden, restrained by the strait-jacket, restlessly moving and moaning, and unattended by any one. The person having nominal care of him was the gardener's assistant, who was however doing his ordinary duties in the garden. On inquiry the Commissioners ascertained that the proprietor had not a sufficient number of attendants to take charge of the male patients under his care, and had been in consequence obliged to have recourse to the mode of treating such cases. The early removal of the patient to another asylum was strongly urged by them. They had also to find fault with the state of one of the rooms occupied by another male patient, which they describe in their entry as "unfurnished, "dirty, and dilapidated." On another occasion they had to comment on the very objectionable practice followed in this house of allowing patients to sleep in beds, the bedding of which, after being soiled, was only dried, not washed, before being again used. The Commissioners were subsequently obliged to request the attendance of Mr. Tomkins, the proprietor of the house, to explain the circumstances under which he allowed a lady, stated by himself to be dangerous to others and suicidal, to be removed without legal authority; when, after hearing what he had to offer as well in explanation of his conduct in the matter as for a wholly inaccurate statement in the statutory notice of discharge transmitted to us, he received the censure of the Board.

Suicides in Licensed Houses.

There have been two suicides within the last year in the metropolitan licensed houses. These have already been mentioned,

mentioned. There have been three in the provincial licensed houses. In two of them no blame was attributable to those who had the charge of the patients; but in the third, which took place in Dinsdale Park, there was a culpable neglect of duty on the part of the nurse into whose charge a lady was given with strict injunctions not to lose sight of her, and who nevertheless left for a short time to dress herself, during which interval the patient hung herself from a low bed-post.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. Suicides in Licensed Houses.

The number of pauper lunatics not in asylums, registered hospitals, or licensed houses, who were chargeable to the several unions and parishes in England and Wales on 1st January 1870, being an abstract from the annual returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64, will be found in Appendix K.

PAUPER LUNATICS NOT IN ASYLUMS, &c.

The inmates of unsound mind in workhouses have increased in number from 11,181 on the 1st of January 1869 to 11,358 on the 1st of January 1870.

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This increase has been entirely in the provincial workhouses, and more especially in those of Lancashire and Yorkshire. In the Metropolitan district there has been a decrease, owing to the removal of large numbers of patients to provincial county asylums, as well as to licensed houses.

The Metropolitan county asylums have, as elsewhere has been stated, continued to prove quite inadequate for the reception even of all recent and urgent cases.

The removals from London workhouses which have taken place during the past year have, however, not been limited to recent cases requiring asylum treatment, but have also comprised many chronic and harmless patients who, with proper arrangements, might be adequately provided for in workhouses.

The operation of the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867, which casts the cost of maintenance of "lunatics in asylums" upon the "Common Poor Fund" of the Metropolis has offered to boards of guardians an inducement to relieve themselves of local charges which, in many instances, has been freely taken advantage of, and this has greatly contributed to swell the removals from workhouses to asylums, notwithstanding that the patients have, in large numbers, been unable to be received nearer than in the county asylums of Northumberland, the North Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Somersetshire, and although the rate of maintenance has ranged from 14 *s.* to 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per head per week.

THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES.

In justification of the course so taken, it may on the other hand be urged, that the present crowded state of many of the London workhouses had rendered them more than ever unfit for the reception of all classes of the insane. But one of the unfortunate results has been, that chronic patients have absorbed asylum accommodation needed for recent and urgent cases, and that the latter have been unduly detained in workhouses, and deprived of asylum treatment. At the same time the removal of these chronic patients, in many instances, to long distances from their parishes, has rendered visitation by their friends and relatives impossible, by reason of the great expenses that would be incurred in travelling.

A remarkable illustration of the abuse referred to is furnished by the closure of Eagle House, Mitcham, belonging to the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

This house, situated in the country within easy distance of London, had, for several years past, provided very comfortable and suitable accommodation for 80 quiet patients of both sexes, and the reports of the annual visitations by members of this board had been uniformly favourable. Early in last year, however, we were informed that the patients had been removed to the Burntwood Asylum in Staffordshire, and that the house had been closed.

Large numbers in like manner have been removed from other Metropolitan workhouses; and, of the 1,091 patients chargeable to Middlesex parishes and unions, who, on the 31st of December last were in provincial county asylums and in licensed houses, there are doubtless many of the chronic and harmless class who can be adequately cared for with the kind of accommodation and supervision to be found in the lunatic wards of some of the best arranged and liberally conducted workhouses, such, for example, as exist at the West Derby union near Liverpool, and the Manchester new workhouse at Crumpsall.

The present state of matters, as regards the insane poor of London, is therefore no doubt exceptional, and will be greatly altered when the Metropolitan district asylums are opened. This, we have been informed by the Poor Law Board, will be the case during the present summer, when, besides relieving the metropolitan workhouses of their chronic and harmless insane inmates, the asylums at Leavesden and Caterham will, it is anticipated, be able also to receive a certain number of the same class of patients now in asylums and licensed houses.

We

We are nevertheless strongly of opinion, as we have already stated elsewhere, that the relief afforded by the opening of the two Metropolitan district asylums referred to will not dispense with the necessity of erecting without delay a third county asylum for Middlesex. THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES.

In appendix L will be found the usual return of the workhouses visited during the past year by members of this board, together with the number of insane and idiotic inmates seen and examined.

These visitations have comprised 345 houses, and 8,804 patients.

Full reports are, in all cases, made to the Poor Law Board by the visiting Commissioners as to the state of the patients, their dietary and treatment, and the arrangements for their accommodation and care; together with such remarks and recommendations for improvement as the particular circumstances of each case may seem to require.

The general question of the condition of the insane in workhouses has been very fully dealt with in our 12th, 21st, and subsequent reports, and further experience has tended to confirm the views there expressed.

We are unable to say that any material improvement has taken place during the past year, although in a limited number of instances the reports have been favourable.

As has frequently before been stated, we have no authority or control over workhouse arrangements; and although we continue to receive, as heretofore, the support and assistance of the Poor Law Board, we are powerless to compel compliance with our recommendations. In the provincial unions, with a limited number of exceptions, the guardians continue to resist all suggestions for improvement involving any additional expense, even though it be in a matter of such primary importance as a good and sufficient dietary.

We mention the following circumstances in illustration of the remarks now made. In our last report four workhouses in Lancashire, namely, Wigan, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, and Bury, each containing large numbers of insane inmates, were referred to as having, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances on our part, an insufficient dietary. At Bury it has since been somewhat improved; at Wigan, Bolton, and Ashton-under-Lyne, it was found at a recent visit, unchanged. Dietary.

The following is an extract from the last Report of the Visiting Commissioners upon the Ashton Workhouse, where

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there were at the time 126 insane inmates: "We have again to draw attention to the insufficiency of the dietary provided at this workhouse for patients of unsound mind. We had several complaints on this score, and many of the patients appeared to be weak and imperfectly nourished. Ten men and 12 women were, at the time of our visit, receiving extras, including meat dinners daily; but the remaining 104 patients of both sexes had merely the same allowance of meat as the able-bodied, namely, two dinners weekly of solid meat, four ounces to each person; two dinners of potatoe hash, containing two ounces of meat in each portion; two dinners of pea soup, and one of suet pudding. We are informed that about five months ago, 62 patients were placed upon No. 2, or 'generous diet,' with meat dinners daily; but a few weeks since the guardians passed a resolution that this dietary should be discontinued, except for cases specially selected by the medical officer. We now repeat the recommendations made by previous Visiting Commissioners, and again most strongly urge that a special and liberal dietary for the insane and imbecile inmates be adopted, and forwarded for the approval of the Poor Law Board."

The Visiting Commissioners were informed by the master, who had made a careful calculation, that the difference in cost between the dietary which this class of inmates were then receiving, and "No. 2," or the "generous diet," which comprised meat dinners daily, was only 7*d.* per head per week.

A remarkable contrast to the state of matters at Ashton was found upon a visit made a few days afterwards to another workhouse in the same county, namely, that of the West Derby union, near Liverpool. Here, where there were 132 insane and idiotic inmates, the suggestions of the Visiting Commissioners had been carried out in a liberal spirit. The lunatic wards were comfortably furnished, and kept in good order by paid attendants. The patients were in a satisfactory personal condition, presenting a cheerful and contented aspect, receiving a diet with a liberal allowance of animal food, and having their wants and comforts well attended to.

There were unfortunately several recent cases detained there, and waiting for removal; but this would not have been the case had there been room in the Lancashire county asylums. By an exchange of chronic and harmless patients from Rainhill, admission into that asylum has since been obtained for the most urgent cases.

The

The Commissioners, in visiting workhouses, have frequently had occasion to notice in their reports the defective arrangements, and the absence of proper regulations for bathing. THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES. Bathing.

During the past year two cases of fatal scalding came before the notice of the board, both of which might have been prevented by proper precautions. Cases of Fatal Scalding.

The first was that of an imbecile woman, named Kempster, at the Newbury Union Workhouse. She was a person of dirty habits, and required to be frequently bathed. On the day in question, during the temporary absence of the infirmary nurse, she was placed, by a young able-bodied pauper and an imbecile assistant, in a bath of hot water, and was so severely scalded that she died in consequence. In the evidence before the coroner, and in the inquiry held by Mr. Henley the Poor Law Inspector, it was proved that hot water only was "laid on" to the bath, and that there were no ready means of supplying cold water, which had to be carried by hand from another tap. There was no thermometer for testing the temperature of the water, and no bathing regulations. We were subsequently furnished by the Poor Law Board with a copy of their communication to the guardians, drawing attention to these irregularities and defects, with the view to their immediate correction.

The second case occurred at the Frome union workhouse. It appears that the patient, named Brewer, a harmless idiot, was having his usual weekly bath in the receiving ward. In the absence of the porter (whose duty it was to be present), and of an able-bodied pauper who usually superintended the bathing, Brewer got into the bath, and finding the water too cold, another imbecile patient, who had just had his bath, intending merely to make the bath of a comfortable warmth for his successor, brought a bucket of boiling water from an adjacent boiler, and threw it accidentally over the shoulders of the patient Brewer, producing extensive scalds, from which he died a few days afterwards. Bathing rules for Workhouses.

There was an inquiry before the coroner, and the circumstances were specially investigated at the workhouse, by a member of our board. It was found that the bathing arrangements were of the most loose and objectionable character. Neither hot nor cold water was "laid on" to the bath; the hot water was heated in an adjacent open boiler, accessible to the patients, and was ladled by buckets into the bath, cold water being carried by hand from the main building. No thermometer was ever used, the temperature being

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being guessed by hand. There were no regulations for bathing, and its superintendence was practically entrusted to an able-bodied pauper.

Bathing rules for Work-houses.

These and other grave irregularities having been pointed out by the Visiting Commissioner in his report, in forwarding it to the Poor Law Board we specially requested their assistance towards obtaining some uniform and definite regulations for the administration of baths in workhouses generally, as well where special wards are set apart for the insane and idiotic, as where the latter are distributed among the ordinary inmates. We also transmitted, for their consideration, a copy of printed rules on the subject, such as are now generally in use in county asylums.

The Poor Law Board have recently issued to boards of guardians copies of these rules, with a circular letter requesting their adoption. In the same circular the guardians are also urged to take the necessary steps for ensuring in all cases, "that a female may accompany female lunatics on their removal to an asylum." We had been obliged recently to request the interference of the Poor Law Board in this matter, owing to the practice which prevailed in some districts of removing such patients from workhouses to asylums without any companion of their own sex.

A copy of the circular letter referred to, and of the bathing rules will be found in Appendix M.

In our last report, in speaking of county asylums, we mentioned among the matters calling for special notice, "the frequent occurrence, upon deaths arising out of injuries, of a doubt as to when such injuries were caused." In the majority of such cases the deaths had been due to fractured ribs, and the patients had, owing to violent or troublesome conduct, been removed to asylums from workhouses.

In order to avoid any conflict of opinion between the workhouse and asylum authorities, as to when and where the injuries were inflicted, and as the only effectual safeguard against a failure of justice in such cases, we strongly recommended "that every patient immediately on admission into the asylum should, *irrespectively of the existence of bruises or pulmonary disturbances*, be examined by a medical officer with the stethescope, and with the utmost care practicable, so as to enable him to make a record in the case-book at the time, not only as to the condition of the lungs and heart, but also as to whether the chest is free from injury." We also suggested, for adoption in all asylums, the practice followed at Wakefield, of not permitting the relieving officer or other

other person bringing the patient to the asylum to leave until the medical examination has taken place, that he may be informed of the presence or absence of bruises or injuries. THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

The subject is of so much importance that we have thought it right again to call attention to it, and to the imperative necessity which exists that the course recommended should be strictly followed by the medical officers of all asylums.

We have alluded elsewhere to a case of recent occurrence at the Carmarthen Asylum, where this course was not adopted, and the consequence was that the coroner's inquest not only left matters in doubt, but the subsequent investigation by the Visiting Commissioners was rendered difficult and protracted.

A case also occurred at the Prestwich Asylum during last summer, which further exemplifies the importance of this subject, and of the views we have expressed thereon.

Death of a patient from injuries sustained in the Chorlton Workhouse.

The patient, named Callaghan, who was a carter, and 48 years of age, was demented, feeble, and partially paralysed. He had, for a fortnight previously, been an inmate of the Chorlton Union Workhouse, but having become violent and troublesome he was removed to the asylum in the care of the relieving officer.

Immediately on admission, he was carefully examined by the assistant medical officer; fractures of the ribs were at once discovered, and their existence made known to the relieving officer before he left the premises. The patient died from inflammation caused by the injuries, and a coroner's inquest was held, at which the medical officers of the asylum and of the workhouse gave evidence. The latter admitted that he did not examine the patient's chest before his removal from the workhouse, but stated his belief, from the absence of pulmonary symptoms, that he was uninjured when he left his charge. There being, however, no evidence that the patient had been in any way violent on the journey, the jury returned an open verdict, to the effect that there was not sufficient evidence to show how the fractures were occasioned.

This case was subsequently specially investigated by two members of our board, who visited both the Chorlton Workhouse and the Prestwich Asylum, and examined the various persons who were brought in contact with the patient.

Having regard to the positive evidence of the asylum

THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES.

medical officer, and the negative opinion of the workhouse surgeon as already described, finding moreover ample proof of violent and troublesome conduct on the part of the patient prior to his removal, and of much scuffling with a pauper inmate attending upon him who was proved to have lost his temper, and who had subsequently absconded, the Commissioners reported without hesitation their opinion that the injuries were received in the workhouse, though they failed to positively fix the responsibility for them upon any individual.

The case altogether forms a striking illustration of the evils arising from a systematic disregard of the Lunacy laws, which has frequently been pointed out, and which was found to prevail at Chorlton, namely, the practice of neglecting the provisions of the 67th section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act," and, instead of taking recent cases of insanity direct to the asylum, bringing lunatics of all classes in the first instance to the workhouse, and only removing them to the asylum on their becoming violent and unmanageable.

The Visiting Commissioners have, in their reports to the Poor Law Board, repeatedly recommended that medical officers should be required to examine the persons of all insane patients on their admission into the workhouse, and immediately before removal to the asylum; and that they should be required to enter in a book, to be kept for the purpose, a description of any bruises or injuries observed by them. Such an examination is very rarely made; but a member of our Board, at a recent visit to Chorlton, was informed that since the above detailed occurrence this course is now adopted at that workhouse.

PROSECUTION OF RELIEVING OFFICER.

The frequent occurrence of cases in which the duty imposed upon relieving officers and overseers under the 67th section of the Act had been neglected, induced us to suggest that, in the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act passed in 1862, the discretionary power which the words "and a proper person to be sent to an asylum" in the 67th section of the Act of 1853 seemed to give to these officers, should be withdrawn. Their duty now is simply to report within three days to a justice as to any pauper who is, or is deemed to be, a lunatic.

So clear and gross a violation of the Act took place in September last by the relieving officer of Whitehaven, that the board determined to take proceedings against him under the 70th section of the Act. The circumstances of the case were shortly as follows: Isabella Johnstone, whose husband, a ship-

a ship-carpenter, was in Japan, resided with her father and step-mother in Whitehaven. On the 17th September she escaped from her father's house and attempted to drown herself by jumping into the harbour, from which she was rescued and taken home, her friends at once applying to the relieving officer in order that he might take steps to have her removed to the asylum. The relieving officer gave an order for the district medical officer, Mr. Lamb, to visit her, but that gentleman being from home his assistant immediately went to see her, and the following morning she was visited by Mr. Lamb himself, who sent a written notice to the relieving officer stating that the woman was a dangerous lunatic, and not fit to be at large. This was on Saturday the 18th September, but, instead of giving notice to a justice within three days, as required by the Statute, the relieving officer did not take any steps until the following Thursday, the 23rd, when he took a magistrate to see the patient, but too late in the day to get the papers filled up and to remove her to the asylum. On the following day, when the relieving officer went to the house for the purpose of removing her, he found that she had again attempted to destroy herself by cutting her throat, and, not being in a state to bear the journey to the asylum, she was taken to the infirmary, where a few days afterwards, in the absence of the nurse, she threw herself out of the window, and died from the effects of the fall. The case was clearly proved against the relieving officer, but in consequence of this being his first offence, and because of his previous good character, he was fined only the nominal sum of 40 *s.*

Prosecution of Relieving Officer.

We have continued to give careful attention to the pecuniary affairs of lunatics, not so found by inquisition, and our additional experience has strengthened the opinion on former occasions expressed by us, that there is a large class of the insane to whom the Legislature should give relief (in the nature of an inquisition), whose little savings have no protection whatever under the Lunacy law, simply because they do not reach that minimum fixed by the Act of 1862, which we have repeatedly characterised as of too high an amount. As on former occasions too, so in the past year, we have frequently been compelled to insist upon suitable provision for lunatics by their nearest relatives; but on the other hand we have also witnessed, with much satisfaction, not a few noble efforts to alleviate mental distress with small means,

Property.

PROPERTY.

and by much self-sacrifice; and it gives us pleasure to mention that the liberality of more than one proprietor of a licensed house has provided curative treatment and a quiet home for individual lunatics whose ability of payment was either doubtful or had altogether ceased.

Case of a lady separated from her husband.

Two cases will suffice to illustrate the inquiries as to property which daily receive our attention. A lady separated from her husband (for whom W., a solicitor, was sole trustee) was lately admitted as a pauper into a private asylum; she had at the time upon her person 170*l.* in notes and gold, and at deposit, in a warehouse, furniture and effects to the value of 500*l.* or thereabouts. Of her trust property W. refused to give us any account, but from other sources we ascertained that it consisted of a life annuity of 200*l.* We in vain urged upon W. suitable arrangements for the lady's charge; the husband and an only child of the lunatic also declined to apply, on her behalf, for an inquisition; but at length a report from us to your Lordship placed her and her affairs in proper custody.

Case of M.

M., having executed a trust deed in 1848, ceased in 1859 to be a patient in a private asylum; the trustees then, through an advertisement, engaged R., as valet, to look after him; M. and R. lived at various hotels, and in apartments about London, until 1868, when R. agreed directly with M. to board and lodge him in his (R.'s) brother's house: in fact took possession of the lunatic and his income. Difficulties nevertheless arose with the trustees, which prevented the possibility of any successful prosecution; and we had to content ourselves with placing him under regular and legal charge. But finding subsequently that he (a single man) had an income of 850*l.*, and that his allowance scarcely reached 685*l.*, inclusive of 111*l.* paid upon an insurance on his life, we pressed the trustees (his next of kin among them) to provide for him more liberally; and this proving to be useless, we ultimately obtained an Inquisition in Lunacy.

Case of B.

Here we may remark, that it is sometimes very difficult to decide whether it is expedient that we should press for an inquisition. In the case of a lunatic, B., whose asylum expenses were limited to 400*l.* a year, we found that his property consisted of land and Government securities, yielding an annual income of 1,200*l.*, or thereabouts: but upon the whole we thought it expedient to accept an undertaking from his next of kin (a brother) that the patient should be supplied

supplied with all the comforts and luxuries which he was capable of appreciating. In B.'s case 20,000 *l.* Consols had been accumulated out of the savings of his income: but B. had many years back executed a will in favour of the brother above referred to, and as the patient would probably have suffered much mentally from any change in residence, his welfare did not appear to us imperatively to call for an inquisition. We shall, however, closely watch the treatment of B. PROPERTY.

In one instance during the past twelvemonth we had occasion to make inquiry into the circumstances under which a bequest of a policy had been made in favour of his creditor by a testator, Z., whose subsequent insanity was admitted; but the explanation proved satisfactory. Case of Z.

In another inquiry the unexpected mental recovery of the lunatic released us from all difficulty whatever. The lunatic W. was a country gentleman, the tenant for life of a large landed property; the conduct of his affairs by himself or others had become impossible; differences between his wife and his family prevented any application by them to your Lordship; and as his tenants and creditors complained that the management of the property was at a deadlock, all desiring our interference, we reported the case as one for an inquisition. The medical testimony to W.'s insanity was at that time very strong; but so rapidly did the gentleman improve after our report, that we soon found it necessary to stay proceedings; and shortly afterwards W. obtained his discharge as "recovered." Case of W.

A strong illustration of the necessity for our watch over the pecuniary interests of patients in asylums is afforded by the case of H. She was a pauper patient in a county asylum, and after clandestine service there of a writ upon her, judgment had been recovered against her in an action at law for 1,000*l.* and upwards, It becoming then necessary for the plaintiff to serve her with a writ to show cause why the judgment should not be made final, discovery of the prior service and subsequent proceedings took place, and upon our communicating the facts to the judge in the action, to whom the insanity of H. had never been disclosed, the disclosure put an end to the proceedings. Case of H.

The number of private patients under single care in pursuance of the provisions of the 90th section of the Act,

SINGLE PATIENTS.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, on the 1st January was 356, and the changes which have taken place during the past year are shown in the following table—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number 1st January 1869 - - -	138	186	324
Registered during the year - - -	53	96	149
	191	282	473
Discharged and died - - - -	47	70	117

	Cured.	Not Cured.	Died.	TOTAL.
Males - -	2	35	10	47
Females -	13	51	6	70
	15	86	16	117

Remaining 1st January 1870 - - -	144	212	356
Of whom found lunatic by inquisition and not visited by Commissioners in Lunacy -	30	39	69

"Single Patients." Construction of 90th section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100.

In the course of our duties with reference to "single "patients," as defined by the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, we have had frequent occasion to consider questions of construction of the 90th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100; and, at our request and for our guidance, a case has been submitted by Mr. Secretary Bruce for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown. A copy of the case and opinion will be found in Appendix O.

We have specially to notice the following cases of illegal reception and ill treatment of lunatics under single charge.

ILLEGAL RECEPTION AND ILL-TREATMENT OF UNCERTIFIED LUNATICS.

Miss L. V., an uncertified single patient at Southsea.

Our attention having been drawn, in December 1868, to the alleged detention, and cruel treatment and neglect, of Miss L. V., an imbecile lady, under the charge of James Morant, at a lodging house in Waverley Road, Southsea, we lost no time in making the necessary inquiries into all the circumstances of the case, and these, in consequence mainly

mainly of the evidence being of an indirect character, and requiring confirmation in material particulars by persons cognizant of the facts, were unavoidably somewhat prolonged.

Illegal Reception and Ill-treatment of Uncertified Lunatics.

When the inquiries were sufficiently matured we brought the case under your Lordship's notice, and, pursuant to your Order, dated 1st March 1869, a member of this Board visited and inspected the house, saw and examined Miss L. V., and reported her to be mentally quite imbecile, taciturn, torpid, and listless, and, in reference to accommodation and care, most unfavourably situated.

Miss L. V., an uncertified single patient at Southsea.

It is important here to state that, upon the Commissioner informing Mr. and Mrs. Morant of the nature and object of his inquiry, they both, appealing each to the other, positively denied having any lady of unsound mind in the house, and it was not until he mentioned the name of the alleged lunatic that they admitted they had residing with them a young lady, whom Mrs. Morant described as not insane but only peculiar. She, however, further admitted that Miss L. V. had an idiotic way, never saying or apparently caring for anything, and that she was not allowed any pocket money, or permitted to walk out alone. The Visiting Commissioners further elicited from Mr. Morant that, in order to correct Miss L. V.'s uncleanly habits, she sometimes chastised her with a cane.

He also ascertained that the arrangement for Miss L. V.'s residence with Mrs. Morant was made by a lady, her guardian, who paid 16 *s.* per week for her lodging, maintenance, and care.

After much consideration we felt justified in forbearing from a prosecution, and were satisfied with Miss L. V.'s immediate removal to proper and legal care as a single patient, upon a public apology being made by Mr. Morant in the "Times" and other papers, London and provincial, and in the leading medical journals.

Miss L. V. was, in May last, found lunatic by inquisition.

Reg. *v.* Irvine, *re* Miss M. V., a lunatic. Prosecution for illegal reception.

In March last year our attention was drawn, by a communication from the Commissioner of Police, to the case of Miss M. V., an insane lady, under the charge, without certificates, of the Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine, residing in East Hill Terrace, Wandsworth. The Commissioner of Police, on the 30th of that month, transmitted, for the information of our Board, a copy of a police report of the same date, stating that, shortly before 12 o'clock the night previous, Miss M. V.

Illegal Reception and Ill-treatment of Uncertified Lunatics.

Reg *v.* Irvine, *re* Miss M. V., a lunatic. Prosecution for illegal reception.

was brought to the station by a police constable and some tradesmen of the neighbourhood, who had found her on East Hill, propelling herself along on her hands, having five or six months before lost the use of her legs by injuries sustained in jumping from a window. Miss M. V., according to the report, complained of being kept a prisoner by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, and did not wish to return; but in consideration of her deranged state of mind, and alleged very suicidal tendency, she was again handed over to Mr. Irvine, who informed the police inspector, that immediately her mind gave way he had, by direction of her friends, made arrangements for her removal to a private lunatic asylum, and that he was only waiting till she was in a fit state to be removed.

In consequence of the above communication, Miss M. V. was, on the 16th March, visited by two members of this Board, who found her in a poorly-furnished room, with her nurse, lying on a bed, and unable to rise without assistance. Mentally she was in a sad state, full of insane delusions. She said she believed she was dying, and gave a lamentable account of her sufferings. Although very insane, her memory appeared to be accurate, and in many respects she evinced much intelligence and shrewdness.

She conversed freely, and in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners, communicated many details in reference to her case and history, as to which her statements were clear and consistent. At the same time, apart from matters of fact, she exhibited a variety of delusions of a very insane and painful character.

Amongst other facts it was elicited from her, that some years since she was under the charge of a medical man in the west of England, who placed her in a cottage, where she required to be forcibly fed; and that she was subsequently, for about six months, confined and kept in constant restraint night and day, at a farmhouse, where she appears to have dislocated her hip by throwing herself out of the window.

In 1857 she was at home for about four months, and from that time she had, without any interval, been under the charge of Mr. Irvine, first at Rock in Worcestershire, and since 1860 at Wandsworth.

It was on the 1st September 1868 that she threw herself from a back drawing-room window (30 feet from the ground), and sustained compound fractures of both legs. About a week after she made another attempt at suicide by burning.

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Illegal Reception and Ill-treatment of Uncertified Lunatics.
Reg. v. Irvine, *re* Miss M. V., a lunatic.
Prosecution for illegal reception.

The general conclusion arrived at by the Visiting Commissioners was, that Miss V. had been insane for years past, and that she had been so dealt with by her family, no one of whom had visited her during her residence with Mr. Irvine. The medical attendant of the family had visited her about quarterly. It is right to state that nothing was elicited of a nature to show that, while with Mr. Irvine, she had been treated with positive unkindness.

On the 18th March Miss V. was, on behalf of this Board, visited and examined by Dr. Blandford, whose report upon her mental state corresponded in all respects with that of the Visiting Commissioners; and the solicitor of the Board was accordingly instructed to prefer an indictment against Mr. Irvine for receiving and taking charge of Miss V. without an order and medical certificates, in violation of the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100.

It was alleged by Mr. Irvine that, although he had been paid by Miss V.'s friends for her maintenance and care, he did not receive her as an insane person; that she had not, until shortly before September 1868, shown any decided symptoms of insanity; and that she had been since retained only until she had sufficiently recovered from her bodily injuries to be able safely to be removed to an asylum.

The result of our inquiries, however, was to satisfy us that, whatever variations may have taken place in the form and degree of her insanity, she had all along been considered and treated as of unsound mind, and had not, as respects money or otherwise, been a free agent.

We further, upon the question of her removal to an asylum, consulted Mr. Partridge, the eminent surgeon, who, after a personal examination, reported that in his opinion Miss V. might have been removed at any time with ordinary care, and that, from the firmness of the united bones and appearances, the injured limbs had long been quite well.

The case came on for trial at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Pigott, on the 9th June, when the defendant, under the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty, and in consideration of the special circumstances was only called upon to enter into recognisances to appear, on receiving notice to do so, at the next sessions, to receive judgment.

We deem it right to state that this Board were no parties to any arrangement for Mr. Irvine's pleading guilty.

Miss M. V. was duly removed from Mr. Irvine's to a private asylum.

ILLEGAL RECEPTION AND ILL-TREATMENT OF UNCERTIFIED LUNATICS.

Reg. *v.* Smith, *re* Mercy Wood, a lunatic. Case of false imprisonment.

In July last, the Town Clerk of Bradford, Yorkshire, brought under our notice, the case of Miss Mercy Wood, a lunatic, who had for two years been illegally confined by Robert Dixon Smith, a quarry owner, in his house at Bradford, where all access to her was refused.

It was by accident that the fact of Miss Wood's being kept a close prisoner was discovered by the police, who were informed that a female nearly naked had been seen at an upper window of Dixon Smith's house, apparently in great distress.

Means were taken to obtain full particulars of the case. Two magistrates made personal inquiries at the house, and, having satisfied themselves that Miss Wood was illegally confined by Smith, granted a warrant for his apprehension. He was held to bail, and ultimately committed for trial. In the meantime, the lunatic was removed by the police, for protection and care, to the union workhouse.

Upon consideration of all the circumstances disclosed, we deemed it our duty to take up the case, and we accordingly instructed our solicitor to prefer an indictment for assault and false imprisonment against Smith, and the case came on for trial at the Yorkshire summer assizes, at Leeds, before Mr. Baron Cleasby.

The following is an outline of the material facts as stated on the part of the prosecution.

Miss Wood, while residing with her relatives, as far back as 1857, manifested symptoms of impaired intellect, which became gradually more marked until the year 1865, when she was duly examined and certified as insane, and steps were taken for placing her in an asylum. For some reason her removal was postponed. One day she was left alone, her brother, who had charge of the house, and her sisters being away; when, in the evening, the defendant came to the house, and finding the door locked, by means of a ladder got in at a window, unfastened the door from the inside, and took away the lunatic in a cab to his house, where he subsequently kept her confined.

Nothing apparently was known with sufficient certainty by her relatives, at the time, as to what had become of her.

The defendant not only thus obtained custody of the lunatic's person, but also wrongfully possessed himself of money to the amount of 400 *l.* or 500 *l.*, belonging to her, among other things receiving the proceeds of a cheque for the amount of a legacy which had been bequeathed to her at the end of 1865 or beginning of 1866. He also collected for

for her some small weekly rents. He appears to have exercised an unlimited influence over her; to account for which, and in extenuation of his conduct, it was alleged on his behalf that there had been an old attachment. It was further pleaded by his counsel that Miss Wood had conceived a dislike to her family, from members of which she had experienced much unkindness; that she had lucid intervals; and that during these she was perfectly aware of what was going on.

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As to the condition in which she was found by the police, and her mental state at that time, the following is a summary of the evidence given by the superintendent.

He went to the house of the defendant on the 7th of July. There was a door at the bottom of the staircase on the ground floor, and this the defendant took a key out of his pocket and unlocked; he then followed the defendant upstairs to the third floor, where he opened a door which was chained and bolted. Miss Wood was in the room, in bed, and partly covered. He spoke to her, and she began laughing, and being asked whether she knew him, kept on laughing.

The room was about 14 feet long by six in breadth; there was a window which he believed was fastened; and lying about the room were some articles of furniture belonging to Miss Wood. . . .

She was evidently insane.

Another witness who communicated with the police, deposed to having seen her at a window in the defendant's house, with her hair loose, and apparently quite naked.

Some conversation ensued, during which it was admitted by the defendant's counsel, that Miss Wood had been in his house, and that the door of her room was locked, but he contended that it might have been with her consent, and that the essence of the thing lay, not in the locking in, but in the locking in against the will.

Baron Cleasby however ruled otherwise, observing, that taking into consideration her condition, and the fact that she was bolted into the room, he came to the conclusion that the coercion thus put upon her was false imprisonment.

A verdict of guilty was accordingly returned.

Prior to the delivery of the verdict, there had been some discussion, and a consultation between the counsel on both sides, and it was intimated by the counsel for the prosecution that it was not wished to carry the case further, provided

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the defendant gave up all the property belonging to Miss Wood. If fair restitution was made, no further proceedings would be taken; and he suggested, therefore, that the defendant might be bound over to appear and receive judgment when called upon.

Here we desire emphatically to say that it was with much dissatisfaction we learnt that so objectionable an arrangement had been made. Such a failure of justice had never been contemplated by this Board, and the course adopted in reference thereto was wholly inconsistent with the instructions given by our Solicitor to his local Agents.

We deemed the offence to be one calling for severe punishment, and in such circumstances we could not feel surprise at the observation made by Baron Cleasby in addressing the defendant, that "he could not help thinking that the prosecution had dealt very leniently and favourably with him, and that they no doubt had reasons for doing so."

So far from this, we had before the trial, refused our sanction to a proposal for such a compromise made by the brother of the lady .

Miss Wood was on the 1st of August duly placed and continues now under proper medical care.

Reg. *v.* Lightfoot. Prosecution for illtreatment and wilful neglect of a lunatic by his brother.

On the 30th December last our attention was drawn to a case of alleged cruel treatment of Samuel Lightfoot, 60 years of age, and described as "blind, exceedingly deaf, and idiotic," by his brother, Thomas Lightfoot, at Ancoats.

The case appeared to us of so grave a nature that we at once wrote to Captain Palin, the chief constable at Manchester, inquiring what proceedings had been instituted in reference to Thomas Lightfoot's neglect and ill-treatment of his brother, and what steps had been taken to place the lunatic under proper care. In reply, he stated that Thomas Lightfoot had been before the magistrate, accused of wilfully neglecting his brother, an imbecile, whilst in his charge; that he had been committed for trial; and that his brother Samuel was in the workhouse.

The information was laid by the police authorities. Superintendent Anderson said that the defendant was charged with cruelty to his brother, who was imbecile, blind, and almost deaf, by keeping him confined in the cellar of his house, and in a neglected and filthy condition; that in consequence of information he received, he despatched officers to bring Thomas Lightfoot to the Fairfield Police Station, where he was examined by Mr. Dean, the divisional surgeon; and that

that his father had left him 15*s.* a-week for his maintenance, which was regularly paid to the defendant by trustees.

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After a full hearing and the examination, amongst other witnesses, of detective officer M'Lellan, and Mr. Dean the divisional surgeon, the city justices, on the 1st January, committed Thomas Lightfoot "for false imprisonment of, and neglecting and ill-treating, his brother, an alleged lunatic."

On the 6th January this Board came to the decision that the case was one calling for criminal proceedings on their part, and they ordered their Secretary forthwith to prosecute, pursuant to the provisions of the 9th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, or otherwise, Thomas Lightfoot, for having ill-treated and wilfully neglected his brother Samuel Lightfoot, a lunatic, or alleged lunatic, detained or taken by him under his care or charge.

The case came on for trial at the Manchester March city sessions. The evidence given in support of the charge, by police Serjeant McLellan and Mr. Dean, was in substance identical with their depositions on the preliminary inquiry, and was to this effect:

McLellan went to the house on the 29th December, and, from information he had received of noises having been heard in the cellar, told the defendant he had reason to believe there was some one confined in the house. He replied, "Yes; my brother lives in the cellar, and he has been confined there six years." McLellan then went into the cellar, where he found Samuel Lightfoot sitting on a low bedstead, in a crouched position, with his head upon his knees. His hair was very matted, and he appeared not to have been washed for a long time. His clothing was old and tattered. There was a fireplace and grate, which were full of ashes and cinders, the grate and bars being quite cold. Outside there were two inches of snow on the ground, and the room was very cold and damp. The bed consisted of a pair of mattresses, a tick, a quilt, and a horse rug, very dusty and dirty. There was no bolsters, pillows, or any other bedding.

Mr. Dean thus described the lunatic's bodily condition when examined by him at the workhouse.

"His skin was very dark in colour, and scaly, with layers "of dirt, and his finger nails did not appear to have been cut "for several years. His body was rigid, and his lower limbs "were bent upwards, apparently from his customary position "of sitting. He had an old sore on his right shin, which was

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"festered, and was covered with a thick scab, as if it had been "neglected. He was a thin tall man, but was emaciated. "He could neither lie down or sit." When seen by Mr. Dean a week before the trial at the Crumpsall Workhouse, he had improved in condition.

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On behalf of the defendant, a charwoman was called to prove that she cleaned the lunatic's room once or twice a week, that there was a fire in the kitchen every day, and that she was in the habit of taking the lunatic plenty of good meat.

A medical man, Dr. Rayner, was also called as a witness; but his evidence only went to show that he had seen Samuel Lightfoot in May 1865, in his brother's house, in the kitchen, sitting near the fire, muttering and jabbering to himself; that his hair was about his face, and that he was in very fair condition, not specially clean, nor dirty.

Such was the substance of the evidence on the part of the prosecution and the defence, and we entertain a strong opinion that the charge of ill-treatment and wilful neglect was fully established.

However, the jury, as is stated, after about two minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not guilty:" whereupon the Recorder observed that it was a very cautious and proper verdict, though the prosecution had acted quite right in bringing the case into court.

Reg. *v.* Horn, *re* Snawden, a lunatic. Case of cruel treatment.

In August last, by direction of this Board, an information was laid before the justices in petty session at Plympton, Devon, against William Horn, for having cruelly beaten and otherwise ill-treated John Snawden, a lunatic under his charge.

The investigation was held in the presence of the district magistrates, Mr. Law appearing on behalf of this Board.

It appeared from the evidence that, sometime before, the lunatic was placed under the care of Horn, who was to be paid 15 *s.* per week for his trouble, and was instructed by Snawden's son to use handcuffs if he became violent.

On the 17th July, a Mrs. Crews, who lived in an adjoining house, heard a sound of blows and some one calling out as if in pain. She ran upstairs and was enabled to see into a room where Snawden was lying on the floor. The defendant had his legs across his neck, and was beating him with a stick.

Ultimately the poor lunatic was handcuffed and tied to a tree. The handcuffs were tied together with some thick rope which

which Horn threatened to place round the lunatic's neck if he misconducted himself again.

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The defendant was summarily convicted and fined 10 *l.* and costs, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

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The fine, though small for an offender even in Horn's station of life, would necessarily have subjected him to two months' imprisonment, if it had not been paid in court by the lunatic's son, who had employed him.

J. Snawden was, on the 22nd July, sent to the Devon County Asylum.

Reg *v.* North, *re* Wallace. Prosecution for illegal reception and illtreatment of a lunatic.

Upon the occasion of a visit by two members of this Board to the Leicester County Asylum, on the 19th February last, their attention was directed by Mr. Buck, the superintendent, of that Asylum, to the case of William Wallace at Loughborough, as a lunatic not under proper care.

Acting upon this information the Commissioners, on the following day, went to Loughborough, and accompanied by the superintendent of police, visited and examined the lunatic, whom they found in a room on the second floor of a house in the occupation of Jane North, a widow. In the centre of the room was a very small stove in which some coals were burning. Upon an old, dilapidated iron bedstead, in a state of nudity, they found the lunatic, lying on his side, crouched up, with his knees to his chin. Over him was a filthy blanket, soiled with excrement. There was no other bedding, nor was there anything but a small piece of carpet interposed between his person and the sacking, which had given way, so as nearly to touch the floor, and which was saturated with urine, as also was the plaster floor below.

He was in a state of extreme emaciation, pale and feeble, as if from starvation, and Mrs. North admitted that he had not, for a considerable time, taken animal food, or any other nutriment than gruel. Mentally he was found to be a confirmed lunatic, but harmless.

Mrs. North alleged that the lunatic had been bedridden for five or six weeks, but that it was only within three weeks that his limbs were doubled up, as the Commissioners found them.

According to information subsequently obtained, Mrs. North, who was related to the lunatic, had, since the death of his sister two years before, had him under her charge, and was allowed 15 *s.* per week for his care and maintenance, from which had to be deducted 4 *s.* for rent. The weekly allowance was paid to her by a trustee.

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The case was, in the opinion of the visiting Commissioners, of such urgency, and involved such grave neglect and cruelty, that at their instance the necessary information was at once sworn by the superintendent of police before a county magistrate, who, accompanied by Mr. Eddowes, a surgeon, Mr. Jarratt, clerk to the magistrates, and the superintendent of police, visited and examined the lunatic, whom, as they reported to us, they found in the same condition as above described, excepting that a shirt had been put on him and the floor sprinkled with chloride of lime.

It was felt that he ought not to be allowed to remain where he was even for another night, and, in accordance with the advice of the Commissioners, it was arranged that he should be immediately taken to the workhouse, and there visited on the following day by the county magistrate above referred to, and another justice, and a statutory order made by them for his removal to the county asylum. This arrangement was carried out, and he was sent to the asylum on the 12th February.

To the notice of his admission was subjoined, by Mr. Buck, the following statement: "With respect to his bodily "health and condition," viz., "He is in a very dirty and "neglected state, having two large bed sores and some smaller "ones; his legs and arms contracted; his person covered with "body lice, and his hair with head lice."

On the 14th February an order was made by the Board for the prosecution of Jane North, under the Acts 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 96.

On the 23rd February the charges were preferred before the justices in petty session at Loughborough, by whom the defendant was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

The case came on for trial at the Leicester Spring Assizes before Mr. Justice Byles. The indictment was for the two-fold offence of receiving the lunatic without an order and certificates, and of abusing and ill-treating him.

The defendant was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Reg. *v.* Black, *re* Wild, a lunatic. Prosecution for illegal detention and cruel treatment.

In July last we received an anonymous communication, bringing under our notice a case of an aged and harmless lunatic, named J. Bagnall Wild, alleged to have been for upwards of 30 years under the charge, without legal authority, of Henry Black, a farmer at Sheepshed near Loughborough, and kept by him constantly chained. We lost no time in instituting an inquiry into the circumstances through the

the local police authorities, the result of which was that, upon our application, your Lordship was pleased to make an order by virtue of which a special visit was, on the 4th August, made to the lunatic by a member of this Board accompanied by Mr. Buck, of the Leicestershire Asylum, and by a county magistrate, who were assisted by the superintendent of police.

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The report on the case which was made to your Lordship embodied the material facts, and entirely confirmed the statement of our anonymous correspondent as to the confinement of the lunatic, and the severe mechanical restraint to which he had been for so many years needlessly subjected.

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On the 5th August, the day after the visit, Mr. Wild was, by order of two justices, removed to the County Asylum as a lunatic "not under proper care and control."

Subjoined to the notice of his admission into the asylum was a statement by Mr. Buck, that he was suffering from mental imbecility, and that "with respect to bodily health "and condition," he was "in generally good health," to which was added, "he has marks and discolourations "upon his arms, wrists, and ankles, the result of long-con-"tinued mechanical restraint."

In these circumstances this board instructed their solicitor to institute criminal proceedings against H. Black. The charges which were preferred under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 90, and the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 9, and which were, respectively, for illegal reception, and abuse and illtreatment of the lunatic, were heard at the Loughborough Police Court on the 19th August, when the defendant was committed and held to bail.

The case came on for trial at Leicestershire spring assizes before Mr. Justice Blackburn.

In reference to the charge of illegal reception and detention, it was proved that Mr. Wild had been for 30 years residing with H. Black, who received 12*l.* 10*s.* quarterly for his maintenance and care; clothes and some extras, as wine, being provided by his friends.

It is right here to state Mr. Wild's relatives, who visited him frequently, and were fully cognizant of his treatment as well as of the restraint employed night and day, were reported to be in a good position of society. This knowledge and sanction was urged in extenuation of Black's conduct, a plea which this Board could not, of course, for a moment admit.

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We now proceed to state the substance of the evidence, so far as was material to the question of cruel treatment. In a room on the ground floor the lunatic was found by him seated in a chair, wearing a pair of handcuffs, fastened together by a short chain, about 18 or 20 inches in length, which was attached by a piece of webbing to a staple in the window. The chair was fastened to the wall by an iron stancheon. Close to the chair was an iron anklet, and under the chair was a staple in the wall, to which was attached a stout piece of cord and an iron ring. Attached to the window sill was a piece of webbing. The effect of the two fastenings would be to prevent the patient from standing upright.

At the foot of the bedstead in a room above was an iron anklet, attached to the bedstead by a piece of cord. There was also found there a handcuff. The windows of the lower room would not open.

In the privy also was found a staple, with a stout iron chain attached to it.

When the lunatic was seen in the room below, he was rocking himself to and fro, in the manner common to people who are being subjected to mechanical restraint. Indeed, in the position in which he was found, he could not move in any other way.

On examining his wrists, marks and discolourations caused by the pressure of the handcuffs were found, and similar effects had been produced by the anklets. An unreduced dislocation of the left shoulder, and a dislocation of the bone of the left thumb were also observed.

Since he had been at the asylum he had conducted himself as a harmless, inoffensive person, and there was nothing, in the superintendent's judgment, to justify his being restrained in the manner described. He had not been subjected to any restraint since he had been there, a period of seven months.

On cross-examination, Mr. Buck stated his opinion that the patient was mentally "on the debateable ground between lunacy and idiotcy." He added, that when he found Mr. Wild he gave every indication of cleanliness and good feeding, and he considered him in fair bodily health. The room in which the patient was found appeared to be the living-room of the family.

In summing up the case Justice Blackburn left it to the jury to say whether the chains and other restraint admitted had

had been honestly used from a mistaken sense of duty, and not in such a way as to amount to ill-treatment.

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The jury found the defendant guilty on the first count, for illegal reception without certificate, and acquitted him on the second, for cruelty.

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Justice Blackburn, in passing sentence, observed that the jury had acquitted the defendant of ill-treatment, and he had no doubt the defendant had not been guilty of intentional cruelty. No doubt, he said, the defendant was guilty of a great error in judgment; but what he did had been sanctioned by persons in a higher station of life, who ought to have known better. He concluded in the following terms:—"I think that you, perhaps, only committed an "error in judgment, but the case runs very near. I must pass "a heavy sentence, and longer, as there is no hard labour, "than I otherwise should do. I pass a sentence of im-"prisonment for two months."

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Medical Statistics.

Regarding the system of registering the facts of insanity at present pursued in the county and borough asylums, and in the lunatic hospitals in England and Wales, we have satisfaction in stating that the tables suggested by the Medico-Psychological Association, and recommended for that purpose in our Report of 1868, are now in use in 36 asylums, and also in the criminal asylum at Broadmoor: as well as, partially, in 4 more; and the superintendents of 5 asylums in which the tables have not been used, have expressed their intention or willingness to employ them in future. They have not been, nor has any intention been expressed that they will be, adopted in the asylums at Hanwell, Lancaster, and Stafford. We have on previous occasions intimated our opinion that, for the purpose of obtaining correct records of insanity, and of facilitating statistical comparison, it is most important that a uniform system of registration should be employed. We trust that the visitors of the asylums last referred to will assist the endeavours of the Commissioners to attain this object by adopting the tables recommended by them.

This system of medical registration has been carried out only in two of the lunatic hospitals, viz., in the Northampton General Lunatic Hospital, and in the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital; but it has been adopted partially in three others.

ATTENDANTS IN ASYLUMS.

Some occurrences of the past year have brought into prominent notice the subject of attendants in asylums. There is no other of equal importance in its influence on the treatment of the insane, and none to which the Commissioners have given such unremitting attention.

In 1847, upon the failure of a prosecution then instituted for the death of a patient resulting from maltreatment by his attendant, it was resolved to establish at this office a central register for the entry of names of all that were so employed at the several asylums and licensed houses; wherein every notice of dismissal for misconduct, which the law requires to be made to us, should be carefully entered against the name to which it referred, the object being to prevent anyone so implicated from again obtaining similar employment. The rule was at the same time laid down that any resignation to avoid dismissal would be held to be dismissal within the meaning of the Act; and such power as the Commissioners possessed was put in motion at once to secure the completeness of the register, and to render compulsory a reference to it on the part of proprietors and superintendents.

Where there has been a want of success in either of these respects, from negligence in transmitting information or unwillingness to seek it, the reason or cause has been sufficiently obvious. If a thoroughly good attendant is to be obtained, the employer must be as eager as the employed. Inducements are necessary to attract persons of superior qualifications to become members of this most useful class; and the necessary sacrifices and self-denials required for a fit and considerate discharge of the duties, can even then be only expected where there is, on the part of the officers placed above them, not merely extreme and active vigilance of co-operation, but severity of supervision to the utmost possible degree. Adequate remuneration, joined to a strict preliminary inquiry into the character and antecedents of the applicant, may secure a good man; but liberal encouragment as well as watchful superintendence will alone secure continued good conduct in the best men; and if there is not only the absence of all incentive to exertion, but the knowledge that there is no effective supervision, the result cannot be satisfactory in any case. The Commissioners entertain no doubt that the attendants at present engaged in the various establishments for the reception of the insane, are generally of a much better kind than those to whose humanity and vigilance the lunatic was in former times entrusted; and there are exceptional instances, even among those discharging the most

most difficult duties for a quite inadequate remuneration, deserving of the very highest praise; but they are obliged to add that this advantage has been more than counterbalanced by the fact that the asylum-system itself has not kept pace with the improvement, and that a gradual enlargement of asylum-buildings, far beyond the limits admitting of personal supervision or individual control, has removed the only safe guarantee against those temptations to the exercise of power by which the best attendants are corrupted, and to which the average of those now employed are especially liable.

The evil of the system was very urgently placed before the Lord Chancellor by the Commissioners 13 years ago; when their strenuous resistance to a proposition of the Middlesex magistrates for further enlargement of the Asylums of Colney Hatch and Hanwell, was overruled by the Secretary of State. The evil effects of overbuilt asylums, not only to the patient in the loss of those advantages of treatment which responsible individual supervision can alone secure, but to the ratepayers themselves whose interest is always pleaded for such enlargements, were pointed out on that occasion. Reverting to the causes alleged for the supposed necessity of enlargement, it was shown that both asylums had been crowded with inmates who ought never to have been sent to either; that the only justification for the cost of such structures had been lost sight of in the kind of cases accumulated in them; that, instead of being used as hospitals for the treatment and cure of the insane, they had been turned into mere houses for their detention and safe custody; and that the remedy was to be found, not in exaggerating the mistakes already committed, but in restoring to both establishments, through fresh classification and redistribution of their inmates, their proper functions of treatment and cure; and in making such additional provision as mere numbers might require, by means of a third building of a less costly character, but more suitable to that great mass of chronic and incurable cases on which the existing most expensive arrangements and appliances are entirely thrown away. Failing, unfortunately, to obtain a hearing for these views, the Commissioners then saw with regret the numbers in Colney Hatch raised from 1,200 to 2,000, and those in Hanwell from 600 to nearly 1,700; to which the additions made, up to the time when we are writing, show that in Hanwell there are now close upon 1,800, and in Colney Hatch upwards of 2,050 patients.

Yet up to within three years of the date when such large masses of the insane were crowded into single establishments,

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Hanwell did not even possess, in a chief attendant, any person having authority over, or directly responsible for, the general good conduct of attendants in charge of the several wards. This indispensable officer had not been appointed until 1853; when, a special inquiry having been made by several members of this board into the treatment of lunatics in Hanwell, upon complaints transmitted from the Home Office, it was found that gross abuse existed, and had arisen from the absence of supervision. No specific cruelty was proved; but it was shown that what the lunatic inmates have most to apprehend, arises even less from acts of systematic harshness on the part of those to whose charge they are committed, than from the degree to which their daily existence may be made endurable, or the reverse, by the conduct of those on whom they are necessarily altogether dependent for everything that can soothe or exasperate life. Nothing is easier for a man in such a position, with unrestricted and uncontrolled power over the habits and happiness of another, than to act cruelly without being cruel. He has but to neglect and be careless of his patient; which, if not conscious himself of a vigilant superior above him, it is more than probable that he will be. He has but to use freely the powers in his hands to excuse or conceal his own idleness. It is easier to shut a man up when he is restless or noisy, than properly to use such means as are at hand to interest him in some employment, or to withdraw his attention from thoughts connected with his troubles or disorder; and it will generally be found that the measure of the efficiency with which the duties of attendants are discharged, is to be determined with tolerable accuracy by the amount of seclusion or restraint to which they have recourse with their patients. These things in themselves are not necessarily bad, but their excess is always so. They play an important part in treatment, if they are humanely directed and vigilantly watched, and upon this have mainly turned the improvements introduced of late years into the management of the insane. Seclusion or restraint almost continuous was necessary where the accommodation was bad, the arrangements unsuitable, and the attendants ignorant and insufficient; and a strict enforcement of the precautions of the Legislature in requiring the most exact record to be kept of the occasions and reasons for the use of both, where both continue to be used, remains still the only means of preventing their employment by the harsh or indolent: as a ready refuge from trouble, or an excuse for carelessness and neglect. These things are of daily occurrence. Absolute cruelty

cruelty is less frequent; but unhappily, under certain conditions, hardly less sure to occur. ATTENDANTS IN ASYLUMS.

The first important check in this latter direction was given by a decision of the courts in 1851. In the previous year, at the instance of the Commissioners, an attendant at Peckham House had been prosecuted to conviction for the manslaughter of one of the lunatic inmates, mainly upon the evidence of another inmate also insane; and, the admissibility of this evidence being afterwards brought by elaborate argument before the court of appeal, the conviction was affirmed and the man sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The principle regulating this decision of a very full court was then declared by Lord Chief Justice Campbell to be, that there would be impunity for offences committed in such places if the only persons who could give information were not to be heard; and, provided only that the lunatic witness understood what he was saying, and understood also the obligation of an oath, the jury were to determine all the rest. But though this ruling has never since been disputed, the many subsequent attempts of the Commissioners to exact a rigid responsibility for acts of violence or cruelty in asylums, have, through the indisposition of juries to accept the evidence principally available for proof in such cases, more frequently failed than succeeded.

A remarkable instance will be found described at much length in our Fifteenth Report, when, having instituted, in what we believed to be a very grave case of cruelty and brutality, a prosecution for manslaughter against two of the attendants of the Colney Hatch Asylum, the jury, after an elaborate judicial charge bearing heavily against the accused, returned a verdict of acquittal not intelligible on any other ground than that of a complete disbelief of the lunatic witnesses. To a similar case of death from broken ribs in the other great metropolitan county asylum in the following year, where the medical evidence at the inquest had precluded the possibility of a criminal proceeding, but which afterwards formed the subject of investigation by three members of our Board, we also now refer, because the result of the inquiry, while it displayed the evils of congregating the insane under one roof in numbers too large to admit of individual supervision, showed very forcibly, at the same time, the respective powers of the Committees who govern, and of the Commissioners who simply report upon asylums, in reference to such abuses as may exist within them.

It being the belief of the visiting Commissioners on that

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occasion that the evidence taken by them not only established the cruelty in the particular case, but the general habit of the man against whom it had been proved to maltreat patients under his charge, they reported among other things, as the result of their inquiry, that in Hanwell Asylum there was inadequate supervision of the wards as well as of the attendants, that there was an insufficient medical staff for so vast an establishment, that the duties of the staff as existing were not defined with precision, and that the authority of the medical superintendent over the subordinate officers was altogether imperfect. Upon this conclusion the Committee of Visitors immediately joined issue; declaring that the subject was not one on which they intended to enter into any discussion with the Commissioners, whom they would have to understand that they, the Committee, considered themselves fully competent to determine, on their own responsibility, in what manner they should discharge their own peculiar duties; and moreover felt equally competent themselves to fix the amount and description of establishment by which, under their direction and superintendence, "and upon their responsibility and not upon that of "the Commissioners," the affairs of the asylum and the care of the patients should be conducted. In these circumstances, all which were fully detailed in our Sixteenth Report, we did not feel that any advantage was to be gained by merely prolonging a discussion; and therefore, after summing up the reasons that prevented our modifying in any degree the conclusions arrived at in the special case, repeating all the recommendations made and expressing the agreement therein of every member of our Board, we left to the Committee of Hanwell the responsibility which they had shown no unwillingness to assume, of the adoption or rejection of such recommendations. The law which had required us to investigate and report as to matters affecting the management of county asylums, had invested us with no authority further to enforce our views.

In that same year two other deaths from violence had occurred in Colney Hatch, both illustrating as decisively not only the evil of asylums of such magnitude, but the absence of effective internal control over their systems of management; and such were the circumstances attending the second of the cases (that of a poor helpless idiot boy found dead on the floor of his ward, with the pocket-handkerchief by which he had been strangled still around his neck), that it will be a fit sequel to what has just been said of the limita-

tion

tion of the powers of the Commissioners, to allude to what was remarked in connection with it, in our Sixteenth Report, upon the restrictions that exist to even the power of the Secretary of State to apply the needful correction or remedy called for by such occurrences. Though the coroner's jury had returned an open verdict at the inquest on the murdered boy, a very strong presumption of guilt had been established against one of the patients; and upon our own subsequent investigation it became clear, that the murder might have been prevented, indeed could not possibly have happened, if the attendants had been properly dispersed throughout the wards on the afternoon of its occurrence. The authorities of the union to which the deceased boy belonged took up the case with natural warmth, but failed to get satisfaction of any kind from the Committee; and upon the Secretary of State transmitting to us a memorial respecting it which he had received from the guardians, we were under the necessity of conveying to Sir George Grey our entire agreement in their suggestion that such cases, exemplifying as they did the total irresponsibility of Committees to any effective authority from without, strongly showed it to be essential that "increased powers should be intrusted to the Secretary "of State in connection with the management generally of "county asylums." Attendants in Asylums.

The limits thus placed to all real authority but that of their Committees of Visitors over establishments whose inmates are necessarily most at the mercy of attendants, and in which the worst cases of misconduct most frequently occur, will have been shown by these examples. Repeated attempts have nevertheless been made, during the existence of this Commission, to apply in another form, to such evils of asylum administration as can be directly charged upon attendants exclusively, the remedies or correctives obtainable from improving the position and raising the character generally of the attendant-class itself.

We have mentioned the establishment of a central register at this office in 1847. Two years later we directed instructions to be issued as to the engagement of attendants, of which the object was to enforce the necessity of making more liberal the remuneration offered, and more strict and searching the preliminary inquiries instituted. In 1851 we took occasion to point out that, for satisfactory performance of the duties, it was essential that there should be, not simply the ordinary qualifications of sobriety, honesty, activity, and general intelligence, but that equally indispensable

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were a fair education in reading and writing, good temper, patience, firmness, habits of self-control, and, in regard to the more helpless patients, a certain aptitude for training and directing them in the way of employment or amusement: all which were not to be obtained except in persons of a higher grade than those ordinarily chosen; entitled to better remuneration at the outset; and to whom such progressive advances in payment, as well as other privileges conditional on good conduct and length of service, might be ensured as would serve to attract permanently to the duties men really fitted to discharge them. This was again the subject of more urgent representations in our Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Reports; in the latter of which it was stated to have become absolutely necessary, irrespective of the ordinary average of qualification, that, for all duties of trust connected with the employment, competent persons should be had, not only of good character, but of superior education.

At the same time with that Report a circular was issued from our office, having for its design to impress upon everyone taking charge of the insane the paramount obligation of securing service of this description; indicating the various qualifications needed for attendance on private patients and on pauper patients respectively; pointing out the privileges that should be conceded, of relaxation and temporary absence, to every class engaged in such service, and, to the higher class, of exemption from duties of a menial kind; and requiring information as to how far, in the existing practice, such considerations had been kept in view.

The information thus obtained making allowance always for marked exceptions was not upon the whole satisfactory; nor can it be said that a material advance to any improvement has since been made. In a great many instances wages have been raised; but there has been no such substantial alteration in the view taken of the duties to be discharged, as can alone lead to the necessary amendments required in the choice of persons suitable and sufficient to discharge them. It can hardly, therefore, be matter for surprise that the continuously increasing number of inmates in the larger asylums should be accompanied by a more and more frequent recurrence of such incidents as have attracted of late the notice of the public; and that this painful result should have imposed upon the Commissioners the last unavoidable alternative, of endeavouring to obtain, for every proved instance of violence, neglect, or systematic ill-usage, the severest possible punishment.

Their

Their success, however, has not been more marked in this than in the other attempt. They have had to contend with the reluctance of juries to convict, even in cases of established delinquency, upon evidence of those lunatic inmates who must always, in effect, be the only disinterested witnesses of violence done in asylums; and they have had cause too often to complain of persistent neglect, on the part of proprietors and superintendents, of the precautions established at this office against a re-employment in such duties of persons already guilty of misconduct in connection with them. On two occasions, in 1862 and in 1866, we had, by a circular, to bring under notice the fact that attendants continued to get engagements, who, if proper reference had been previously made to the register kept at Whitehall, would be found to have misbehaved themselves in previous similar situations; and in the latter year it became our duty to bring under view of all superintendents and proprietors, in reference to one of the few convictions for cruelty to patients then recently procured against two attendants of the Surrey Asylum, the very discreditable fact that a subscription had been opened among asylum-attendants generally to express sympathy on behalf of these two men, who were undergoing imprisonment at the time for having disgraced their class by the cruelty they had committed. ATTENDANTS IN ASYLUMS.

In the year following the step thus taken by us, there was so manifest an increase in the number of statutory notices transmitted to our office, of dismissals of attendants on the expressed ground of ill-treatment of patients entrusted to their care, that we felt it to be incumbent upon us to cause intimation to be conveyed to all committees of visitors, governors, and proprietors of establishments for the reception of the insane, that dismissal only was, in our opinion, a quite insufficient check to offences of that description; and that the Board would in future expect, in every instance of ill-treatment where there might be any reasonable expectation of proving the offence, that criminal proceedings, under certain specified Lunacy Acts, should also be instituted. That was in 1867; and no year has passed since in which such proceedings have not been taken, though to but a partial degree, and only with very limited success. At last, however, an example has been made, the most beneficial known within the experience of the Commissioners. At the opening of the present year, upon a prosecution promptly and humanely ordered by the magistrates who constitute the governing body of the Lan-

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caster Asylum, two of the attendants, sent for trial upon the evidence of a patient for the manslaughter of another patient found to have died from fractures of several ribs and other severe injuries, were convicted and sentenced by Mr. Justice Willes to seven years' penal servitude.

How greatly such an example was needed will appear not only from other cases (described in our present Report) in which gross violence had been undeniably practised, and no one found to be accountable for it, but also from a reference to the facts established by the register kept in our office of dismissals during the same year in which these grave casualties occurred. Upon this authority it would seem that, during the interval from January to December 1869, there were 88 male attendants dismissed; 53 for drunkenness, insubordination, or neglect of duty, and 35 for assaults upon patients; 4 only of these latter, two being the cases just named, having had criminal prosecutions instituted against them, and of the former not one. Out of the 88 men thus dismissed it further appears that 15 were in licensed houses, 3 in public hospitals, and all the remaining 70 in County Asylums. During the same period 34 female attendants were dismissed, of whom 24 were employed in County Asylums, and 11 had been guilty of violence or rough usage to patients, there having been no prosecution in any instance.

We desire nevertheless to state, in bringing these remarks to a close, that frequent as the instances of misconduct indicated by such dismissals have recently been, they are yet, in every asylum known to us, and under all the disadvantages of necessarily incomplete supervision in those of exaggerated size, the exceptions rather than the rule. If, in connection with what has transpired lately, we have dwelt almost exclusively on the unfavourable side, it has been with the object of bringing more clearly under view the temptations to abuse presented by the calling itself, and the importance of so raising it in the social scale as to attract to it generally a superior class of men. Until this is done, and proper checks are also interposed to indefinite extensions of asylums in size, as well as to such modes of administration or management adopted in them as amount in effect to irresponsibility, the treatment of this afflicted class can never be entirely satisfactory. Extraordinary as have been the improvements in their condition effected within our experience, so much more is now become matter of necessity. The system that substituted gentle and considerate for harsh and violent methods in the management of the insane, put an end to horrors of which

which the mere recital would hardly now be believed; but, with all its excellence, and infinite as have been its advantages and benefits, it is yet, to a peculiar extent, dependent on the character of its subordinate agents. There has been no greater work of mercy and humanity than that which rescued the lunatic patient from stripes and filth, or continual restraint and isolation; but it will remain to some degree still imperfect, until he is also rescued from the possible chance of being subjected to the unwatched or unchecked humours and caprices of ignorant, careless, or cruel attendants. ATTENDANTS IN ASYLUMS.

By order of the Board.

(signed) *Shaftesbury*,
Chairman

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips*,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1869.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1869.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
													Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	W. Denne (Surgeon)	–	–	–	242	263	505	505	65	83	148	9	11	20	6	3	9	30	44	74	20	37	57
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	John Humphry (Surgeon)	–	3	3	113	209	352	355	83	81	164	9	9	18	1	4	5	28	31	59	23	26	49
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	Dr. G. M. Bacon	–	–	–	134	156	290	290	30	45	75	3	9	12	1	1	2	17	26	43	13	16	29
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen	Dr. G. J. Hearder	–	–	–	109	108	217	217	23	23	46	1	4	5	2	–	2	7	9	16	6	8	14
Chester	Chester	Dr. J. H. Davidson	–	–	–	255	257	512	512	78	85	163	5	19	24	2	–	2	32	40	72	27	38	65
Cornwall	Bodmin	Dr. Richard Adams	22	18	40	182	220	402	442	52	61	113	9	11	20	1	1	2	27	29	56	18	24	42
Cumberland and Westmoreland.	Near Carlisle	Dr. T. S. Clouston	–	–	–	195	148	343	343	51	64	115	4	5	9	2	2	4	29	28	57	21	24	45
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	G. T. Jones (Surgeon)	7	13	20	187	171	358	378	61	61	122	11	16	27	1	1	2	25	38	63	20	35	55
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Dr. John Hitchman	3	–	3	178	181	359	362	69	65	134	5	5	10	2	1	3	39	39	78	17	25	42
Devon	Exminster	Dr. G. J. S. Saunders	–	–	–	275	418	693	693	102	91	193	16	13	29	4	1	5	51	52	103	40	46	86
Dorset	Near Dorchester	J. G. Symes (Surgeon)	9	7	16	225	233	458	474	40	48	88	4	8	12	5	6	11	21	17	38	17	16	33
Durham	Sedgefield nr. Ferry Hill	Dr. R. Smith	–	1	1	253	238	491	492	95	77	172	10	9	19	4	1	5	30	43	73	26	37	63
Essex	Brentwood	Dr. Donald Campbell	–	–	–	260	339	599	599	63	80	143	9	13	22	2	2	4	32	51	83	29	47	76
Glamorgan	Bridgend	Dr. D. Yellowlees	–	–	–	194	165	359	359	53	32	85	3	4	7	2	–	2	23	22	45	22	15	37
Gloucester	Gloucester	E. Toller (Surgeon)	1	2	3	280	320	600	603	84	72	156	25	21	46	2	1	3	47	48	95	38	40	78
Hants	Knowle, near Fareham	Dr. J. Manley	1	2	3	288	332	620	623	83	88	171	9	26	35	3	14	17	47	54	101	17	30	47
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Dr. W. P. Kirkman	–	–	–	359	492	851	851	146	192	338	38	54	92	–	–	–	45	59	104	37	54	91
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	J. Broadhurst (Surgeon)	–	–	–	523	488	1,011	1,011	118	113	231	12	14	26	–	1	1	46	66	112	28	47	75
,,	Rainhill, near Prescot	Dr. T. L. Rogers	–	–	–	313	358	671	671	59	49	108	6	4	10	2	–	2	34	30	64	22	23	45
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester.	Joseph Holland (Surgeon)	–	–	–	465	519	984	984	169	159	328	10	15	25	1	1	2	90	111	201	52	75	127
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	J. Buck (Surgeon)	21	29	50	210(a)	227(a)	437	487	62	68	130	12	12	24	2	3	5	67	90	157	15	25	40
Lincoln	Bracebridge, nr. Lincoln	Dr. E. Palmer	–	–	–	273	288	561	561	71	88	159	6	16	22	1	3	4	34	43	77	30	30	60
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Dr. E. Sheppard	–	–	–	818	1,227	2,045	2,045	222	161	383	14	10	24	14	8	22	108	65	173	87	54	141
,,	Hanwell	W. G. Marshall (Surgeon). Dr. W. C. Begley. Dr. J. M. Lindsay.	–	–	–	599	1,089	1,688	1,688	160	161	321	12	13	25	2	2	4	66	70	136	37	58	95
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon and Radnor.	Abergavenny	Dr. D. M. McCullough	–	–	–	221	286	507	507	68	86	154	10	25	35	–	1	1	40	68	108	26	47	73
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	Dr. W. C. Hills	–	–	–	191	227	418	418	55	103	158	21	11	32	2	18	20	33	45	78	28	39	67
Northumberland	Cottingwood, nr. Morpeth	R. Wilson (Surgeon)	–	–	–	160	156	316	316	79	64	143	12	5	17	1	–	1	26	19	45	24	18	42
Notts	Nottingham	Dr. W. P. Stiff	–	–	–	168	186	354	354	56	48	104	5	7	12	2	1	3	36	38	74	14	16	30
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey (Surgeon)	–	–	–	213	279	492	492	71	96	167	14	27	41	3	–	3	29	62	91	17	44	61
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, nr. Shrewsbury	H. R. Ley (Surgeon)	–	–	–	215	252	467	467	77	74	151	11	16	27	6	1	7	31	31	62	24	26	50
Somerset	Wells	Dr. C. W. C. Madden-Medlicott	–	–	–	232	304	536	536	228	110	338	22	28	50	2	1	3	74	74	148	65	68	133
Stafford	Stafford	Dr. M. N. Bower	–	2	2	239	251	490	492	141	126	267	22	27	49	1	2	3	71	81	152	50	66	116
,,	Burntwood nr. Lichfield	Dr. R. A. Davis	1	–	1	203	191	394	395	102	150	252	13	18	31	6	5	11	19	46	65	10	37	47
Suffolk	Melton, nr. Woodbridge	Dr. J. Kirkman	–	–	–	178	236	414	414	45	62	107	1	4	5	5	1	6	22	44	66	18	36	54
Surrey	Near Tooting	Dr. J. S. Biggs	–	–	–	415	499	914	914	67	56	123	3	–	3	2	3	5	25	36	61	9	18	27
,,	Brookwood, nr. Woking	Dr. T. N. Brushfield	–	–	–	234	284	518	518	125	101	226	3	4	7	40	19	59	24	44	68	18	38	56
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	Dr. S. W. D. Williams	2	1	3	320	324	644	647	60	68	128	3	7	10	7	1	8	29	32	61	21	25	46
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Dr. W. H. Parsey	3	4	7	202	229	431	438	53	63	116	9	7	16	2	–	2	18	29	47	15	26	41
Wilts	Near Devizes	Dr. J. Thurnam	–	–	–	188	255	443	443	54	54	108	16	13	29	2	3	5	21	27	48	20	27	47
Worcester	Powick, nr. Worcester	Dr. J. Sherlock	5	7	12	256	347	603	615	82	74	156	5	14	19	1	2	3	25	35	60	20	30	50
York, N. Riding	Clifton, near York	Dr. T. B. Christie	5	7	12	273	242	515	527	63	68	131	7	9	16	2	1	3	28	31	59	26	20	46

(a) Numbers incorrectly returned last year.

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1870, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1870.															Average Number Resident during 1869.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
29	41	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	261	509	509	11	32	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	243	264	507	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
17	22	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	179	237	416	421	3	15	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	170	228	398	Bucks.
21	27	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126	148	274	274	8	17	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	133	158	291	Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
12	6	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	116	229	229	2	8	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	2	8	115	116	231	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
46	31	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	255	271	526	526	20	28	48	–	–	–	1	–	1	16	11	27	259	276	535	Chester.
23	15	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	21	46	181	234	415	461	10	28	38	3	1	4	4	–	4	2	1	3	211	244	455	Cornwall.
18	10	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9	196	168	364	373	26	18	44	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	6	13	202	160	362	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
38	13	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	21	183	182	365	386	10	12	22	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	2	7	193	189	382	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
28	22	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	181	185	366	368	5	4	9	1	–	1	3	1	4	14	12	26	184	183	367	Derby.
47	37	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	420	699	699	12	20	32	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	8	13	271	421	692	Devon.
17	20	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9	22	223	242	465	487	9	9	18	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	1	4	236	246	482	Dorset.
41	40	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	277	231	508	510	12	19	31	–	–	–	1	1	2	26	14	40	271	234	505	Durham.
30	30	60	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	261	338	599	599	32	39	71	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	4	15	256	337	593	Essex.
26	12	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	163	361	361	17	9	26	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	4	17	196	165	361	Glamorgan.
36	35	71	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	281	309	590	593	12	9	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	284	311	595	Gloucester.
31	30	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	293	336	629	632	24	25	49	–	–	–	7	1	8	16	4	20	292	331	623	Hants.
55	59	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	405	566	971	971	23	28	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	362	517	879	Kent.
61	40	101	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	534	495	1,029	1,029	72	60	132	–	–	–	1	1	2	72	59	131	529	494	1,023	Lancaster: Lancr. Moor.
26	19	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	358	670	670	7	22	29	–	–	–	2	2	4	89	93	182	312	358	670	Lancaster: Rainhill.
75	46	121	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	469	521	990	990	28	51	79	1	–	1	2	1	3	58	75	133	472	521	993	Lancaster: Prestwich.
30	23	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	27	49	174	184	358	407	8	11	19	2	–	2	7	–	7	4	–	4	230	254	484	Leicester and Rutland.
34	31	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	276	302	578	578	9	12	21	–	–	–	3	1	4	15	1	16	273	299	572	Lincoln.
115	87	202	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	817	1,236	2,053	2,053	30	38	68	1	–	1	2	2	4	84	165	249	822	1,236	2,058	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
76	99	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	617	1,081	1,698	1,698	20	40	60	–	–	–	–	2	2	78	140	218	620	1,096	1,716	Middlesex (Hanwell).
23	18	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	226	286	512	512	24	49	73	–	–	–	5	–	5	11	8	19	221	288	509	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
24	31	55	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	189	254	443	443	22	34	56	–	–	–	3	1	4	15	23	38	186	238	424	Norfolk.
20	18	38	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	193	183	376	376	47	58	105	–	–	–	1	1	2	17	7	24	171	162	333	Northumberland.
25	14	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	182	345	345	14	21	35	–	–	–	5	1	6	8	5	13	160	179	339	Notts.
32	42	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	223	271	494	494	5	14	19	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	2	9	218	272	490	Oxford and Berks.
25	23	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	236	272	508	508	34	35	69	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	3	7	225	260	485	Salop and Montgomery.
48	44	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	337	292	629	634	30	60	90	–	–	–	5	2	7	7	2	9	288	301	589	Somerset.
48	40	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	261	258	519	519	14	16	30	–	–	–	2	2	4	7	5	12	253	256	509	Stafford.
28	22	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	255	272	527	532	5	19	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	22	243	251	494	Stafford, Burntwood.
37	24	61	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	164	230	394	394	10	7	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	172	232	404	Suffolk.
43	23	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	414	496	910	910	9	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	412	498	910	Surrey.
32	24	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	303	317	620	620	12	25	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	56	106	251	295	546	Surrey: Brookwood.
35	29	64	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	316	332	648	650	32	37	69	–	–	–	7	2	9	9	7	16	320	333	653	Sussex.
19	24	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	218	239	457	464	23	12	35	1	–	1	6	3	9	9	11	20	214	239	453	Warwick.
22	23	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	259	457	457	8	12	20	–	1	1	–	–	–	14	28	42	185	259	444	Wilts.
39	28	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	274	358	632	644	27	41	68	–	1	1	–	2	2	8	4	12	268	359	627	Worcester.
37	18	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	269	264	533	544	17	17	34	–	–	–	1	1	2	10	3	13	275	259	534	York, N. Riding.
																Included in Total Lunatics.														

(continued)

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	Superintendents and Medical Officers.	Number of Patients, 1st January 1869.							Admissions during the year 1869.									Discharges during the Year 1869.					
			Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
													Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York, W. Riding	Wakefield	Dr. J. C. Browne	–	–	–	647	672	1,319	1,319	256	254	510	40	32	72	–	7	7	100	136	236	93	128	221
Birmingham	Birmingham	T. Green (Surgeon)	27	21	48	259	308	567	615	104	92	196	16	18	34	–	–	–	72	76	148	38	43	81
Bristol	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Dr. H. O. Stephens	–	1	1	105	111	216	217	52	30	82	8	4	12	–	–	–	29	17	46	25	15	40
Hull	Hull	F. W. Casson (Surgeon)	–	–	–	83	68	151	151	36	33	69	9	4	13	–	–	–	23	17	40	19	12	31
London (City of)	Stone, near Dartford	Dr. O. Jepson	–	–	–	134	137	271	271	26	25	51	–	5	5	2	2	4	18	15	33	8	6	14
Leicester	Humberstone	Mr. J. E. M. Finch (Surgeon)	Opened, September 1869.						–	94	110	204	–	–	–	90	101	191	1	–	1	1	–	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Bensham, nr. Gateshead	F. Sutton (Surgeon)	–	–	–	84	69	153	153	26	25	51	–	3	3	–	–	–	16	13	29	12	10	22
Norwich	St. Augustine's Gate	Dr. H. G. Stewart	–	–	–	49	54	103	103	15	22	37	4	4	8	–	1	1	11	18	29	7	4	11
		Total	107	118	225	12,229	14,413	26,642	26,867	4,074	4,041	8,115	496	613	1,109	238	226	464	1,796	2,139	3,935	1,270	1,629	2,899

Registered Hospitals

County.	Hospital.	Medical Superintendent.	Number of Patients, 1st January 1869.							Admissions during the year 1869.									Discharges during the Year 1869.					
			Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
													Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Devon	Wonford House, Exeter	Dr. T. Lyle	37	33	70	–	–	–	70	12	11	23	3	7	10	–	1	1	11	8	19	4	1	5
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	Dr. A. J. Wood	38	35	73	–	–	–	73	13	10	23	3	1	4	3	1	4	11	7	18	2	3	5
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	J. Stockwell (Surg.)	19	22	41	–	–	–	41	16	14	30	2	2	4	–	–	–	10	14	24	6	4	10
,,	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	G. W. Mould (Surgeon)	63	60	123	–	–	–	123	23	29	52	2	2	4	2	1	3	14	17	31	11	14	25
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	F. D. Walsh (Surgeon)	31	42	73	–	–	–	73	12	16	28	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	14	19	1	4	5
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Dr. Dickson	53	82	135	–	–	–	(a) 135	48	91	139	4	20	24	1	5	6	43	79	122	22	42	64
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	C. M. Gibson (Surgeon)	27	51	78	–	–	–	78	4	10	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	8	3	3	6
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	J. Bayley (Surgeon)	47	45	92	179	182	361	453	58	62	120	11	7	18	2	2	4	30	38	68	16	23	39
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Dr. W. B. Tate	21	25	46	–	–	–	46	12	9	21	1	–	1	–	1	1	10	4	14	6	3	9
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Thomas Allen (Surgeon)	29	28	57		–	–	57	4	4	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Dr. J. D. Hewson	72	60	132	–	–	–	132	11	18	29	–	2	2	–	3	3	5	11	16	4	8	12
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	Dr. W. R. Williams	99	148	247	–	–	–	247	102	147	249	15	27	42	9	11	20	78	122	200	34	75	109
,,	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Dr. G. W. Grabham	329	168	497	–	–	–	497	56	24	80	8	1	9	–	–	–	46	14	60	1	–	1
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Dr. F. Needham	76	57	133	28	24	52	185	23	20	43	8	–	8	–	–	–	19	12	31	13	12	25
,,	The Retreat, York	Dr. J. Kitching	54	85	139	–	–	–	139	3	9	12	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	4	4
		Total	995	941	1,936	207	206	413	2,349	397	474	871	59	74	133	18	26	44	288	350	638	124	196	320
Berks	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor	Dr. J. Meyer	(b)286	69	355	89	17	106	461	26	6	32	3	1	4	–	–	–	14	3	17	5	1	6
Kent	Fort Pitt, Chatham	Dr. T. Blatherwick	25	–	25	–	–	–	25	163	–	163	2	–	2	–	–	–	168	–	168	46	–	46
Norfolk	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	Dr. W. Macleod, Deputy Inspector General.	184	–	184	–	–	–	184	35	–	35	2	–	2	2	–	2	18	–	18	17	–	17
		Total	495	69	564	89	17	106	670	224	6	230	7	1	8	2	–	2	200	3	203	68	1	69

(a) In the return of last year the number of females admitted should have been stated as 101, and the number discharged as 97.

(b) Including 5 patients escaped and not recaptured.

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

DEATHS during the Year 1869.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1870.																		Average Number Resident during 1869.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.					
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
100	75	175	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	703	715	1,418	1,418	90	92	182	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	28	54	690	708	1,398	York, W. Riding.
46	30	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	22	50	244	293	537	587	27	39	66	–	–	–	2	1	6	8	8	16	284	330	614	Birmingham.
18	14	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	110	110	220	221	7	8	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	6	11	107	113	220	Bristol.
10	7	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	77	163	163	4	5	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	2	8	83	75	158	Hull.
18	5	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	124	142	266	266	11	14	25	–	–	–	1	1	2	21	18	39	130	141	271	London (City of).
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	110	200	200	9	14	23	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	16	31	Leicester.
12	4	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	80	75	155	159	11	19	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	75	155	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
7	8	15	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	50	96	96	8	17	25	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	48	52	100	Norwich.
1,684	1,383	3,067	9	3	12	–	–	–	130	129	259	12,809	14,921	27,721	27,980	910	1,239	2,149	9	3	12	90	36	126	813	879	1,692	12,635	14,829	27,464	

Included in Total Lunatics.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

DEATHS during the Year 1869.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1870.																		Average Number Resident during 1869.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.					
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	–	–	– –	70	2	3	5	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	35	69	Wonford House, Exeter.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	38	77	–	–	– –	77	6	5	11	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	38	75	Barnwood House.
3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	20	42	–	–	– –	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	22	42	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
15	4	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	68	125	–	–	– –	125	9	12	21	3	4	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	60	65	125	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	42	79	–	–	– –	79	4	4	8	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	42	74	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	88	141	–	–	– –	141	22	38	60	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	83	132	St. Luke's Hospital.
4	5	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	51	75	–	–	– –	75	4	8	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	50	74	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
37	20	57	1	1	2	–	–	–	47	50	97	170	181	351	448	26	33	59	3	3	6	4	2	6	1	–	1	219	228	447	Northampton Hospital.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	28	51	–	–	– –	51	2	4	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	27	50	Nottingham Hospital.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	60	–	–	– –	60	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	28	57	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.
9	6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	61	130	–	–	– –	130	6	10	16	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	61	131	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
13	17	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	156	266	–	–	– –	266	86	125	211	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	104	148	252	Bethlehem Hospital.
23	8	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	316	170	486	–	–	– –	486	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	315	167	482	Asylum for Idiots.
6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	60	136	26	23	49	185	7	10	17	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	82	185	York Lunatic Hospital.
8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	85	134	–	–	– –	134	2	7	9	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	88	139	Retreat, York.
128	85	213	2	1	3	–	–	–	987	982	1,969	196	204	400	2,369	176	260	436	50	31	81	4	4	8	1	–	1	1,170	1,164	2,334	
11	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	(c) 287	67	(c) 354	89	19	108	462	87	37	124	–	–	–	375	85	460	22	2	24	375	87	462	State Criminal Asylum.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	19	–	–	–	19	12	–	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	–	25	Fort Pitt.
22	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	–	179	–	–	–	179	8	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	182	–	182	Royal Naval Hospital.
												–	–	–																
34	3	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	485	67	552	89	19	108	660	107	37	144	–	–	–	377	85	462	22	2	24	582	87	669	

(c) Including 1 male and 1 female escaped and not recaptured.

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1869.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1869.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
													Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield	1	5	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bethnal Green	*Bethnal House	Dr. John Millar	66	79	145	77	150	227	372	65	58	123	3	3	6	–	–	–	49	40	89	16	20	36
Bow	*Grove Hall	E. H. Byas (Surgeon) and Dr. Stocker.	293	76	369	4	71	75	444	94	39	133	3	9	12	3	4	7	59	28	87	16	10	26
Brixton	Effra Hall	C. A. Elliott; Dr. W. H. Diamond	–	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	6	6	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1
Brompton	Clarence Villa	G. F. Bloxsome (Surgeon)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Earl's Court House	Miss Burney and Dr. R. G. Hill	–	26	26	–	–	–	26	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1
Brook Green	Montague House	Mrs. Roy	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell	*Camberwell House	Dr. J. H. Paul	69	106	175	95	131	226	401	69	57	126	7	5	12	5	5	10	49	35	84	15	16	31
Chelsea	Blacklands House	A. C. Sutherland & E. Hall (Surg.)	24	–	24	–	–	–	24	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	2	–	2
,,	Elm House, 149, Church-st.	F. A. B. Bonney (Surgeon)	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Chiswick	Manor House	Dr. Tuke	15	14	29	–	–	–	29	6	11	17	–	2	2	1	–	1	8	13	21	4	6	10
Clapham	The Retreat, Union-rd.	John Bush (Surgeon)	10	8	18	–	–	–	18	2	4	6	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	Dr. H. Monro and J. O. Adams (Surgeon).	36	36	72	–	–	–	72	16	20	36	4	–	4	–	–	–	12	16	28	5	8	13
Fulham	Munster House	C. A. Elliott	28	–	28	–	–	–	28	15	–	15	7	–	7	2	–	2	11	–	11	8	–	8
,,	Normand House	Miss Talfourd	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Otto House, North End	A. C. Sutherland & Miss E. Dixon	–	31	31	–	–	–	31	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	–	–
Hackney	London House	Mrs. Ayre	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Pembroke House	Dr. Williams and Dr. Harrison	123	14	137	–	–	–	137	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1
Hammersmith	Upper Mall House	Mrs. Cotes	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
,,	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow and Dr. T. Boisragon.	37	15	52	–	–	–	52	18	13	31	4	2	6	–	2	2	13	6	19	6	1	7
Hampton Wick	Normansfield	Mrs. Down	10	9	19	–	–	–	19	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hanwell	Lawn House	Dr. H. Maudsley	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
,,	Kent Lodge	F. Waite	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	Mr. and Mrs. Chalk	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hayes	Hayes Park	Mr. and Mrs. Benbow	–	15	15	–	–	–	15	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1
,,	Wood End Grove	Dr. H. Stilwell, J. Stilwell, & Mrs. Spence	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–
Hendon	Hendon House	Miss Dence	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	Dr. H. Stilwell, J. Stilwell, and H. Elliot (Surgeons)	41	–	41	–	–	–	41	7	–	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	–	5	3	–	3
Hoxton	*Hoxton House	Dr. W. J. Hunt	32	33	65	62	173	235	300	26	88	114	2	3	5	1	–	1	8	36	44	2	14	16
Isleworth	Wyke House	Dr. E. S. Willett	18	18	36	–	–	–	36	8	–	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	2	4
Kensington	Kensington House	Dr. Wood and T. Bigland (Surg.)	19	21	40	–	–	–	40	7	6	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	5	13	2	–	2
Kilburn	51, Priory Road	G. Moseley (Surgeon)	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leyton	Great House	Mrs. Woods	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Peckham	*Peckham House	Dr. Armstrong	29	40	69	73	184	257	326	56	83	139	1	9	10	1	–	1	34	61	95	8	23	31
Peckham Rye	Silverton Ho. Linden Grove	Mrs. Fruin	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Southall	Southall Park	Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers (a)	12	9	21	–	–	–	21	1	4	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
,,	The Shrubbery	Dr. and Mrs. Steward	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	South Lodge	Mr. E. Harvey	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoke Newington	Grove House	Dr. Atkins	5	2	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	1	2
,, ,,	Northumberland House	Dr. and Mrs. Sabben	39	30	69	–	–	–	69	15	17	32	2	1	3	–	–	–	12	11	23	4	5	9
Sunbury	Halliford House	Dr. Seaton	5	13	18	–	–	–	18	7	1	8	1	1	2	4	–	4	2	1	3	2	–	2
Twickenham	Twickenham House	Dr. H. W. and Mrs. Diamond	1	13	14	–	–	–	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1
			930	731	1,661	311	709	1,020	2,681	423	439	862	40	44	84	18	15	33	289	293	582	97	112	209

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

(a) Not including one male patient who should have been returned as "recovered" in last year's Return.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS during the Year 1869.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1870.															Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1869.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	12	1	5	6	Derwentwater House.
13	15	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	70	137	79	162	241	378	14	39	53	10	9	19	–	–	–	13	23	36	164	246	410	151	234	385	*Bethnal House.
35	12	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	294	79	373	3	67	70	443	18	15	33	5	2	7	–	–	–	1	2	3	302	150	452	295	147	442	*Grove Hall.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	20	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	20	20	Effra Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	Clarence Villa.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	28	–	–	–	28	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	27	27	Earl's Court House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	12	–	12	Montague House.
22	22	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	110	181	91	127	218	399	8	13	21	7	11	18	1	–	1	1	2	3	164	239	403	162	237	399	*Camberwell House.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	17	–	17	Blacklands House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	7	7	Elm House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	–	–	–	23	3	6	9	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	13	12	25	Manor House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–	18	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	10	28	10	8	18	The Retreat.
4	3	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	36	37	73	–	–	–	73	9	8	17	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	43	84	37	37	74	Brooke House.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	27	–	–	–	27	5	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	26	–	26	Munster House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	9	9	Normand House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–	30	–	3	3	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	30	30	Otto House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	11	11	London House.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	14	135	–	–	–	135	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	16	146	120	14	134	Pembroke House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	7	7	Upper Mall House.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	21	60	–	–	–	60	9	8	17	11	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	22	64	36	17	53	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9	22	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	12	9	21	Normansfield.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	4	4	Lawn House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	1	4	Kent Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	10	10	Vine Cot., Norwood Gr.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	–	–	14	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	14	14	Hayes Park.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	17	17	Wood End Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	9	9	Hendon House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	41	–	–	–	41	8	–	8	15	–	15	1	–	1	–	–	–	46	–	46	41	–	41	Moorcroft House.
19	28	47	–	1	1	–	–	–	31	39	70	62	191	253	323	1	5	6	3	4	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	94	231	325	93	226	319	*Hoxton House.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	15	36	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	23	48	20	16	36	Wyke House.
2	1	3	–	–		–	–	–	16	21	37	–	–	–	37	3	2	5	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	33	63	17	20	37	Kensington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	51, Priory Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	10	10	Great House.
21	22	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	43	75	71	181	252	327	15	35	50	2	4	6	–	–	–	6	7	13	105	225	330	103	223	326	*Peckham House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	4	4	Silverton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	24	–	–	–	24	4	7	11	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	27	12	11	23	Southall Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	3	3	The Shrubbery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	South Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- Closed -		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	Grove House.
5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	35	72	–	–	–	72	4	6	10	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40	80	36	30	66	Northumberland House.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	11	20	–	–	–	20	4	3	7	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	28	7	13	20	Halliford House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	12	–	–	–	12	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	15	1	12	13	Twickenham House.
144	117	261	–	2	2	–	–		925	741	1,666	306	728	1,034	2,700	109	174	283	103	92	195	2	–	2	22	31	55	1,317	1,636	2,953	1,232	1,460	2,692	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1869.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1869.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
													Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford.	H. Harris (Surgeon)	11	10	21	–	–	–	21	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester	Hollingworth Hall, Hollingworth.	Mr. E. Rowlands	Licensed 12 April 1869					–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cumberland	Leathes House, near Penrith	Dr. T. Head	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	Drs. T. and F. K. Dickson	10	16	26	–	–	–	26	14	13	27	1	2	3	–	–	–	12	10	22	6	5	11
Devon	Kenton House, Kenton	Miss E. A. Teague	Licensed 19 October 1869					–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Plympton House, Plympton	S. Langworthy (Surgeon)	13	13	26	–	–	–	26	6	5	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	6	6	12	2	3	5
Durham	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Dr. J. W. Eastwood	21	19	40	–	–	–	40	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	11	–	3	3
,,	Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	W. Garbutt	26	18	44	–	–	–	44	8	11	19	2	5	7	–	–	–	9	7	16	3	4	7
Essex	Essex Hall, near Colchester	W. Millard	62	32	94	–	–	–	94	8	7	15	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–
,,	Witham	T. M. Tomkin (Surgeon)	11	5	16	–	–	–	16	6	5	11	3	–	3	1	–	1	5	3	8	1	2	3
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge (Surgeon)	13	10	23	25	31	56	79	6	19	25	1	3	4	–	9	9	6	9	15	2	5	7
Gloucester	Northwoods, near Bristol	Dr. J. G. Davey	10	12	22	–	–	–	22	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	3	4
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	Daniel Iles	21	25	46	–	–	–	46	6	3	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
,,	The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Iles	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–		–
,,	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Dr. W. H. O. Sankey	9	17	26	–	–	–	26	4	2	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–
,,	Tusculum House, Mitcheldean.	Mrs. Powell	Licensed 5 January 1869					–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Mrs. E. Burnett	17	17	34	–	–	–	34	2	3	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1
Herts	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	A. G. Rumball	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Dr. F. M. Smith	6	3	9	–	–	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	W. Harmer and Dr. W. M. Harmer.	13	5	18	–	–	–	18	3	2	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	S. W. Newington (Surgeon)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Dr. T. H. Lowry	11	9	20	–	–	–	20	6	5	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	2	3
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	E. A. Bennett (Surgeon)	12	8	20	–	–	–	20	9	3	12	1	2	3	–	–	–	4	4	8	3	1	4
,,	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Mrs. Lomas and Mr. D. H. Lomas.	10	11	21	–	–	–	21	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	1	1

* House in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS during the Year 1869.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1870.																					Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1869.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Borough Rates.												
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	20	–	–	–	20	–	1	1	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	10	11	21	Springfield House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	–	2	Hollingworth Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Closed.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leathes House.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	17	28	–	–	–	28	2	6	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	20	44	13	16	29	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	1	1	Kenton House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24	–	–	–	24	2	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	13	11	24	Plympton House.
2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	21	14	35	–	–	–	35	4	8	12	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	24	52	21	17	38	Dinsdale Park.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	21	44	–	–	–	44	2	4	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	35	30	65	25	19	44	Dunston Lodge.
7	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	31	91	–	–	–	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	33	99	61	33	94	Essex Hall.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	–	–	–	18	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	25	11	5	16	Witham.
6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	27	18	36	54	81	3	5	8	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	60	60	120	33	39	72	*Vernon House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	–	–	–	21	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	11	10	21	Northwoods.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	26	48	–	–	–	48	4	7	11	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	22	24	46	Fairford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	The Croft House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	17	28	–	–	–	28	1	2	3	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	10	17	27	Sandywell Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	Tusculum House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	19	36	–	–	–	36	4	5	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	24	48	16	17	33	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	3	1	4	Harpenden Hall.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	20	6	3	9	Hadham Palace.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	6	20	–	–	–	20	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	21	14	6	20	North Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	–	1	Tattlebury House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24	–	–	–	24	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	14	32	13	9	22	West Malling Place.
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	7	22	–	–	–	22	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	14	9	23	Marsden Hall.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	–	–	18	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–		–	–	15	15	30	9	12	21	Clifton Hall.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1869.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1869.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
													Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—*continued.*	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Newton-le-Willows.	Dr. E. Lister	39	29	68	39	101	140	208	98	88	186	5	5	10	–	–	–	57	57	114	39	35	74
,,	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	H. Owen (Surgeon)	15	19	34	–	–	–	34	10	7	17	2	3	5	–	–	–	6	6	12	4	4	8
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	W. P. Nichols, and J. F. Watson (Surgeons).	22	30	52	–	–	–	52	12	9	21	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	7	11	–	4	4
,,	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	T. J. C. Rackham	9	8	17	–	–	–	17	3	7	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	–	2
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Dr. Thomas Prichard	17	13	30	–	–	–	30	9	5	14	1	1	2	1	–	1	8	6	14	6	4	10
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	W. Hyslop	22	–	22	–	–	–	22	7	–	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3
,,	Grove House, All Stretton.	Mrs. Bakewell	–	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	10	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	5	5
Somerset	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Drs. F. K. and C. H. Fox	48	41	89	–	–	–	89	13	9	22	5	–	5	–	–	–	8	9	17	2	4	6
,,	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Dr. G. Rogers	24	18	42	–	–	–	42	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	7	2	2	4
,,	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	J. Terry (Surgeon)	15	12	27	–	–	–	27	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Upper House, Combe Down, Bath.	Miss B. Long	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Amberd House, near Taunton.	Dr. F. H. Woodforde	–	15	15	–	–	–	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.	Miss M. Short	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Stafford	Moat House, Tamworth.	J. F. Woody (Surgeon))	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Mrs. Moore	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Suffolk	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Miss Chevallier	4	2	6	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
,,	The Grove, Ipswich	Dr. B. Chevallier	5	1	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Miss S. A. F. Walter	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* House in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1870.																							Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1869			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.														
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
24	19	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	28	67	56	114	170	237	15	17	32	3	–	3	–	–	–	13	5	18	105	145	250	90	136	226	Haydock Lodge.
3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	16	18	34	–	–	–	34	6	7	13	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	52	16	18	34	Tue Brook Villa.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	32	61	–	–	–	61	7	5	12	4	4	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	30	35	65	24	30	54	Heigham Hall.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	10	8	18	The Grove, Catton.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	12	29	–	–	–	29	4	1	5	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	17	41	18	12	30	Abington Abbey Retreat.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	–	–	24	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	40	23	–	23	Stretton House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	22	–	–	–	22	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25	–	22	22	Grove House.
3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	39	89	–	–	–	89	10	9	19	10	8	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	55	105	49	40	89	Brislington House.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	17	39	–	–	–	39	4	1	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	20	50	22	17	39	Longwood House.
1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	10	26	–	–	–	26	2	1	3	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	16	12	28	Bailbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	2	3	5	Upper House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	16	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	16	16	Amberd House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	5	5	Downside Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	4	4	Moat House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	7	7	Barr House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	4	2	6	Aspall Hall.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10	5	–	5	The Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	2	3	5	Belle Vue House.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1869.							ADMISSIONS during the Year 1869.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1869.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
													Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Surrey	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	T. J. Sells (Surgeon), and Mrs. Hewitt.	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	Church-street, Epsom	G. Stilwell (Surgeon)	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Dr. Samuel Newington	34	28	62	–	–	–	62	11	10	21	1	3	4	–	–	–	7	10	17	3	6	9
,,	Church Hill House, Brighton.	Mrs. Foreman	5	2	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Dr. G. F. Bodington	6	10	16	–	–	–	16	4	7	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	4	5
,,	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	Dr. Wade and Dr. S. H. Agar	14	9	23	–	–	–	23	2	5	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	5	8	1	3	4
,,	Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.	G. R. Dartnell (Surgeon)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	Mrs. Phillips	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	2	2
,,	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	Dr. T. B. E. Fletcher	8	9	17	–	–	–	17	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Dr. S. L. Haynes	27	29	56	–	–	–	56	14	3	17	2	–	2	3	–	3	9	4	13	6	1	7
,,	*Fisherton House, near Salisbury.	W. C. Finch, (Surgeon), and Dr. J. A. Lush, M.P.	47	38	85	245	211	456	541	173	178	351	1	3	4	5	2	7	112	114	226	47	30	77
,,	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	Dr. C. Hitchcock	17	15	32	–	–	–	32	4	2	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1
,,	Kingsdown House, Box	Dr. Jos. Nash	16	22	38	–	–	–	38	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	F. I. Bennett (Surgeon)	13	12	25	–	–	–	25	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	J. Brown	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	Dunnington House, near York.	R. H. Hornby	21	15	36	–	–	–	36	3	4	7	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	1	3
York, N. R.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Dr. J. Ure	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
York, W. R.	Mount Stead, near Leeds	Dr. G P. Smith and Mrs. Smith.	6	10	16	–	–	–	16	10	3	13	2	3	3	1	1	2	8	4	12	1	3	4

* House in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1870.																				HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1869.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	5	–	5	Lea Pale House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	9	9	Church-street.
2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	25	61	–	–	–	61	7	5	12	12	7	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	43	32	75	35	27	62	Ticehurst Asylum.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	5	2	7	Church Hill House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	–	–	18	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	18	30	6	11	17	Driffold House.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	–	–	–	19	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	30	13	8	21	Burman House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	–	2	Arden House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	5	5	Hurst House.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	20	8	9	17	Dorridge Grove.
2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	25	55	–	–	–	55	10	5	15	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	40	70	28	29	57	Laverstock House.
46	37	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	39	81	265	237	502	583	28	34	62	5	4	9	56	5	61	72	33	105	338	278	616	309	259	568	Fisherton House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	15	35	–	–	–	35	–	2	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	18	15	33	Fiddington House.
2	3	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	20	37	–	–	–	37	3	4	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	23	40	16	21	37	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	26	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	38	13	12	25	Droitwich Asylum.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	11	11	–	6	6	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	15	36	–	–	–	36	4	2	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	16	40	20	15	35	Dunnington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	8	8	Terrace House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	–	–	–	17	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	8	8	16	Mount Stead.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1869.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1869.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
													Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions.)								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York, W.R.—*cont^d.*	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham.	Mr. James Parker	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	*Grove House, Acomb, near York.	Mr. Robert Pearson	11	10	21	–	1	1	22	6	9	15	1	2	3	–	1	1	3	6	9	–	–	–
,,	Lime Tree House, Acomb, near York.	Samuel Nelson (Surgeon)	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	–
,,	St. John's House, Wakefield	Dr. J. G. Atkinson	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
York, City	Lawrence House, York	W. Pumphrey	4	6	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
		Totals	748	713	1,461	309	344	653	2,114	487	480	967	47	48	95	16	18	34	307	339	646	142	147	289

* House in which Paupers are received.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1869.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1869.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1869.								
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.					
											Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).												Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
County and Borough Asylums.	107	118	225	12,229	14,413	26,642	26,867	4,074	4,041	8,115	496	613	1,109	238	226	464	1,796	2,139	3,935	1,270	1,629	2,899	1,684	1,383	3,067	9	3	12	–	–	–
Registered Hospitals	995	941	1,936	207	206	413	2,349	397	474	871	59	74	133	18	26	44	288	350	638	124	196	320	128	85	213	2	1	3	–	–	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses.	930	731	1,661	311	709	1,020	2,681	423	439	862	40	44	84	18	15	33	289	293	582	97	112	209	114	117	261	–	2	2	–	–	–
Provincial Licensed Houses	748	713	1,461	309	344	653	2,114	487	480	967	47	48	95	16	18	34	307	339	646	142	147	289	127	104	231	1	2	3	1	–	1
Total	2,780	2,503	5,283	13,056	15,672	28,728	34,011	5,381	5,434	10,815	642	779	1,421	290	285	575	2,680	3,121	5,801	1,633	2,084	3,717	2,083	1,689	3,772	12	8	20	1	–	1
Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.	495	69	564	89	17	106	670	224	6	230	7	1	8	2	–	2	200	3	203	68	1	69	34	3	37	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	3,275	2,572	5,847	13,145	15,689	28,834	34,681	5,605	5,440	11,045	649	780	1,429	292	285	577	2,880	3,124	6,004	1,701	2,085	3,786	2,117	1,692	3,809	12	8	20	1	–	1

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1869.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1870.																							HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1869.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	3	3	6	Greta Bank.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	27	–		–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	17	31	12	14	26	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	5	1	6	Lime Tree Houes.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	3	3	St. John's House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	4	5	9	Lawrence House.
127	104	231	1	2	3	1	–	1	771	707	1,478	339	387	726	2,204	135	150	285	97	67	164	59	7	66	86	40	126	1,404	1,372	2,776	1,099	1,071	2,170	

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1870.																								
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number resident during 1869.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
130	129	259	12,800	14,921	27,721	27,980	910	1,239	2,149	9	3	12	90	36	126	813	879	1,692	–	–	–	12,635	14,829	27,464	County and Borough Asylums.
987	982	1,969	196	204	400	2,369	176	260	436	50	31	81	4	4	8	1	– –	1	–	–	–	1,170	1,164	2,334	Registered Hospitals.
925	741	1,666	306	728	1,034	2,700	109	174	283	103	92	195	2	–	2	22	34	56	1,347	1,606	2,953	1,232	1,460	2,692	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
771	707	1,478	339	387	726	2,204	135	150	285	97	67	164	59	7	66	86	40	126	1,404	1,372	2,776	1,099	1,071	2,170	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,813	2,559	5,372	13,641	16,240	29,881	35,253	1,330	1,823	3,153	259	193	452	155	47	202	922	953	1,875	2,751	2,978	5,729	16,136	18,524	34,660	Total.
485	67	552	89	19	108	660	107	37	144	–	–	–	377	85	462	22	2	24	–	–	–	582	87	669	Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.
3,298	2,626	5,924	13,730	16,259	29,989	35,913	1,437	1,860	3,297	259	193	452	532	132	664	944	955	1,899	2,751	2,978	5,729	16,718	18,611	35,329	Totals.

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)

NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of PROPRIETORSHIP, since the Date of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. Changes in Proprietorship, &c.:

(1.) Vine Cottage, Norwood Green. Mrs. Chalk's name has been inserted in the license, and Dr. and Mrs. Horsbrugh's withdrawn therefrom.

2. Licenses Expired:

Grove House, Stoke Newington. Miss F. J. Burrows.

PROVINCIAL.

1. New Licenses:

(1.) Hollingworth Hall, Longdendean, Cheshire. To Mr. C. Rowlands.

(2.) Kenton House, Kenton, Devon. To Miss E. A. Teague.

(3.) St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill, Sussex. To Misses Eccles, Lavery, and Parkinson.

2. License Expired:

Leathes House, Penrith. Dr. T. Head.

3. Changes in Proprietorship:

(1.) Dinsdale Park, near Darlington. Dr. J. W. Eastwood is now sole licensee, vice Dr. Mackintosh.

(2.) Dunston Lodge, Gateshead. Mr. W. Garbutt is now sole licensee.

(3.) Longwood House, near Bristol. Dr. G. Rogers is now sole licensee.

(4.) Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle Common. Dr. T. B. Fletcher has become sole licensee.

(5.) Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull. On the death of Mrs. Campbell house licensed to Mr. J. Brown.

(6.) Terrace House, Osbaldwick. Dr. Ure has become licensee vice Mrs. Tose.

(7.) Laverstock House, Salisbury. Dr. S. L. Haynes is now sole licensee.

(8.) Tattlebury House, Goudhurst. Mr. Robert S. Newington has become licensee, vice S. W. Newington.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance: Furniture and Bedding.	Charged to Maintenance: Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	3 10¾	– 5¾	3 –½	– 10¼	– 1	– 2¾	– 3¾	2 10¾
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	5 8¼	– 10½	2 –¼	1 1	– –¾	– 1¼	– 1½	– – –
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	4 4	– 9	2 7½	– 10	– 1	– 2¾	– 6½	– 11½
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen	5 –	– 8	2 2¼	– 10	– –¾	– 1	– –½	– 1
Chester	Chester	3 10½	1 1½	1 5¾	– 6	– –½	– –¾	– 7½	– 2½
Cornwall	Bodmin	4 9	– 11½	1 10¼	– 8¾	– –¾	– 1½	– 7¼	– 2¼
Cumberland and Westmoreland	Near Carlisle	4 5½	– 6	2 1	– 9¾	– 1	– 2	– 1¾	– 8¼
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	4 6¾	– 8	1 6½	– 8¾	– 1	– –¾	– 3½	– 7½
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	4 8¼	– 8¾	2 3¾	– 11¾	– –½	– 2	– 6¾	– 2
Devon	Exminster	4 7	1 1	1 6	– 11¼	– –¾	– 1½	– 7½	– 4½
Dorset	Near Dorchester	3 5¾	– 4¾	1 4¾	– 8¼	– –½	– –½	– 4	– – –
Durham	Sedgefield, near Ferry Hill	4 9¾	– 9¼	1 7¾	1 –½	– 1¼	– 5½	– 5¼	1 1¼
Essex	Brentwood	4 11¾	– 10½	2 –	1 2	– –¾	– 1	– 5½	– – –
Glamorgan	Bridgend	4 7½	1 1¾	2 –	– 7¾	– –½	– 2½	– 7¾	– 4½
Gloucester	Gloucester	4 9¼	– 6¾	1 8¼	– 10¾	– 1¼	– 1¾	– 1¾	– 4¼
Hants	Knowle, near Fareham	5 –¾	– 7	1 6½	– 10½	– 1	– 2¾	– 4	– 7½
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone	4 11⅛	– 9	2 1¾	1 1⅜	– 1	– 2½	– 5¾	– 4
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	4 1¾	– 9½	1 5¼	– 7⅝	– –¼	– –⅝	– 6	– 1⅝
„	Rainhill, near Prescot	4 8½	1 –¾	1 9⅛	– 7⅞	– –⅛	– 2¾	– 7	With Provisions
„	Prestwich, near Manchester	4 3¾	1 –½	1 8½	– 9¼	– –½	– –½	– 7½	– 3¾
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	5 –¾	– 8½	1 8¾	– 8¾	– –¾	– –¾	– – –	– – –
Lincoln	Bracebridge, near Lincoln	4 6¾	– 9½	1 8	– 9¾	– 2	– 1¾	– 3¾	– 3¾
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	4 8¾	– 8½	2 2¾	– 10¼	– –¾	– 2½	– 3¼	– 3
„	Hanwell	4 11	– 9¾	2 2	– 9¼	– 1	– 2¾	– 4¾	– 4¾

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1869.

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
1 6½	3 11	9 5	(*a*) 8 10½	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
– 2¼	– 10	9 3½	9/4 to 9/11	14 –	12/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance, Building, and Repairs.	Bucks.
– 5¾	– 2	10 8	10 6¾	14 –	- - -	Building - - - -	- - - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
– 5¼	– 3½	9 2	11/1 to 12/3	Pay rent in lieu of extra charge.	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
– 2½	– 1½	8 –	7 7	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Chester.
– 2½	– –¾	9 5	9 4	10 6	10/ to 42/	Repairs and Fittings - -	Improvement of Asylum -	Cornwall.
– 2½	– 5	8 9	8/9 to 9/–½	14 –	14 –	Maintenance - - -	Furnishing - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
– 7	– 2½	8 10¾	8 2	12 10	12/6 to 63/6	Building and Repairs - -	Establishment - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
– 3½	– 1	9 10	9 9	12 9	14 –	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
– 3¾	– 1	9 6	9 6	13 –	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Devon.
– 5¼	- - -	6 10	6 10½	11/6 to 12/	10/ to 14/	Building and Furnishing -	Building and Furnishing.	Dorset.
– 2¼	– 9¼	9 9½	10 –	14 –	16 –	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
– 2½	Deducted under several heads of expenditure.	9 9¾	9 10½	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
– 3½	– 1	9 10¾	10 6	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Glamorgan.
– 1	– 3	8 6	8 6	12 –	12 –	Building and Repairs - -	Pauper Patients - -	Gloucester.
– 4	– 11¾	8 8¼	8 9	10/9 to 14/	14 –	Building - - - -	Maintenance and Building	Hants.
– 2¾	– 1½	10 1¾	11 8	14 10½	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Kent.
– 1	– –¾	7 8⅝	7/7 to 8/2	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Lancaster (Lancaster).
– 2½	- - -	9 3⅝	9 4	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	„ (Rainhill).
– 1	- - -	8 11	8 9	14 –	- - -	Building - - - -	- - - - -	„ (Prestwich).
– 5¾	– 4½	8 5½	9 –	14 –	9/ to 42/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - -	Leicester and Rutland.
– 2¾	– 2½	8 9½	8 9¾	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
– 6	– –¼	9 9¼	9 11	14 –	- - -	Ordinary Funds of Asylum -	- - - - -	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
– 6¾	– –¾	10 3½	10 2½	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	„ (Hanwell).

(*a*) Average.

Appendix (C.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine,

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	4 $2\frac{4}{8}$	– $8\frac{1}{8}$	1 $7\frac{1}{8}$	– $7\frac{2}{8}$	– $1\frac{1}{8}$	Included in surgery, &c.	– $3\frac{1}{8}$	– $5\frac{2}{8}$
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	5 $3\frac{1}{2}$	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– 1	– $2\frac{1}{4}$	Included in Provisions.
Northumberland	Cottingwood, near Morpeth	5 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$	– $10\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{5}{8}$	– $1\frac{1}{8}$	– $10\frac{3}{8}$	– $1\frac{3}{8}$
Notts	Nottingham	4 $7\frac{3}{4}$	– $8\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	– $8\frac{1}{4}$	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $7\frac{3}{4}$	– $3\frac{1}{4}$
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	4 $9\frac{1}{4}$	– 9	1 7	1 $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	– 5	– 4
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	4 $10\frac{1}{8}$	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	1 8	1 $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $1\frac{1}{2}$	– 1	– $3\frac{3}{8}$	– $2\frac{1}{2}$
Somerset	Wells	4 $-\frac{1}{4}$	– $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– 3	– $11\frac{1}{4}$	– $3\frac{3}{4}$
Stafford	Stafford	4 9	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	1 $10\frac{1}{4}$	– $8\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– 1	– $4\frac{3}{4}$	Included with Provisions.
„	Burntwood, near Lichfield	4 $1\frac{1}{4}$	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 $2\frac{1}{4}$	– $8\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{1}{2}$	– 2	– 8
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	4 –	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$	– 9	– 1	– $7\frac{1}{2}$	– $7\frac{1}{2}$	– $2\frac{1}{2}$
Surrey	Near Tooting	4 $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $8\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$	– $-\frac{1}{4}$	– 2	– $4\frac{1}{4}$	– 11
„	Brookwood, near Woking	4 $10\frac{7}{8}$	– $9\frac{1}{2}$	2 $-\frac{7}{8}$	– $11\frac{3}{4}$	– 1	– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $5\frac{1}{8}$	– $7\frac{1}{2}$
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	2 $7\frac{1}{4}$	– $6\frac{3}{8}$	2 $-\frac{1}{4}$	1 $6\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{1}{8}$	– $2\frac{1}{2}$	– $2\frac{3}{4}$	2 $-\frac{3}{8}$
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	4 8	– 7	1 $9\frac{1}{2}$	1 $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $4\frac{1}{4}$	– $5\frac{1}{2}$
Wilts	Near Devizes	3 $8\frac{3}{4}$	– 6	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	– 11	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	– $1\frac{3}{4}$	– 4	– $4\frac{3}{4}$
Worcester	Powick, near Worcester	3 $9\frac{3}{4}$	– 5	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	– $8\frac{3}{4}$	– $1\frac{3}{4}$	– $3\frac{1}{2}$	– $3\frac{1}{4}$	– 5
York, N. Riding	Clifton, near York	4 $11\frac{1}{2}$	– $9\frac{1}{4}$	1 $10\frac{1}{4}$	– $8\frac{1}{4}$	– $-\frac{1}{4}$	– $2\frac{3}{4}$	– 5	– 10
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	5 $11\frac{1}{8}$	1 $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $9\frac{1}{2}$	1 $5\frac{1}{4}$	– $1\frac{3}{4}$	– $2\frac{7}{8}$	– 1	- - -
Birmingham		4 $8\frac{1}{4}$	– $6\frac{3}{8}$	1 $3\frac{1}{2}$	– 10	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	In Provisions.	– $3\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol)		6 $-\frac{1}{4}$	– 9	2 $9\frac{1}{4}$	1 $1\frac{1}{4}$	– 3	In surgery,&c.	– $4\frac{1}{2}$	– $2\frac{1}{4}$
Hull		3 $9\frac{3}{4}$	– $9\frac{1}{2}$	2 $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $9\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $3\frac{1}{2}$	– 7	– $1\frac{1}{2}$
London (City of), Stone, near Dartford		5 $7\frac{3}{4}$	– $10\frac{1}{2}$	2 $11\frac{1}{2}$	2 $2\frac{1}{4}$	– 1	– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– $2\frac{1}{4}$	– $3\frac{3}{4}$
Leicester (Humberstone) opened September 1869		5 $4\frac{1}{2}$	- -	3 $1\frac{1}{4}$	– $10\frac{1}{2}$	- -	– $9\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -
Newcastle-on-Tyne		6 $-\frac{1}{8}$	– $8\frac{3}{4}$	1 $11\frac{1}{2}$	1 $-\frac{7}{8}$	– $-\frac{3}{8}$	– $2\frac{7}{8}$	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	– $6\frac{3}{8}$

Appendix (C.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year 1869—*continued.*

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
– 10⅝	– 2⅝	8 8½	9 –	- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
– 4¼	– 2	8 11⅝	8 1½	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
– 1⅛	– 1⅛	10 4¾	9 4	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Northumberland.
– 1¼	– –⅜	8 11½	9 –	14 –	- - -	General Expenses - - -	- - - - -	Notts.
– 4¾	– –⅜	9 5	9 4½	11 8½	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Oxford and Berks.
– 2⅜	– ⅜	9 2½	9 7½	14 –	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
– 3¼	- - -	8 5½	8 9	11/11½ & 14/	11/11½ to 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs -	Somerset.
– 1½	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	8 9½	8/9 to 9/–	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
– –⅛	- - -	8 2½	8 9	14 –	14 –	Burntwood Lunacy Rate -	Burntwood Lunacy Rate -	„ Burntwood.
– 3½	– –½	9 1½	(*c*) 9 3¾	12 9¾	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk.
– 1½	– 5½	9 8½	10 –	14 –	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Surrey (Tooting).
– 3⅝	- - -	10 6	11 –	14 –	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	„ Brookwood.
– –⅛	- - -	9 4½	9 9	14 –	16 –	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Sussex.
– 2½	– 4	9 1	9 –½	14 –	11 1	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	Warwick.
– 8	– 3½	8 1½	8 9	11/9 and 12/9	- - -	First Cost - - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
– 4½	– 3	7 10	8/2 to 8/6	14 –	10/ to 21/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance and Repairs -	Worcester.
– 4½	– 8½	9 5½	8 9	13/5 to 15/9	14/ to 31/6	Additions and Maintenance -	Additions and Maintenance	York, N. Riding.
– 2⅛	– 7¾	9 2¼	10 –	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	„ W. Riding.
– 1¾	– 2⅜	7 7¾	8 6	14 –	8/9 to 21/	Improving Asylum - -	Improving Asylum - -	Birmingham.
1 2	– 3½	12 4½	12 –	14 –	20 –	General - - - -	General - - - -	Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol).
3 3	– –⅜	12 –	10 6	14 –	- - -	Banking - - - -	- - - - -	Hull.
– 1½	– 1½	12 6¾	14 –	14 –	- - -	Reduction of balance due to the Treasurer.	- - - - -	London (City of), Stone, near Dartford.
– 7¼	- -	10 8¾	10 6	10 6	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Leicester (Humberstone).
1 7¾	– 1½	13 6	13 –	- - -	14/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(*c*) Average.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
DEVON:						
Wonford House, Exeter	696 – –	461 8 2	1,654 13 1	270 18 10	17 18 8½	394 12
GLOUCESTER:						
Barnwood House, Gloucester.	579 14 –	691 1 –½	1,943 11 6½	406 6 –	32 15 1	330 7
LANCASTER:						
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, Ashton-street.	260 – –	356 – 10	1,090 4 11	221 6 6	6 – –	200 8
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	1,397 19 5	1,759 – –	4,280 18 9	879 17 6	12 5 4	521 9

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
176 1 6	211 – –	3,882 13 –	Stationery	55 – –	1 1 7
			Livery	31 – –	
			Taxes and water	72 – –	
			Artizans	43 – –	
			Miscellaneous	10 – –	
			Total £.	211 – –	
382 – 6	698 5 4½	5,034 – 6½	Laundresses	287 6 3	1 6 1
			Books, printing, stationery, and stamps	73 9 5	
			Carriage, porterage, turnpikes, insurance, bank charges, water, and miscellaneous.	111 18 8	
			Gardens, greenhouse, grounds, and stables.	225 11 –½	
			Total £.	698 5 4½	
96 6 –	199 5 3	2,429 12 3	Soap and soda	64 7 4	1 1 8
			Stationery	19 10 3	
			Incidentals	115 7 8	
			Total £.	199 5 3	
680 8 4	4,472 7 10	14,004 6 6	Patients' clothing, expenses at sea-side, &c.	2,655 8 10	2 3 1
			Repairs, painting, papering, &c.	449 11 5	
			Stationery	34 16 9	
			Carriage, postage, &c.	190 2 1	
			Keep of horses, carriages, &c.	319 4 1	
			Interest	312 4 8	
			Rates, taxes, and insurance	231 17 6	
			Soap	85 4 4	
			Sundries	193 18 2	
			Total £.	4,472 7 10	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Lig
Lincoln:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	288 15 -	548 18 2	1,617 - -	289 1 4	15 11 11	244 5
Middlesex:						
St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street.	1,200 - -	1,335 18 6	3,581 8 -	935 5 1	118 14 11	649 13
Norfolk:						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	314 - -	199 2 6	1,231 6 4	144 3 7	Included in Medical Officer's Salary.	112 1

during the Year ending 31st December 1869—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
302 3 8	155 19 7	3,461 15 5	Mops, brooms, brushes - -	17 18 1	- 18 -
			Soap - - - - - -	32 1 9	
			Starch, blue - - - -	8 11 4	
			Newspapers, periodicals, books -	12 5 6	
			Printing and advertising - -	24 - 11	
			Stationery and postage stamps -	19 9 1	
			Patients' amusements - - -	20 7 9	
			Straw - - - - -	3 13 -	
			Sundries - - - - -	17 12 2	
			Total - - £.	155 19 7	
362 2 11	634 10 9	8,817 13 3	Printing, stationery, and advertising	157 14 8	1 1 1½
			Crockery, glass, &c. - - -	78 6 11	
			Books and periodicals - - -	30 14 8	
			Soap, oil, and soda - - -	209 4 -	
			Gardener's work - - -	24 5 -	
			Amusements - - - -	59 5 11	
			Law charges - - - -	26 3 -	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	48 16 7	
			Total - - £.	634 10 9	
52 10 -	258 19 5	2,312 12 11	Gardener and workmen -	46 9 6	- 12 -¼
			Washwoman and help -	45 10 6	
			Earthenware, tins, brushes, &c. -	22 5 4	
			Stationery, printing, books, papers, &c.	14 18 6	
			Baking, straw, and shaving - -	44 16 10	
			Carpets, mats, table linen, &c.	40 18 9	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	44 - -	
			Total - - £.	258 19 5	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Ligh
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Northampton:						
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	1,687 6 –	1,768 16 11	6,723 18 3 (*a*)	1,083 18 –	137 19 7	1,019 14
Nottingham:						
Nottingham Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	455 – –	500 4 1	1,470 7 –½	249 13 –	32 16 2	374 –
Oxford:						
Warneford Hospital, near Oxford.	420 – –	395 9 9	1,294 2 7	217 8 10	15 13 6	213 18

(*a*) And necessaries.

during the Year ending 31st December 1869—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,008 11 2	2,231 11 4	15,661 15 9	Sick allowances - - - -	121 12 –	13 5¾
			Water - - - - -	41 19 5	
			Shrubs, flowers, and amusements -	103 14 2	
			Clothing - - - - -	1,526 3 4	
			Books, newspapers, stationery, and stamps.	218 8 11	
			Use of carriage and horse - -	50 15 6	
			Incidentals, removals, funerals, &c.	144 15 –	
			Law expenses - - - -	24 3 –	
			Total - - £.	2,231 11 4	
336 11 7	425 19 7	3,844 11 10	Garden and land - - - -	193 16 2	1 9 2
			Books, stationery, printing, &c. -	66 8 2	
			Rents, rates, and taxes, - -	36 7 4	
			Repairs - - - - -	129 7 11	
			Total - - £.	425 19 7	
284 15 9	307 19 9½	3,149 8 9	Books, stationery, and printing -	32 10 1	1 1 2½
			Laundry stores - - - -	26 12 8½	
			Farm-yard, garden, and out-door labour.	107 3 2	
			Fire insurance - - - -	7 13 –	
			Postage and receipt stamps - -	6 10 –	
			Annuity - - - - -	50 – –	
			Consulting fees - - - -	4 4 –	
			Incidental and miscellaneous - -	73 6 10	
			Total - - £.	307 19 9½	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stafford:						
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill near Stafford.	835 – –	1,209 4 5	3,237 11 3	1,209 17 7	32 7 2	614 3 6
Surrey:						
Bethlehem Hospital Lambeth-road, S.E.	2,122 5 –	1,540 11 5	5,312 6 3	1,395 – 9	145 8 –	861 6 8
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, near Reigate.	1,446 17 4	2,086 4 11	7,469 9 8	539 11 6	89 10 8	1,445 3 5

during the Year ending 31st December 1869—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
490 – 10	5,876 2 8	13,504 7 5 (*a*)	Farm and grounds, including rent -	1,802 10 2	1 7 1½
			Stationery - - - - -	167 17 10	
			Rates and taxes - - - -	71 19 2	
			Patients' clothing - - -	1,478 1 8	
			Attendants' clothing - - -	80 13 2	
			New cottages, buildings, and repairs	1,815 7 1	
			Insurance - - - - -	19 17 9	
			Mops, Brooms, &c. - - -	14 9 –	
			Incidentals - - - -	122 18 8	
			Interest - - - - -	302 8 2	
			Total - - £.	5,876 2 8	
2,341 5 3	1,749 11 –	15,467 14 4	Washing - - - - -	1,047 1 –	1 3 6
			Printing and stationery - -	302 – 1	
			Books, &c. - - - - -	42 14 –	
			Incidentals - - - - -	357 15 11	
			Total - - £.	1,749 11 –	
1,278 9 3	6,909 9 4	21,264 16 1 (*b*)	Clothing - - - - -	2,817 7 9	– 16 11½
			Washing - - - - -	1,150 8 9	
			Office salaries and wages, printing, advertisements, postages, stationery, travelling, carriage of goods, medical fees, and sundries - - - - -	2,941 12 10	
			Total - - £.	6,909 9 4	

(*a*) Less miscellaneous receipts, 659*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

(*b*) *See* Note on page 114.

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Ligh
York:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham. (*a*)	841 – –	919 10 9	4,285 6 11	630 18 6	27 11 11	445 8
The Retreat, York (*b*)	1,100 – –	1,131 4 –	3,781 7 2	281 16 7	42 11 1	543 15

(*a*) These accounts are for the year ending 31 May 1869.

(*b*) These accounts are for the year ending 31 March 1870.

during the Year ending 31st December 1869—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
515 3 8	861 15 7	8,526 16 1	Library and printing - - -	109 9 7	- 18 -
			Soap - - - - - -	97 3 5	
			Water - - - - - -	65 2 7	
			Carriage and horses - - -	70 - -	
			Incidentals - - - - -	520 - -	
			Total - - £.	861 15 7	
341 9 2	389 14 6	7,611 17 8	Printing and library - - -	74 13 9	1 1 2¾
			Incidentals - - - -	46 - 9	
			Use of carriage and pair of horses -	200 - -	
			Soap - - - - - -	69 - -	
			Total - - £.	389 14 6	

Appendix (D.)

Note. (Earlswood Asylum, p. 111.)

We have been requested to insert the following:—"It is important, in instituting a comparison between this Asylum and Hospitals for the Insane, to observe that its purposes and machinery are greatly different to them—a difference which necessarily entails increased cost. The inmates are for the most part children, who require a large proportion of attendants on account of their age and frequent helplessness, and who are unable to render the service which is obtained from adult lunatics. The arrangements include a large staff of teachers for the educational part, and artizans to instruct in various trades. Moreover, there is superadded to the Charity, accommodation for patients of the higher classes, who require the increased attention which their payment justifies. The total expenses are necessarily increased by the dependence of the Asylum on charitable contributions, for the collection of which a special organisation is required. The half-yearly elections, and consequent correspondence with a vast constituency, together with printing, advertisements, &c., entail expenses which are peculiar to this class of Institution."

Appendix (E.)

Beds, Herts, and Hunts (Three Counties) Asylum.

9 December 1869.

Upon our visit to-day we have inspected the asylum in its several departments, including the offices and workshops, and, with the exception of one man and four women absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the last visit by members of our board, 13th November 1868, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	75	92	167
Discharged and removed - -	42	69	111
„ of whom recovered -	27	45	72
Died - - - - - - -	27	41	68
Present numbers on books - -	252	268	520

The rate of mortality has been rather high, being upwards of 12 per cent. upon the average number resident. There has, however, been no disorder of an epidemic character. The deaths have been all assignable to chronic forms of disease ordinary in asylums, more especially pulmonary consumption, epilepsy, and the various kinds of paralysis from brain affections.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments were 17 in the male division and 16 in the female. There are at present in the asylum large numbers of feeble and infirm cases, and we found in bed 12 of the male and 19 of the female sex, all but three of the latter being in the infirmaries.

We have to report most favourably of the personal condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes, and all classes; they were free from excitement, and none made any complaints on the score of treatment.

According to the medical journal, the patients secluded since the last visit have been 21 of each sex, the male patients having been secluded altogether on 101, and the female on 48 occasions.

The latest Ward Returns relative to employment show the following results:—

	Males.		Females.
Farm and land - -	46	Needlework, &c. -	53
Trades - - -	28	Laundry Department -	45
Domestic offices - -	2	Domestic offices -	12
Wards - - -	57	Wards - - -	70
Total - -	133	Total - -	180

Appendix (E.)

The proportion of patients who attend Divine service in the chapel is still very small, and much below that in other county asylums. We were furnished by the chaplain with a statement, showing that the largest congregation on the Sunday prior to our visit did not include as many as 150 patients, whilst the chapel is estimated to accommodate 380 persons.

The patients who receive the Holy Communion are 2 in the male and 15 in the female division. The chaplain also holds a Bible class, which is attended by 12 male and 26 female patients.

There appears to be a great deficiency in the distribution and supply of newspapers, and illustrated and other entertaining periodicals, of which we observed very few in the wards.

The associated entertainments, consisting of fortnightly dances, and occasional readings, and dramatic and musical performances, are stated to be attended by about 60 male and 120 female patients.

We recommend the introduction, more especially in the male wards, of some good bagatelle boards.

We found the day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories, and the beds and bedding throughout the asylum, very clean and in the best order.

As respects the beds and bedsteads, and in reference to the observations thereon in the last report, we have satisfaction in stating that the hair mattresses throughout both divisions of the asylum have been restuffed, and that canvas stretchers are in course of being substituted for wooden laths.

According to a return furnished to us, as many as 73 patients, 47 of the males and 26 of the female patients, at present sleep on straw beds; and we were informed that the patients who soiled or wetted their beds during the night before our visit, were 30 in the male division and 15 in the female. We trust that continued efforts will be made to reform the habits of the patients of that class, and that the use of straw beds will be gradually discontinued.

The suggestion made at the last visit, of the provision of low padded bedsteads for epileptics, many of whom previously slept upon beds on the floor, has been carried out.

The dinner to-day consisted of meat pie, which was of very good quality and well served.

In reference to out-door exercise, we are informed that the patients who walk from time to time beyond the asylum estate, average in number about 70 on the male side, and 150 on the female.

We regret to state that nothing has as yet been done to improve the character of the airing-courts appropriated to the patients in the worst wards, Nos. 5 and 6, in the respective divisions; they are as before small and confined, with reference to the number of patients, utterly bare and cheerless (without turf or plant), and calculated to engender and perpetuate disorderly and destructive habits in the patients, as many as 70 of whom on the male side, and 40 on the female, never walk beyond their limits. We trust that no further delay will take place in carrying out their contemplated extension and improvement.

The

The means hitherto adopted with a view to remedy the deficiency in the water supply, have not yet proved successful. Although the bore hole has been deepened altogether to 392 feet below the bottom of the well (of 72 feet depth), the yield is less than it was a year ago. It is hoped, however, that by the steps now in progress of being taken under the advice of a civil engineer, a good supply of water will be ultimately obtained. In the meantime great inconvenience continues to be felt, and the bathing arrangements especially are, in consequence, necessarily most insufficient and objectionable

Appendix (E.)

It is, as we are informed, owing to the failure of the water supply, and the uncertainty and anxiety thereby involved, that the committee of visitors have not yet authorised a commencement of the building of the additions to the asylum, for which the plans were approved by the Secretary of State more than a year ago.

The necessity for additional accommodation is very pressing, almost all the dormitories and day-rooms are overcrowded, and 58 patients belonging to the three united counties, are at other asylums; viz., 38 in the new Staffordshire Asylum at Burntwood, at a weekly charge of 14*s.* per head; and 20 at Fisherton House, at 13*s.* 6*d.*, whilst the present weekly charge here is 9*s.*

Mr. and Mrs. Denne continue to devote their best energies towards promoting the comfort and well-being of the patients and the welfare of the institution, and the assistant medical officer, Dr. Mickley, appears to be very zealous in the discharge of his duties.

Bucks County Asylum.

15 June 1869.

Since this asylum was visited on the 25th of March in last year, the additional accommodation then said to be on the point of being begun has been completed and brought into occupation. On the male side, by extension of the wing No. 9, and a new floor over it, and by a new floor over the infirmary in the same division; on the female side, by a new laundry block, which an enclosed way connects with the old building; this accommodation, to the extent of 60 additional patients in each division, has been very efficiently supplied. The rooms are convenient and spacious, substantially built, and already fairly furnished, though there is opportunity for additions in the latter respect that will doubtless in time be supplied; while, necessarily recent as the structure is, the walls everywhere seem dry. The promise also given on the occasion of the last visit for immediate erection of a detached chapel has with equal efficiency been carried out; and in this new building, which is simple, yet handsome and suitable, Divine service will be performed for the first time the day after to-morrow. It will hold 240 persons, and releases the old chapel for purposes of recreation. In connection with these improvements should be named a new and spacious drying-ground to the laundry; new tailors' and shoemakers' shops over the old

Appendix (E.)

old ones; and some new planting in the airing-courts, effected since our colleagues were here.

In the same interval there have been 168 new admissions, 79 males and 89 females, 3 being of the private class; 52 discharges, 23 males and 29 females, 1 of each sex belonging to the private class; and 46 deaths, 19 males and 27 females, 1 of the latter being a private patient. All who were discharged are entered as having recovered. An inquest was held on one woman, who had died suddenly of apoplexy, but there was nothing out of the common in any other of the deaths. The principal causes were those most frequent in asylums, paralysis, epilepsy, and other diseases of the brain, diseases of the lungs and heart, exhaustion after mania and senile decay. The numbers now on the books are 407, being 177 in the men's division, and on the women's side 230; 2 of the former and 3 of the latter being private patients. These numbers, of which 330 belong to the county, and 72 are out-county inmates (mostly from the metropolitan workhouses), leave 11 vacant beds, 7 for males and 4 for females; the weekly charge for maintenanec being as to these classes respectively 9*s.* 4*d.* and 14*s.*

Excepting two of each sex at present absent on trial, we saw all the patients at our visit, and, as well in freedom from excitement, as in their clothing and personal appearance, we thought their condition satisfactory. The proportion of women employed with their needle in the several wards as we passed through was very considerable; and in this circumstance, in the prevailing good order and quiet, and other indications of a closer personal supervision, the advantage of another of the changes which has been effected since the last visit appeared to us very discernible. There is no longer a matron here, but her duties are discharged by a head female attendant, who passes the most part of her time in the wards. The proportion of epileptic and other unfavourable cases is greater among the men, but their division also was in very good order, and we thought the serving of the dinners here good and comfortable.

Adverting to matters remarked upon at the last visit, we have to notice with much satisfaction the appointment of an assistant medical officer, who entered upon his duties in March last, and to whom, for the present, the rooms lately in occupation by the matron have been assigned. A remedy has not yet been applied, however, either to the inadequacy of the female infirmary day-room, or to that of the supply of hot water for bathing purposes; as to both of which wants we desire strongly to repeat the suggestions then made, and which the increase in the number of patients renders more imperative. As to another grave defect, also more urgently felt for the same reason, the want of more land, endeavours have since been made to supply it, and though as yet unavailing, they will not, we trust, be discontinued.

The limit to employment of the male patients in this direction is obvious, and the same return of not more than from 30 to 40 regularly occupied out of doors is to be made. In other respects the numbers occupied in this and in the female division continue also to be about the same; but the numbers in the habit of attending Divine

ivine service, as well as those taking part in the associated amuse-
ents, will very shortly receive considerable addition by reason of
e benefits arising from the opening of the new chapel, and the
propriation of the old to a recreation-room.

Of the state of the dormitories, and of the bedding throughout, of
e comfortable as well as cheerful provision made in them, of the
od ventilation everywhere, as well as the perfect cleanliness, it
ould be difficult to speak too highly. The latter portion of this
mark applies in an equal degree to the day-rooms, which, however,
respect of furniture and decoration are susceptible of additions
at would make them at a very small cost much more comfortable;
d on both sides there are too many unbacked benches.

The seclusion since the last visit has been limited to six males and
females, and has been, excepting in the case of one female
ring attacks of epilepsy, very inconsiderable; there has been no
straint. Thirteen males and 17 females are entered as taking
dicine for bodily illness, but there is no serious case. The health
nerally is good, and the state of the asylum altogether shows the
e and conscientiousness with which the duties involved in its
nagement are discharged by Mr. Humphry.

Cambridge County Asylum.

22 October 1869.

There are now on the books of this asylum the names of
0 men and 157 women; total, 287. Of these, 16 males and 15
males belong to the boroughs of Lynn and Ipswich, and they will
removed on the completion of the Ipswich Asylum, which will
bably be opened early in the ensuing spring.

With the numbers now in the house there are vacancies for 20 in
male and 3 in the female division.

We have seen and spoken to every patient in the course of our
pection, and have visited all the wards and offices. We have a
ourable report to make of the personal condition of the inmates
both sexes, who, when examined, were remarkably free from
itement. There is a somewhat large proportion of feeble persons
ongst them, but the general health is good, and only 2 were
bed to-day. Last week 6 men and 16 women were under
dical treatment.

The death-rate has been rather above the average during the past
r, 44 patients having died since the last visit on the 31st October
8. Of the deaths, 24 were in the male and 20 in the female
ision. In the following table the different causes of death are
wn:—

Appendix (E.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	3	1	4
Other forms of brain disease -	6	5	11
Epilepsy - - - - -	3	1	4
Pulmonary consumption - -	2	3	5
Other diseases of lungs and heart	5	2	7
Senile decay - - - -	1	2	3
Diarrhœa - - - - -	–	4	4
Intestinal obstruction - -	1	–	1
Other causes (ordinary) - -	3	2	5
Total - - -			44

There was an inquest in the case of a woman who died suddenly from heart disease.

The other changes since our last visit consist of 31 admissions in the male and 47 in the female wards, and the discharge of 27 men and 38 women. We have examined the books and made the usual statutory inquiries. We find no record of any instance of restraint, and seclusion has been very sparingly employed.

The names of 5 men are entered as having been secluded on 11 occasions, and 4 women each on one occasion. These patients were nearly all epileptics.

The following are the average numbers usefully employed:—

Males.		Females.	
On the land - -	44	Laundry and wash-house.	20
At trades - - -	13	Needlework - -	42
Domestic offices - -	6	Household work and ward cleaning.	40
Cleaning wards - -	32		
Total - -	95	Total - -	102

There were 60 men and 80 women who attended Divine service last Sunday in the asylum chapel, and of these 9 men and 15 women also went to the afternoon service at the village church.

In consequence of the completion of the recreation-room, which has been very nicely coloured and decorated at the private expense of Dr. Bacon, the attendance at the weekly dances has been increased, but not to so great an extent as we think desirable; and we hope to find that larger numbers will be encouraged to be present. Entertainments of this description serve a most useful purpose, in breaking the dull uniformity of asylum life; and with the same view we strongly recommend that more patients be encouraged to take extended walks both within and beyond the asylum precincts.

The dietary remains the same. To-day the dinners consisted of boiled

boiled beef, with carrots, and the food which we tasted was of very good quality. The beer was excellent. Appendix (E.)

Although additional baths and waterclosets have not yet been constructed, as recommended at the last visit, by improved arrangements not more than two male patients are now bathed in the same water, and the numbers have also been diminished in the female division. The deficiency in the bathing accommodation is, however, greatly felt; but we have every reason to believe that this defect, as well as the want of more waterclosets, will ere long be remedied.

We have suggested that some more low leaning chairs should be obtained for the use of feeble and paralytic patients, for which class it also seems desirable that a proper padded-room should be fitted up in each infirmary.

Having learnt that diarrhœa has prevailed somewhat extensively in the female division during the last two months, and proved fatal in four cases, we have made some inquiries as to the mode in which the sewage is disposed of. The existence of cesspools which favour decomposition and the liberation of noxious gases may have had some influence in producing the disorder, and we therefore strongly recommend that the opinion of a competent engineer should be obtained as to the best mode of distributing the sewage in a fresh state by gravitation; a process which is now carried out with great success and profit at several county asylums, and without injurious or unpleasant effects.

It is our duty again to press very strongly upon the consideration of the committee of visitors the subject of the appointment of an assistant medical officer, as in our opinion an institution of this size and description should never at any time be left without the presence of a medical man.

As to the "visitation and management" with regard to which we are directed by the statute to inquire, we have to report that the committee visit very regularly, and devote much time and attention to the regulation of the asylum and its inmates, and that the medical superintendent continues to discharge his onerous duties with zeal and ability.

Joint-Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

4 May 1869.

Since this asylum was visited, on the 28th of last October, there have been 29 fresh admissions, 12 males and 17 females; 1 male patient has been discharged, and 6 male patients have died. With one exception, a man having been accidentally suffocated while eating (the verdict of the jury at the inquest being to that effect), these deaths were from ordinary causes.

The numbers on the books of the asylum to-day are 232, being 114 males and 118 females; and, excepting 1 male and 4 females, at present away on trial, we have seen all at our visit. Upon the whole their personal condition was satisfactory, the clothing, especially on the female side, being extremely good; and the generally tidy and cleanly appearance of those of troublesome

Appendix (E.)

habits, in both divisions, being creditable evidence of the care they receive. Considering, however, the proportion in both of this unfortunate class of cases, we think there should be some increase in the existing staff of attendants and nurses, which, when those having charge of the working patients are withdrawn from the ordinary day-rooms and corridors, is hardly adequate, in either division, to a completely efficient discharge of all the duties exacted in the care of such patients. Many more than at present, though incapable of regular work, might thus be led to occupy themselves in in-door games or reading, of which several of the demented in this asylum appear quite capable; and with this view, the supply of both games and books should be more liberal. In both divisions to-day there was an absence of excitement, only one or two women being somewhat noisy; but generally, among the non-working class, the dullness and listlessness were very observable. It is only fair at the same time to add, that, taking the patients altogether of both sexes, we never saw such orderly and quiet behaviour, with such an absence everywhere around them of the cheerfulness and comfort that are ordinarily held necessary to ensure such a result. That an asylum, of which the walls are so bare and unsightly, where hardly a bright colour is anywhere visible, where there is so complete an absence, not to say of ornament and decoration, but of the ordinary comforts of furniture, should yet be so managed as to exhibit, in the condition of its inmates, so little influence from a state of things always most damaging and disadvantageous to insane patients, we think should be mentioned as matter of high praise to Dr. Hearder.

The asylum throughout is in the exact state in which it was found by our colleagues last year. Such suggestions as were then made, for placing a stove in the store-room, and for covering the passage of communication between the main building and the laundry, have since had attention, but nothing else whatever has been done. The roofs, ceilings, and walls, in such damp and ruinous condition everywhere as necessarily to have arrested every attempt to plaster, paint, or paper them (the only real improvement possible being that they should be almost entirely reconstructed), remain as they then were, with the additional dilapidations of another winter; and it is unavoidable that they should for some time longer so continue, because, in consequence of the committee having now very properly commenced an action of damages against their architect, any even attempted amendment would weaken the evidence by which alone the action can be sustained. We think, however, that greater progress might meanwhile be made towards the necessary supply (now so greatly deficient) of comfortable furniture for the wards; and we submit this strongly for the consideration of the committee.

The numbers now here leave about space sufficient for seven more patients, the weekly charge having been reduced this quarter to 11*s.* 1*d.*; and supposing these vacancies filled, the asylum, intended for only 212, will have 240 patients, when more accommodation must be provided. In connection with this subject we remark with satisfaction that Dr. Hearder, in his last report to the committee, has brought under notice the very small proportion of recent cases belonging to Carmarthen and the joint counties to whom the advantages

tages of asylum treatment here are opened; and the much larger proportion of such cases which, by a very grave disregard of the law on the part of the relieving officers, acting, it is to be supposed, under direction from the boards of guardians, are kept with their relatives or lodged out. The result necessarily is, great danger to others, and terrible consequences of neglect to the unhappy lunatics themselves; such of whom as may survive being commonly brought here at last, only when all hope of recovery is gone. It is greatly to be desired that some remedy may be promptly applied to this improper practice, by enforcement of the provisions of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853.

The records of employment here show that more is done in this important respect than might have been expected from the general character of the inmates. Of men 79, and of women 87, are regularly occupied; of the former, 20 being in the workshops and 26 on the land; and of the latter, 19 being in the laundry and 50 in the sewing-rooms. We saw dinner served in the general hall to-day to 103 men and 94 women; and we have made suggestions, to which effect will as soon as possible be given, for such alterations in the mode of serving as will, we think, add to the comfort of the patients and their enjoyment of the substantial meals provided. At the weekly dances 149 of both sexes are present; and 158 appears to be about the average of attendance at chapel. As many as 141, or 69 males and 72 females, have regular opportunities of walking beyond the grounds; and it gives us pleasure to learn that progress has been made since the last visit towards the supply of an additional airing-court to each division, the want of which has been much felt. The laying out of roads about the grounds, and planting of shrubs and trees, have also been proceeded with; and, adverting to matters named by our colleagues who were last here, we have to add that the gas-works have been nearly completed, a new kitchen range has been placed, an organ erected in the chapel, and Dr. Hearder is now allowed to send upon visits to their relatives for three or four days, unaccompanied, such patients as may be in a state to have such indulgence extended to them.

As to other points of statutory inquiry, the records show that since the last visit 3 males and 4 females have been secluded, the former each on one occasion only, the latter altogether on 26 occasions. Nine males and 15 females are taking medicine; but only 3 of each sex were in bed as we passed through the wards. One woman has been restrained by gloves, for surgical reasons, during nine days. There is a night watch on each side; and the returns of last night's wet and dirty show two in the male division, and in the other nine.

Referring to what is said in an earlier part of this entry, we think it, in conclusion, important to show the present distribution of the lunatic poor chargeable to the three counties for which this asylum is provided. While at the opening of the year there were 217 here, and seven in other asylums, there were in workhouses only 27; and living with relatives or lodged out in the receipt of parish relief, no less than 420.

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Chester County Asylum.

10 March 1869.

At our official inspection of this asylum to-day we have seen every patient, and inspected the wards and offices. Very important changes and improvements have been effected since our colleagues visited a year ago, and others are in progress. The greater part of the wards have been painted and papered. The water-closets have been repaired and put into a very efficient state, alterations have been made in the kitchen and other offices, which will contribute very materially to the good and efficient working of the establishment, and out of doors a good walk has been commenced, which, when completed, will afford a promenade for the patients of about a mile in length.

These changes comprise all the recommendations offered by our colleagues last year, and it is very encouraging to note in the improved habits and demeanour of the patients how much their minds have been influenced by the presence of cheerful and attractive objects.

To-day, with very few exceptions, the patients in both divisions were quiet and orderly, and no one was secluded or restrained. We are assured that no restraint has been used for any purpose, and there is no record of any case of seclusion. Personally, the patients in both wards were in a satisfactory state, and we observed a great improvement in the women's dresses, many of which are now composed of linsey and other suitable materials. There is also greater variety in the men's clothing, and all have better suits for Sunday. Although the mortality has, during the past year, been high, amounting to 47 in the male and 31 in the female division, the general health is now pretty good, and we only found 10 men and 3 women in bed, and some of these owing to epilepsy only. Ten males and 12 females are under medical treatment.

The principal causes of death have been general paralysis, phthisis, epilepsy, and decay from old age; general paralysis having proved fatal in as many as 27 cases. Inquests were held on the bodies of 3 patients, one being a case of apoplexy, another that of a man who died from choking, and the third, a case of an epileptic, who was found dead on the floor, having fallen out of bed. There has been no suicide, but one of the female patients recently nearly succeeded in destroying herself by cutting her throat with a bread-knife, which she obtained through the carelessness of a nurse, who was dismissed at once. With reference to the high rate of mortality, it should be stated that, as a rule, the patients are brought here in a deplorable state of feebleness. Last year 3 of those admitted died within four days, and 9 within a month, after they arrived. The total number of admissions has been 141, of whom 69 were men, 72 women; and 29 men and 43 women have been discharged, all of whom were recovered, except 2 of the former and 5 of the latter.

The amusements and occupations have before been reported, and remain about the same; we thought, however, that the stock of books and papers in the wards was scanty.

The

The average number employed are about 102 men, 190 women; the men on the land and at various trades, and the women in the kitchen, laundry, and offices, and at needlework.

The chapel, which has been considerably improved by the rearrangement of the seats, will now accommodate 480 persons, including officers and attendants, and is usually attended at both Sunday services by about 135 patients of each sex. At the daily prayers 80 men and 90 women are generally present.

The staff of attendants and nurses has been increased, and there are now 20 for the male and 16 for the female division. There is still no head nurse, a want which we hope will shortly be supplied. In addition to the attendants and nurses above named there are six tradesmen and artisans, and two laundrymaids, all of whom do ward duty; and there is also a night watch on each side. The night male attendant has also the charge of the detached building, which he is bound to visit three times in the night. We doubt the policy of this arrangement, as it involves the necessity of entrusting the man with a master key.

The dinners were served during our visit, and were very good. As regards the allowance of beer and buttermilk, the distribution is now settled by the superintendent.

The restrictions which were some time since imposed upon the admission of patients are now withdrawn, and there are still vacancies for men and women. The numbers to-day are 253 males and 271 females: total, 524.

We have signed and examined the books, and made the usual statutory inquiries.

In conclusion, we have to report that the wards and the bedding were throughout clean, and in the best order; and we consider the whole establishment to be much improved in many respects, and generally in a state most creditable to the superintendent and the officers acting under him.

Cornwall County Asylum.

13 July 1869.

In the course of our official visit this day we have inspected all the wards and offices, and we have seen all the patients, except four, who are away on leave. There are, of the private class, 25 males and 22 females, and of the parish and county patients, 186 males and 225 females: total, 458.

We have the satisfaction of reporting favourably of the personal condition and clothing of the pauper patients. In some instances the private patients were but poorly dressed, but for this the administration of the asylum cannot be held responsible. There was a remarkable freedom from excitement throughout, and no one was in seclusion. One man had his hands fastened, to prevent him from injuring a wound in his throat, inflicted by himself. This species of restraint is, in this case, considered to be constantly necessary; and there have been four other instances where mechanical restraint has been employed for surgical reasons. Seclusion is reported to

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have been resorted to on 27 occasions, in the cases of 11 women and 3 men, the total duration being 35 hours.

The proportion of patients in bed was small, and their physical health is, on the whole, good; but there is a somewhat large percentage of paralytic, epileptic, and feeble cases; and the deaths have amounted to 35, 20 men and 15 women, all being of the pauper class. The principal causes appear to have been diseases of the lungs, senile decay, maniacal exhaustion, diseases of the heart, and epilepsy. In the cases of 3 epileptics, who were found dead in bed, inquests were held; as also on the bodies of 2 other patients who were found dead in bed, and who died from disease of the heart. The numbers under medical treatment are now 22 of the male and 30 of the female sex.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the occupation and recreation of the patients, beyond the increase caused by the partial completion of the workshops. All the clothes are made on the premises, and a large proportion of the shoes; and it is expected that when the shop for these artisans is finished, a sufficient number of shoemakers will be found to make the whole of the requisite stock. The chapel is in process of enlargement, so as to render it capable of accommodating 250 patients. The expense of this much-needed improvement, and the cost of a new organ, will be defrayed by public subscription, 554*l.* having been raised for this purpose. The work is expected to be finished by August next. In the meantime the chapel continues to be available for Divine service, although with diminished congregations. The structural changes and improvements alluded to in our colleagues' last report, have been steadily continued, the following being the principal matters disposed of, viz.,—

The carpenters' and tailors' shops and mattress-room have been completed and fully occupied. The large dining-room, in the private patients' building, has been furnished, and the day-rooms in this department have been painted. Wall papers will be hung very shortly. Thirty more of the old iron window sashes have been replaced by wooden ones.

The day-room for No. 8 male ward has been considerably enlarged, and the bath-room in this, and also in No. 9 ward, has been supplied with a new bath.

A new padded-room has been added to No. 1 in the male division, and the waterclosets have been improved in several parts of the building.

The improvement effected by the alteration of the windows is so great, and the cost comparatively so trifling, that we trust the remainder will be proceeded with as soon as possible. We beg to draw attention to the very inadequate size and defective arrangements of the washhouse and laundry. The improvement and enlargement of these offices should be immediately taken into consideration, being a subject of pressing importance; and provision should be made for the prospective increase of the establishment, which will assuredly very shortly be required. Even now the women's wards are quite full, and there are only five vacant beds in the male division. No patient has yet been refused admission, but the

the wards have gradually become much overcrowded, and we are glad to find, from an entry made in this book by two of the committee of visitors, on the 13th of April last, that the subject has already attracted their attention. This very important matter will, we hope, receive early attention, so that something may be done before the pressure for accommodation becomes extreme.

We have again to speak in the highest terms of the cleanliness and order which prevailed throughout the whole establishment. All the rooms were well ventilated, and the bedding very clean. Some of the bath-rooms require improvement. Two patients are now bathed in the same water; we have suggested that this might be avoided, and clean water be given to each, if the bathing were distributed over a greater number of days.

We have made all the usual statutory inquiries, and have signed and examined the various books and registers. Since our colleagues' visit, about nine months ago, 40 male and 48 female patients have been admitted, and 16 males and 21 females have been discharged. Of the patients admitted 13, and of those discharged 6, were of the private class, for whom the accommodation here is of the very best description. Notwithstanding that the payments are in many instances very small, we are glad to find that the establishment is self-supporting.

We gladly again recognise the progressive improvement which is taking place in this institution, mainly due to the assiduity and energy which Mr. Adams devotes to its management, and the support which he receives from the committee of visitors. He also appears to be ably assisted by the other officers.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

9 February 1869.

Since our colleagues' last visit on the 14th of September 1868, 16 male and 22 female patients have been admitted; 7 males and 11 females have been discharged, and 9 males and 3 females have died. Of the patients discharged, 6 men and 9 women were recovered. The 12 deaths were attributed to the following causes, viz.: general paralysis, 5; disease of the brain, 3; epilepsy, 1; phthisis, 1; mania and diarrhœa, 1; acute tuberculosis, 1.

In the course of our inspection this day we have seen and spoken to every patient, and have visited all the wards and offices.

The numbers now in the house are 196 of the male and 151 of the female sex: total 347. There are also one patient of each sex away on probation. The state of the patients was generally satisfactory, the only exception being in No. 1 female ward, where there was a good deal of noise and excitement, and where some of the dresses were not in a proper condition. This ward now contains 43 patients, and has four attendants. We regret to have again to allude to the unfavourable condition of the inmates of this ward, and we must repeat the opinion we formerly expressed, that the evil is to be attributed to the number of patients of the same faulty habits who are here congregated together.

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The health of the patients during the interval which has elapsed since our last visit has been good, and no epidemic has prevailed. To-day 4 men and 7 women were in bed, and it appears that 6 men and 19 women are under medical treatment, in addition to 28 men who are under special medical treatment for epilepsy alone.

The dietary remains unchanged. We saw the patients at dinner both in the hall and in the new female block. The food consisted of scouce, or Irish stew, and appeared to us to be excellent, and we were surprised to find that some of the patients refused to eat it. They certainly had no reasonable ground for complaint

As many as 155 of the men are employed, a considerable proportion of them being occupied on the land; and a good deal has been done lately in levelling and preparing it for planting. Of the women, 94 are stated to be regularly engaged in various ways, 16 or 18 of them work in the laundry, and live entirely in the rooms connected with that department. The average attendance at chapel on Sunday is 133 of the men, and 66 women, and on week days, 80 of the former and 42 of the latter are usually present. The weekly concerts and dances are continued, and are well attended and much appreciated.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the cases of one male and one female patient. The former has worn a strait-waistcoat a "polka," every night since his admission, on account of strong suicidal propensities, and the latter was restrained on one occasion only, for surgical reasons.

Four males and 10 females have been secluded, the majority of them only on one occasion.

We have inquired, as directed by the statute, as to the number of attendants, and find that there are now in the male division, 13 men and a female nurse in the infirmary, and for the women, 10 nurses. These numbers do not include the head attendants, the night attendants, or the laundrymaids. Dr. Clouston having brought under our notice a charge against an attendant named Lockhart, of having kicked and struck a patient named George Hamilton, on Saturday last, the 6th instant, we have examined the patient himself, and also another patient named Hall, who witnessed the assault, and we are very strongly of opinion that the charge is well founded; we therefore beg that the matter be referred to the consideration of the committee at the earliest period.*

The condition of the wards and the asylum generally, was very creditable, and the bedding throughout was excellent, and well kept.

In the month of October last, the new building on the male side was opened for the reception of patients.

The infirmary in this department has been painted and finished in the same excellent manner as in the corresponding block in the female division, and the rest of the rooms will shortly be completed. These two new blocks now afford admirable accommodation for the sick

* The attendant was discharged by the Committee. The patient had not been hurt, no mark, or bruise, or injury being found on him at the time.

sick and the more orderly class of patients, and we learn that they have been erected at a cost of about 57 *l.* per head. Appendix (E.)

The vacant accommodation now consists of 38 beds in the male and 30 in the female division, exclusive of the basements on each side, either of which would afford good provision for 12 patients.

The asylum now contains only one patient of the private class, but we are glad to learn that the committee propose to give increased facilities for the admission of patients of this description, at a charge of 14 *s.* per week. The charge for paupers continues to be 9 *s.* 0½ *d.*

We have signed and examined the books and registers which are properly kept. Especial credit is due to Dr. Clouston, for the systematic way in which he directs his attention to the medical treatment of the various cases of insanity which come under his observation.

Denbigh County Asylum.

22 May 1869.

We have inspected every part of the asylum and found it generally clean and in proper order. We have, however, to draw attention to the condition of the waterclosets in both divisions, the majority of which are out of order, and require immediate care. We are informed that it is proposed to substitute earth closets; we would however suggest that the experiment should be made on a very limited scale, as our experience of their use in other asylums has not been encouraging. There have not been many structural alterations since the last visit a year ago, but some of the works then in progress have been completed; the large airing-courts are not yet finished, but the reservoir has been deepened to 16 feet, and an iron railing will shortly surround it. It is expected that the water supply will now be ample even in the driest weather.

The lowering of the ground in front of the kitchens will be commenced very soon, the wall has already been removed to the extent of four feet, but we have suggested that it should be still further taken down, and the ground in front of the windows sloped and turfed.

Some of the wards have been cleaned and coloured, and it is proposed that the whole of them should be similarly improved.

In the course of our visit we have seen and spoken to every patient, except a man who is absent on leave. There are altogether 196 males, and 182 women, total 378, of whom 8 males and 12 females are of the private class. The changes since the last visit have been as follows: admitted, 39 males and 50 females; discharged, 41 males and 35 females. Died, 33 males and 20 females. Of the patients admitted, 12 were of the private class.

The mortality has been about the usual average, and the causes of death call for no special remark. There has been no suicide or accidental death, and no inquest has been held. We are sorry to find that the condition of patients on admission is still very bad, the majority of them being in a most feeble and debilitated state, and it is on patients of this description that the recent cold weather has told

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with fatal effect. To-day there were only 7 men and 2 women in bed, and 7 patients of each sex under medical treatment.

We found one man locked in a single room.

The register shows a diminution in the amount of seclusion employed, for during the past year we only find 12 cases recorded in the male and 8 in the female division. In both it was used on 15 occasions.

We thought some of the male private patients required more care and attention on the part of their attendants.

The male paupers, allowing for the dirt caused by their employments, and for the very unfavourable class of cases now in the asylum, were in a creditable state. The women were generally neat and clean. About the average numbers are usefully employed; the report for yesterday gives a total of 137 in the male and 82 in the female division. In the chapel last Sunday, about 70 of each sex were present at both the morning and the evening services.

We have examined and signed the various books, which are kept with regularity, and we have made the usual statutory inquiries.

The impression conveyed by our visit has been very favourable, and the quiet and orderly state of the patients, and the absence of complaints convinces us that they continue to receive kind and judicious treatment.

Derby County Asylum.

19 May 1869.

We have inspected this asylum and seen all the patients, who are now 367 in number; viz., 185 of the male and 182 of the female sex.

Their condition was generally satisfactory. The women especially were remarkably clean and well dressed. Amongst the men we noticed a somewhat larger number than usual who wore strong or special dresses, and there was much less neatness in their clothing generally than in the female division; neither was the ventilation of the men's wards so good as those occupied by the women, and we think something should be done to admit more fresh air to the waterclosets and sculleries by means of air channels, with openings near the ground.

In making these remarks we are quite aware that the class of male patients in this asylum is especially unfavourable, and the weather on the day of our visit was unusually wet, by which the whole of the inmates were of necessity kept within doors. The number of attendants is the same in each division, but for the women there is a special night attendant, whilst the male attendants have to take the night duty in rotation; a duty to which they do not object, because they receive an extra gratuity for it, but one which we think should not be imposed upon them. The attendants are now in the proportion of one to about 14 patients.

We have in other asylums seen such excellent results follow the appointment of females to assist in the male wards, especially those

for

or the sick and the epileptic, that we think it right to suggest the ngagement of a man and his wife for at least one of these depart- nents.

At the time of our visit to-day there were 3 men and 6 women in ed, and 1 woman, recently admitted, and suffering from puerperal nania, was in seclusion. The cases of seclusion registered since the ast visit include 14 men, who were secluded on 31 occasions, and 0 women on 20 occasions.

The number of patients now under treatment is 12 in the male nd 7 in the female wards. The mortality during the year which as elapsed since our colleagues' visit has been about the usual verage, and the causes of death have been of the ordinary cha- acter. Inquests were held in six cases. The causes of death in wo instances were injuries received prior to admission. In another nstance death was accelerated by accidental fracture of the neck f the thigh bone, and in the remaining three cases the patients were found to have died from natural causes.

There have been 86 admissions in the interval above adverted to; iz., 47 men and 39 women, and 20 men and 24 women have been ischarged.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries. The general outine of the establishment is the same as before reported. The verage numbers attending chapel are 84 of the male and 72 of the emale sex. The new chapel has been completed, but Divine ervice has not yet been performed in it. It will, however, very hortly be opened, and then the old chapel will become available or purposes of recreation. We trust that the two rooms will be hrown into one as soon as possible. As far as the present means vill admit, the patients are often assembled together for theatrical ntertainments, dancing, cards, singing, readings, &c.

About 40 of the women are taken for walks beyond the asylum pre- incts; frequently a somewhat larger number of men also enjoy this rivilege, but the occasions of their going out are more rare, princi- ally because the class who could do so are generally occupied on he land. Thirty-three men are said to be regularly employed out f doors; 15 at trades, and 25 in general work; whilst of the women 7 are in the laundry, 50 are engaged in needlework, and 25 assist in he wards.

We regret to hear that the condition in which the patients are rought here is generally very bad, and nearly all are feeble and poorly ourished. The proportion of paralytics and epileptics is large. Of the latter there are 28 in the male and 23 in the female division.

During our visit we went through all the wards and offices, and we examined the bedding. The whole were clean and in excellent rder.

The new wards, which will each afford accommodation for 17 atients, are now completed and furnished in a comfortable manner, ut they are not yet occupied.

We have been accompanied in our inspection by Dr. and Mrs. Hitchman, who continue to devote their best attention to the well- eing and comfort of the patients.

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Devon County Asylum.

9 February 1869.

In the course of yesterday and this day we have inspected the asylum in its several divisions and departments.

With the exception of one of the male sex absent on trial, and a girl who is, as before, at the Starcross Idiot Institution, we have seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patient since the visit of our colleagues, 21st May last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	73	60	133
Discharged and removed - -	40	50	90
„ of whom recovered	29	40	69
Died - - - - - -	39	15	54
Present numbers on books -	270	415	685

The deaths were assigned to the following causes:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	20	2	22
Epilepsy, Apoplexy, and other diseases of the brain - -	3	–	3
Pulmonary consumption - -	6	2	8
Other diseases of lungs and heart	4	1	5
Exhaustion after mania - -	1	2	3
„ after melancholia -	3	2	5
Senile decay - - - - -	–	3	3
Erysipelas - - - -	–	1	1
Other ordinary causes - -	2	2	4

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 5 in number, viz., 14 in the male and 36 in the female division. W found 6 men and 12 women in bed, chiefly cases of chronic disease.

In reference to out-door exercise, we are informed that 50 or 6 patients of each sex walk twice a week in the country. With th exception of these and the men employed on the land, the patient are generally confined when out of doors to their airing ground and we repeat the suggestion that paths, with seats at convenien distances, be formed for daily walks round or on the estate.

We have nothing special to report on the subject of employment According to the last ward returns, about 185 men and 275 wome are usually occupied.

Since the last visit 11 patients, 3 men and 8 women appear t have been placed in seclusion, the former, altogether on 6, and th latter on 35 occasions.

There

There has not during that period been any instance of the use of mechanical restraint. Appendix (E.)

The ordinary weekly charge for maintenance is at present 9 *s.* 6 *d.*, to which, in the cases of the Plymouth, Exeter, Tiverton, and other boroughs, and out-county patients, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* is added.

In reference to chargeability, the patients now on the books are distributed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Devon unions and parishes - -	237	377	614
Borough of Exeter - - - -	13	8	21
Ditto of Plymouth - - - -	20	15	35
Other boroughs and counties - -	—	15	15

The present staff of attendants is as follows: on each side there is a head attendant, and there are, in the male and female divisions respectively, one and two night attendants.

As respects the ordinary ward attendants, the regular staff comprises 16 in the male division and 25 in the female. At the time of our visit, in consequence of a temporary vacancy, there were only 15 male ward attendants.

We are strongly of opinion that in Ward No. 5, on each side, an additional attendant is absolutely required, consideration being given to the class of patients in those wards, 36 of the male and 30 of the female sex, being for the most part feeble epileptics, paralytics, and other helpless cases; two attendants are quite inadequate. We further think it essential that there should also in each division be an additional, supernumerary attendant, whose services should be available during the absence of ward attendants, sick or on leave, or in any other emergency.

We have satisfaction in reporting very favourably of the personal condition, as to clothing and otherwise, of the patients of both sexes.

With the exception of a number in female wards, Nos. 3 and 5, who were excited and noisy, the patients were quiet and orderly.

We found the several corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories in a clean and proper state, creditable to the attendants; and the same observation applies to the beds and bedding.

We saw the dinners served and tasted the food. Yesterday the dinner consisted of pie, containing potatoes, &c., and 2 oz. of meat; and to-day of ham or bacon and beef (5 oz. for the men, and 4 oz. for the women), with rice on each day; the patients had also bread and beer. The weekly allowance of meat, according to the printed dietary, is for men 26 oz., and women 22 oz., cooked and free from bone.

Several patients yesterday complained, and we think not without reason, of the small allowance of meat; and we suggest, as matter for consideration, a revision of the dietary, as respects the distribution of meat over the several days of the week.

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We have to report the following "additions, alterations, and improvements" since the last visit:—

1. At the "South Cottage," the conversion of the stables into a day-room for female patients, and the appropriation to them of a dormitory on the second floor, which formerly constituted the male infirmary.

2. The construction on the ground floor, in connection with the South Cottage, of a range of buildings containing a bath-room, lavatory, watercloset, and other offices.

3. Alterations in the brewhouse and beer-cellar.

4. Improved arrangements for the supply of hot water to the baths.

In reference to the great deficiency of baths, we are glad to report that the subject has engaged the attention of the committee of visitors, and that plans, which were produced for our inspection, have been prepared, and, as we trust, are about shortly to be carried out for the construction, in connection with the main building, of a general bath-room and dressing room for each division. Three baths in each room are indicated on the plans; a fourth bath in each would, we think, be desirable. The plans and estimate will have to be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

With the above exceptions nothing has been done, or, so far as we are informed, been resolved upon, with a view to remedy the several important defects in the asylum noticed in the last and previous reports, and which we feel it our duty again to press upon the attention of the committee.

It is most important, for the proper accommodation, care, and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the county of Devon itself, and irrespectively of the question of receiving or retaining the Plymouth patients, that the recommendations adverted to should be carried into effect.

Without here recapitulating all the other improvements required, we would observe that, among the matters most essential for the earliest consideration of the committee, are the erection of a chapel, of adequate size and suitable character, in lieu of the present one, which will seat only 150 persons, including officers and attendants, and the provision of proper lavatories, or other means of personal washing, in the wards of the main building.

In both these respects the deficiencies are without parallel in any other county asylum. In illustration of the present defective and objectionable arrangements for personal washing, it is sufficient to state that, in Wards 3 and 5 on the male side, and Wards 3, 5, and 6 on the female, containing on the average about 40 patients each, there being no lavatories, the only provision for personal washing is, in each ward, three metal bowls, which are taken temporarily into the day-room. In fact we found, upon inquiry, that the patients in No. 5 female ward are never washed until after breakfast, and that generally in the wards referred to, a portion only of the patients are washed before breakfast.

We have, during our visit, given special attention to the important question of the amount of accommodation provided and required; and in reference thereto have to report as follows:—

The

The total number of beds for patients is at present 710, viz.: 283 in the male, and 427 in the female division; of the former 14, and of the latter 17, are vacant.

The over-crowding on the female side has been somewhat diminished by the appropriation to women of the dormitory, formerly constituting the male infirmary, and there are no longer any beds for female patients placed on the floor. There are still, however, in both divisions, many dormitories wherein the numbers of beds are too many, and should be reduced.

The clerk of the works has, at our request, carefully measured every associated sleeping-room, including the portion of the corridor of female ward No. 4, forming a dormitory for 12 patients, and from his return it appears that, in order to allow the requisite minimum in every room of 500 cubic feet of space per patient, it would be necessary to reduce the number of beds in the associated dormitories by 18 on the male side and 11 on the female. The result is that, without taking into account the further considerable reduction in the numbers of beds which would be rendered necessary by the appropriation of single sleeping-rooms in the main building to the purposes of lavatories and store-rooms in the event of such an arrangement being preferred to erecting additional buildings, the number of patients on the books are at present actually in excess of the proper accommodation.

It follows from what has been stated, that even were the whole of the pauper lunatics belonging to Plymouth and the other non-contributing boroughs, &c., altogether 71 in number, removed, the vacancies thereby created would, within a very few years, be filled by patients from unions and parishes in the county of Devon.

We desire further to draw the attention of the visitors and superintendent to the fact that there is no longer on the male side the very desirable arrangement of a ward set apart as an infirmary and specially provided with hospital comforts and conveniences for nursing the sick.

The land, the property of the asylum at present, is 84 acres in extent, whereof 66 acres are usefully and profitably cultivated as garden and farm.

There is still only one assistant medical officer, and to this cause it is probably, in some measure, to be attributed that the case-books are greatly in arrear. As to many patients who have been in the asylum six years and upwards no entry has been made of the progress of their cases, and in numerous other instances the case-books contain no records of the discharge or death of patients, who would therefore, so far as regards the case-books, appear to remain on the books.

Dr. Saunders continues to give his best attention to the welfare of the patients, many of whom spoke gratefully of his kindness.

Appendix (E.)

Dorset County Asylum.

28 April 1869.

In the course of yesterday and this day we have inspected th several wards of the asylum, and the offices, workshops, an premises, made the statutory inquiries, and, with the exception o 1 man and 3 women, absent on trial, seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patient since the visit of our colleagues, 24th September last, and thei present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
Admitted - - - -	9	28	37
Discharged and removed -	15	13	28
„ of whom recovered	10	12	22
Died - - - - -	4	14	18
Present numbers on books -	234	244	478
„ of whom private patients	8	7	15
The deaths were from the following causes:—			
General paralysis - - -	–	2	2
Apoplexy - - - -	1	–	1
Epilepsy - - - -	1	–	1
Pulmonary consumption -	–	1	1
Disease of heart - - -	–	1	1
Senile decay - - - -	–	1	1
Exhaustion after mania - -	1	7	8
Suicide - - - - -	1	–	1
Other causes (ordinary) - -	–	2	2

The male patient who died by suicide effected his purpose in single room, by suspension from the shutter casing, which has, ther and elsewhere, been altered so as to prevent the recurrence of suc an event.

There has not, during the past year, been in the asylum any dis order of an epidemic character, and the rate of mortality, as will b observed by the above statement, has continued very low.

In reference to chargeability, the pauper patients are distributabl as follows:—

Dorset at 7 *s.* weekly - - - -	306
Oxford and Berks Asylum at 11 *s.* 6 *d.* -	89
Abergavenny Asylum - ditto - -	60
Poole - - - - ditto - -	8

The contracts for the reception of the last three classes have jus been renewed for a further term of three years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of the patients on the books there are now resident at the old asylum, Forston - -	81	72	153
And at the principal asylum, Charminster - - -	152	169	321

There are few vacant beds in either asylum.

The patients registered as under medical treatment are 19 of the male and 17 of the female sex.

The ward returns relative to seclusion show the following results:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients secluded since last visit	5	3	8
Total occasions - - -	12	75	87

One woman, whom we found locked into her room, appears, by the medical journal, to have been, during that period, on account of maniacal excitement, secluded, from time to time, during as many as 7 entire days.

The attendance at Divine service in the chapels averages:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Sundays - - - -	90	80	170
„ Week days - - -	50	45	95

The present staff of attendants is as follows:—

At Charminster, in the male and female divisions respectively, there are a head attendant, 11 ordinary attendants, and a night attendant.

At Forston there are 2 head attendants, and 5 male and 4 female ordinary attendants.

The whole of the washing and ironing is done by the three nurses in charge of the laundry ward, assisted by patients.

The patients employed are 126 in the male and 80 on the female side.

Of the former, 54 work on the land, and 20 at trades, and 52 assist in the wards.

Of the latter 28 are occupied in needlework and knitting, 30 in the laundry department, 8 in the kitchen, and 14 as assistants in the wards.

The whole of the clothing and the greater part of the shoes of the patients are made in the asylum.

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As respects the shoemakers' and tailors' shops, we suggest, for the consideration of the committee of visitors, the expediency of engaging a paid shoemaker for the assistance and supervision of the patients at work.

We are further disposed to think, in reference to the washhouse, that more efficient mechanical assistance is needed for wringing the clothes, a laborious work now done by the patients by hand.

Having regard to the large proportion of unfavorable cases received from other asylums, we thought that the general condition of the patients was, upon the whole, satisfactory.

At Forston some of the women were excited and disorderly, but at Charminster the patients of both sexes, with the exception of the woman in seclusion, were remarkably quiet and orderly.

We found the wards, day-rooms, and dormitories, in both asylums, clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding throughout of good quality, and in the best order.

At Forston, since the last visit, two bagatelle boards have been provided, and pieces of bedside matting have been introduced into all the sleeping-rooms with tiled floors.

Improved arrangements have also been made for personal washing and bathing in the male wards. More washstands and basins are in course of being furnished for the dormitories both at Forston and Charminster.

The wards at Forston are, however, not materially changed in aspect, and still preserve a very bare and cheerless appearance, and the patients were, with few exceptions, listless and unoccupied.

We desire very strongly to repeat the suggestions previously made for the improvement of these wards, by substituting, in the single rooms, ordinary for the present circular windows; by the introduction of some simple decorations and objects of interest; more furniture of a domestic kind, and coloured blinds or valances to the southern windows, and also more means of occupation and amusement.

The majority of the inmates being of a chronic and unpromising character is an additional reason for bringing to bear upon them the influences which experience proves to have the effect of ameliorating the condition of all classes of the insane.

In reference to the last report we have to state as follows:—

(1.) Shortly after the visit of our colleagues woollen dresses were provided for the women.

(2.) Handrails have been fixed to the staircases at Forston.

(3.) The practice has been discontinued of putting two women at the same time into a bath.

(4.) The male patients at Forston are now taken out more frequently than before for country walks.

(5.) We have again, with regret, to report that the chaplain has not, as yet, formed any reading classes for the amusement and instruction of the patients, a duty expressly enjoined upon him by the general rules.

Amongst other alterations and improvements since the last visit we have to mention the following:

(1.) At Charminster a new boiler-house, containing two large boilers

boilers, has been erected in a convenient situation, and at Forston the boiler-house and boiler have been enlarged. Appendix (E.)

(2.) By additions and alterations at Forston a good residence, nearly ready for occupation, has been provided for the chaplain.

(3.) The day-room in male ward No. 2, at Charminster, has been painted and papered, and has a very cheerful and comfortable aspect; and the same improvement is in progress in No. 3 ward, and is, as we are glad to learn, about to be extended to the wards generally.

We this day saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of soup and bread only. We tasted the soup, and found it thin and of poor quality; many of the patients refused it, and we suggest, for consideration, the propriety of substituting for this dinner meat in a solid form. The weekly allowance of meat, cooked and free from bone, is at present, not more than 21 ounces for the men, and 19 ounces for the women.

The arrangements for exercise and recreation continue substantially the same as heretofore.

We regret to report that the attempts made to plant the airing-courts have, as yet, been unsuccessful, by reason, as is alleged, mainly of the high winds prevailing here in the winter. We trust that persevering efforts will still be made to accomplish this most desirable object.

As respects the means available for protection against fire, we learn, upon inquiry, that hydrants connected with cisterns in the roof are fixed in the courts, but that there are not the requisite hose, standards, and jets, for bringing a stream of water to bear upon the building. We recommend that these be at once provided, and that their efficiency be tested by occasional experiments.

We have satisfaction in reporting, as the result of our observation and inquiries, that the whole of the sewage at Charminster is distributed by gravitation and irrigation over the land of the asylum, producing large and profitable crops. The liquid being allowed to flow in a fresh state directly from the main drain on to the land, there is no annoyance to the residents in the asylum from offensive odour, nor, of course, is there any pollution of the neighbouring brook. The subsoil of the estate is chalk, and the quantity of land that suffices for the absorption of the sewage is from eight to nine acres.

The committee visit frequently, and give much attention to the well-being of these institutions; and we have satisfaction in repeating the opinion, often expressed in previous reports, of the zeal and ability displayed by Mr. Symes in the management of the asylums.

Durham County Asylum.

16 September 1869.

Upon our visit this day we inspected the asylum in its several departments, including the new female infirmary block, which, as to construction, is completed, but is not yet furnished.

In reference to this new block, we regret to state that the wood-

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work generally (viz., the floors, doors, and door-frames), as respects material and otherwise, is most discreditable to the contractors and other persons responsible for its defective condition.

The architect and county surveyor has been ordered to report thereon and upon the building to the next meeting of visitors. The single rooms require better means of ventilation, by openings over the doors or otherwise; the gas-brackets in these rooms would, as constructed, afford facilities for suspension, and excepting in very special cases, there will be no occasion for gas-lights therein.

The corridor connecting the main building is in course of being improved by the annexation of a spur, containing a double range of waterclosets, and accessible by a doorway in lieu of the central fireplace at present bricked up. The corridor being of considerable length, and from its position and construction cold in winter, Dr. Smith proposes the addition of two fireplaces on the north side, making four in all. At the time of our visit the chimnies smoked, much to the discomfort of the patients. A covered way communicating directly with the opposite laundry department would be found convenient.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since the visit of the Commissioners, 20th July 1868, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	111	93	204
Discharged and removed - -	30	52	82
„ of whom recovered	25	49	74
Died - - - - -	46	44	90
Present numbers on books -	281	231	512

Of the female patients admitted since the last visit three are of the private class. At the time of our visit one male patient was absent on leave.

The rate of mortality during the past year has been high, viz., between 15 and 16 per cent. upon the average number resident, for which no special cause appears assignable. Of the deaths since the last visit, 21 were from diseases of the chest and lungs; 25 from general paralysis; 19 from other diseases of the brain; 1, that of Mary Simpson, from gangrene, consequent upon fracture of the thigh; and 8 from epilepsy. Mary Simpson, in the presence of an attendant, rushed into the matron's room, and threw herself from the window. Two of the epileptics were found dead, being on their faces, and suffocated. Inquests were held, and verdicts delivered accordingly.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailment, or mental affection, were 92 in number, viz., 26 of the male sex, and 66 of the female.

The only instance of seclusion since the last visit was in the case of a female patient, who, to allay her excitement and terror, was shut into a darkened room for a day.

The

The attendance at Divine service in the chapel averages, on Sundays, 100 patients of each sex, and on Wednesdays about 75 men and 60 women. The organ, a good and powerful one, which is played by the village organist, was, with the exception of metal pipes, constructed in the asylum. Appendix (E.)

The latest returns relative to employment show the following results :—

Males.		Females.	
Farm - - -	13	Needlework - -	67
Garden - - -	26	Knitting - - -	10
Trades - - -	19	Laundry - - -	13
Hair Shop - -	18	Kitchen - - -	9
Wards - - -	18	Wards - - -	32
Total - -	94	Total - -	131

In reference to the sanitary condition of the asylum, we regret to report that scarlet fever, epidemically prevalent in the neighbourhood, extending to the highest places, made its appearance in the asylum in May last, commencing in Dr. Smith's own family ; since which Dr. Wallis, the assistant medical officer, and seven nurses, have been attacked, but are all convalescent. Dr. Wallis, at the time of our visit, had not resumed his duties. The nurses were all, from time to time, sent for sea air to Seaton Carew, from whence five were to return this day.

Two patients only have been attacked, viz., a woman who died, and a boy who is still in a critical state in consequence, and thought by Dr. Smith not likely to recover. In connection with this subject we made inquiries relative to the water and sewage arrangements, and were informed by Dr. Smith that the water is excellent and abundant, and that the sewage is no longer a nuisance, and is thrown on the land and garden in a fresh state. We have to report favourably of the general personal condition of the patients of both sexes. The women were, upon the whole, quiet and orderly. A few of the men, for the most part in No. 3 ward, were excited and noisy, a circumstance not to be wondered at, when regard is had to the excessive congregation of numbers, and the great deficiency of day-room accommodation in the male division. We cannot too strongly urge upon the committee of visitors the importance of proceeding, without further delay, to the extension of the accommodation for male patients, for which, as we are informed, plans, analogous to those applicable to the female division, have been long ago prepared, but which have not as yet been submitted to our Board.

The necessary grant for the purpose has been made by the justices in quarter session, and no reason can be pleaded for delay in carrying out the resolution of the visitors of the 8th June last, by at once building a portion of the new wing for males, together with the corridor to connect it with the main building. We entirely concur in the opinion therein expressed, that no room can or ought to be

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obtained by placing males in any portion of the females' wing; and we think that no proposition for the appropriation, however temporary, such as we learn has been in contemplation, of any female ward to male patients, ought for a moment to be entertained. On the female side the asylum is quite full and over-crowded, and the new infirmary block for 202 patients, owing to the bad state of the woodwork, cannot, for a considerable time to come, be fit for occupation. On the male side there are now only 10 vacant beds in a dormitory.

In reference to the last Report we have to state as follows:—

(1.) The suggestion relative to the window sashes and panes in the new female infirmary block have not been adopted.

(2.) The roof of the temporary building for male patients is still in a state of decay, and admits wet.

(3.) The female ward, No. 1, continues bare and cheerless, and destitute of suitable furniture.

(4.) The handles of the bath taps have been properly boxed off, but there are no thermometers or regulations suspended in the bath-rooms, and we again strongly recommend their introductions.

(5.) The waterclosets generally have been put into repair and working order, and directions have been given for a thorough examination of the mechanism. We recommend that the doors be made to close of themselves by a spring or otherwise.

(6.) Steam machinery has been introduced into the washhouse, much to the abridgment of labour. This will, amongst other advantages, facilitate the change of the men's shirts twice a week, which we strongly advise.

In the course of our visit we noticed a great and general want, in all the wards, of means of amusement, and we observe scarcely any entertaining publications accessible to the patients.

We now submit the following recommendations:—

(1.) The painting of the walls of all single rooms.

(2.) Oak floors in lieu of those about to be removed in male wards Nos. 1 and 3.

(3.) Blinds (where wanting) to all the dormitory windows.

(4.) The plastering of all the internal walls now rough.

(5.) The formation of a walk round the boundary of the estate, with trees, and seats, at convenient intervals, for the infirm and feeble.

In reply to our inquiries as to the division of medical duties, Dr. Smith informed us that Dr. Wallis has exclusive charge of the male wards, which he himself visits only about once a week, and that he visits all the female wards daily.

We cannot but consider this arrangement and delegation to the assistant medical officer of the functions of the superintendent as unsatisfactory, and calculated prejudicially to affect his influence over the male attendants and his relation to the patients, who naturally look to be more frequently visited by him as the chief officer mainly responsible for their protection and care.

Essex County Asylum.

8 June 1869.

Yesterday and to-day we have visited every part of this asylum, and have gone over the new building begun since the last visit was made, and already sufficiently advanced to justify the expectation that it will be completed before the close of the year. It will accommodate 248 female patients, and when so occupied, 115 beds now occupied by females in the main building will be restored to the male division to which they belong, and there will be, what for the present is sorely wanted, abundant available space for patients of both sexes. It will then be possible to receive, without any of the crowding now so inconveniently felt, 800 patients, a limit which it is by no means desirable that there should be any future proposal or attempt to exceed.

Since our colleagues were here on the 19th of March 1868, there have been 180 new admissions, 86 males and 94 females, 17 other applications having been necessarily refused; and in the same interval 107 patients, 44 males and 63 females, have been discharged, of whom all but 10 are stated to have recovered, while 68, or 40 males and 28 females, have died. Excepting one case of suicide, of which the particulars are known to our board, there was nothing calling for an inquest in any of the deaths, the principal causes having been paralysis and epilepsy, unhappily so prevalent among the inmates of this asylum that nearly two-thirds of the whole number of deaths are to be ascribed to them. A majority of those under medical treatment, and of the 11 females and 2 males observed by us in bed during this visit, are similarly afflicted. And of the entire numbers seen by us in the main building and several blocks to-day and yesterday, 257 males and 337 females (in addition to whom there are 3 males and 1 female on trial, there being on the books altogether 598 patients), there is not a ward or block that has not more than ausual proportion of such troublesome and infirm patients.

This judicious distribution of them has obviated some of the worst effects of the present overcrowding, and much more satisfactory report is now to be made of their condition, especially on the female side, than that described at the last visit. With very few exceptions quiet and good order prevailed among them; their clothing was good and in a tidy state, and besides those in the workroom, it pleased us to see a yet greater number employed with the needle in their several wards. The returns show altogether as many as 75 thus regularly occupied. In connection with this improved report of the female division, it is right to mention the evidently zealous way in which the new matron, Miss North, herself personally superintends everything; and the manifestly superior class of nurses who have been obtained for this asylum by means of the liberal treatment they receive. In No. 5, where there were 30 strong dresses when our colleagues visited in March of last year, there are now only 8; and in No. 1, where there were 18 or 19, there are now only 5. We are not without hopes, at our next visit, of finding them entirely abolished.

In proportion to their numbers there are many more cases of the worst kind among the men, but we found them not at all excited to-day, fairly clothed and a reasonable number employed, of whom about 70 work on the garden and farm. The airing-courts are so important

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to large classes of them, that it pleased us to see the progress made in improvement of these courts, by new gravelling &c. as recommended by the last visiting commissioners, and we trust that in the way of planting &c. these amendments will be carried still further. Upon another suggestion then made, prompt action has also since been taken. Not only have six of the old baths been replaced by new ones of excellent construction, but arrangements have been partially completed for better hot water service throughout the asylum, and when these are finished and all the objectionable baths removed, which will be done without further delay, the advantages will be peculiarly felt here. Already we have to mention the discontinuance of the objectionable practices in bathing condemned in the last entry, and it is hoped that, ultimately, fresh water will be obtained for each patient. The numbers bathed in the same water are now never more than two.

As to other matters named at the last visit, we have to state that considerable additions, which are to be finished in a couple of months or so, are being made to the laundry. They comprise a washhouse for steam machinery, an engine-house, two drying-closets, a delivery-room, and rooms for the head laundress and under laundrymaids. There does not appear to be any material addition to those employed in the workshops; but a sewing-machine has been purchased for the tailors, and is thus far found so efficient that no male clothing has had since to be purchased.

The dormitories and the beds and bedding in them were in excellent order throughout. So were the day-rooms; the provision for reading and other amusements and occupation indoors being fairly sufficient, particularly in the detached blocks; which we hope, for all their accessories of cheerfulness and domestic comfort, will be taken as the example to be followed in the fitting and furnishing of the new female building.

We saw an excellent dinner, consisting of beef, and rhubarb pudding, with beer, served to-day to more than 70 inmates of the male blocks in their common dining-hall. The average attendance at chapel is 108 on week days, and on Sundays 223; but many more are brought together at the associated amusements. The numbers, however, taken for exercise beyond the asylum do not seem to be more than about 120 and upwards of both sexes. We should like to see this number increased.*

The return of wet and dirty last night comprising 5 in the female division, and on the male side 7, is good evidence, taking the number on both sides who are epileptic and paralysed, of the vigilance and efficiency of the night nursing. The seclusion also, which includes between 70 and 80 instances since the last visit, appears to be almost wholly limited to 3 women; the 10 other women and 4 men, also named in the entries appearing there, for the most part for only single instances and very short periods.

Generally the impression derived from our visit has given us further satisfactory proof of Doctor Campbell's able and successful management of this asylum in all its departments.

* A correction subsequently received from the clerk to the asylum stated the number to be 200; the error having arisen from assuming as the entire number those who were taken out at one time.

Glamorgan County Asylum.

6 May 1869.

Since this asylum was visited by our colleagues on the 30th October last, 57 patients have been admitted, 35 males and 22 females; 30 patients have been discharged, 19 males and 11 females; and 24 patients have died, 17 males and 7 females. Of those discharged all had recovered excepting 6, who are entered as having been relieved. All the deaths were from ordinary causes, the principal being phthisis, paralysis, and other diseases of the brain; but in two cases, one from apoplexy and the other from paralysis, hastened by a fracture of the jaw from an accidental fall, inquests were held, and verdicts returned accordingly. The health of the asylum is at present remarkably good. We saw only 2 men and 3 women in bed as we passed through the buildings; and the number entered as under treatment are 7 in the men's division and 6 in the women's.

The numbers altogether seen by us were 359, 196 males and 163 females, 236 of whom, or 140 men and 96 females, were in the main building, and 123, or 56 males and 67 females, in the detached wards. These numbers leave only six vacant beds; but the additional accommodation to both divisions on the female side by prolongation of the detached wards, so as to receive 35 more beds, and on the male side by a new detached block for 120 patients, the plans for which have already had sanction, will at once be put in hand. It is expected that the female ward will be ready within six months, and we are assured that, with the others, every possible expedition will be used. The condition of the patients whom we have seen at our visit, in every part of the asylum, was most satisfactory. There was no exception to the orderly and quiet demeanour that prevailed everywhere, as there was no exception (not even in the wards appropriated in either division to the less favourable cases) to the cheerfulness of the rooms, the sufficient provision of amusement and occupation, and the comfortable arrangements of a domestic character which, in a particular manner, distinguish this asylum. Of these the general efficiency is promoted by its peculiarities of construction, which might have lent themselves, however, under less liberal and judicious management, to purposes and results far other than those by which the patients have had their comforts and means of enjoyment everywhere studied and increased, as far as possible. All the various small rooms have been appropriated in the best way to their use. The furniture is good and suitable, and we are not acquainted with any asylum where the arrangements uniformly have such a pleasant look of home about them, as in all the departments here. The airing-courts are what such places should be, and so rarely are. Viewed from the rooms, they are like the gardens belonging to them; and their influence on the patients cannot fail to be most beneficial.

The clothing in both divisions is excellent, and the inmates of both sexes were equally tidy and neat in appearance, making due allowance for some of the out-door working men. We saw dinner

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served in the general hall to 114 men and 90 women, and nothing could be better than the service, or the becoming conduct at all the tables. The hall itself is under process of decoration, and we were glad to see the intention of putting plenty of cheerful colouring on the walls. After dinner we passed through the wards of the main building, and found a considerable proportion of the men amusing themselves with in-door games. There is to be a concert to-night, something of that sort being given weekly, and the average attendance includes more than 100 from each division. Bagatelle boards, or other games, are in every ward; and the attendants have a brass band, in which some of the patients are able to assist.

The records of employment show that 142 men and 134 women have regular occupation, 18 of the former being in the shops and 74 in the garden and fields, while of the latter, 10 are in the kitchen and 30 in the laundry. The average attendance at the chapel, which forms so pleasing a feature at the entrance to the asylum, is 123 men and 77 women. Something less than 50 of each sex are taken beyond the grounds, but the grounds themselves are so laid out as to be a constant enjoyment to the inmates.

While dealing of employment, we should have mentioned that, by the labour almost exclusively of the patients and attendants since the last visit, a cottage and piggeries have been erected at very moderate cost, on the site of the old farm. The piggeries have worked satisfactorily, the pigs having been remunerative (a thing that does not always happen); and it is proposed, as a temporary measure, to place 9 patients with an attendant in the cottage, which, having been built for a farm bailiff, we think may properly be occupied as proposed for a time.

Of other matters of statutory inquiry, we have the report to make which rarely fails to attend on such arrangements as have been here described. There has been no seclusion whatever on the female side since our colleagues visited, and, on the male side, it has been limited to two persons, one on one occasion, and the other on two. One man has worn gloves two nights for surgical reasons, and the average of wet and dirty beds nightly appears to be about two in each division.

The satisfaction we have derived from our visit has arisen mostly from the fact that the worst, equally with the best, class of patients bear testimony, by their condition, to the excellent and considerate treatment which all receive from Dr. Yellowlees; and it would be unjust to omit mention of the evident interest and zeal with which he is seconded by his assistant medical officer, Dr. Pringle.

Gloucester County Asylum.

19 November 1869.

We have, in the course of yesterday and this day, visited and inspected the asylum, and, with the exception of 50 of each sex absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The

The changes in the patients since the last visit, 4th June 1868, and their present numbers, are shown by the following tabular statement: Appendix (E.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	126	122	248
Discharged and removed - -	71	75	146
„ of whom recovered -	59	56	115
„ „ relieved -	7	19	26
„ „ not improved	2	- -	2
„ „ not insane -	3	- -	3
Died - - - - -	49	43	92
Present numbers on the books -	295	321	616

Of the patients admitted during the present year, 22 males and 19 females have been cases of re-admission, and the total number of re-admissions since the last visit have been 29 in the male and 33 in the female division. The assigned causes of death, as ascertained by post-mortem examination, have been as follows: general paralysis, 10; other diseases of the brain, including epilepsy, 28; other ordinary causes, 52; and suicide, 1.

The suicide was in the case of a male patient, who cut his throat under circumstances fully reported to our board.

Of the present male patients about 40 work on the land, on the same side of the road with the cottage, wherein 12 reside.

The sanitary condition of the asylum is good, the patients registered as under medical treatment being only 10 in the male division, and 6 in the female. We found in bed 3 men and 2 women.

We have nothing special to report in reference to Divine service, the attendance at which is limited to the small proportion of the patients whom the present very inadequate chapel will accommodate.

We have again to express a hope that no further delay will take place in selecting a suitable place for a new chapel, of an ecclesiastical character and sufficient size.

The arrangements for employment, recreation, and school instruction continue very satisfactory.

We have to report most favourably of the cleanliness and good order of the several corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories, beds, and bedding.

The personal condition and demeanour of the patients, including those in the wards occupied by the worst class, was such as to reflect great credit upon the attendants in charge, who appear to be very efficient and kind in manner. The wages of the male attendants commence at 24 *l.*, and rise by 1 *l.* per annum to 32 *l.* Such is the general scale, but in January last, in lieu of specially remunerating the band, the wages of all the attendants in the male division then in the asylum were augmented by 2 *l.*

The wages of the female attendants commence at 12 *l.* (those in charge of wards receiving at first 14 *l.*), and rise by 1 *l.* annually to 18 *l.*

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The male attendants absent on leave are allowed 8*s.* per week as board wages. According to the medical journal, which is well kept, since the last visit the patients secluded on account of violence or maniacal excitement, have been 8 in the male and 36 in the female division, the former altogether on 41, and the latter on 77 occasions. None were in seclusion at the times of our visits.

We have here to observe that all cases, wherein patients are for ever so short a time locked into their rooms on account of epilepsy or illness, although not considered as seclusion within the meaning of the Act, are also now entered under that head in the journal.

The wall adverted to at the last visit as in progress of erection on the north side of the estate, has been continued along the boundary to the western extremity, and the walk suggested is about to be formed and furnished with seats.

We have to report the following additions and alterations since the last visit:

(1.) In the detached male block, the central projection has been extended in each direction, and in wards 5 and 6, on the ground and first floors respectively, the old scullery and small lavatory adjoining have been converted into a large lavatory, and a new scullery and two waterclosets have been added; the additions on the same floors (known as Upper 6) consist of two single rooms.

(2.) In the female division, to ward No. 3, and that above it, No. 16, have been added two new and cheerful day-rooms. Over ward 16 and its additional day-room, a new school-room about 40 feet by 30, has been constructed, and over it a dormitory of the same dimensions. In No. 16, a double-bedded room is about to be converted into two waterclosets. The present school-room will be appropriated to the purposes of a linen and blanket store.

(3.) The salting-room in the basement in front of the asylum has been extended, and arrangements have been made for the proper ventilation of the room referred to, and the adjacent larder and dairy.

The aspect and comfort of several day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories have been improved by additional vallances, blinds, and window curtains.

The management and state of the asylum continue most creditable to Mr. Toller, as superintendant.

Hants County Asylum.

10 December 1869.

We have officially visited this asylum and seen all the patients, except one man who made his escape in June last, but who being a criminal, is still retained on the books.

Including this man, the numbers are as follows:—Men, 294; women, 336; total, 630.

One of the men and two of the women are of the private class. Since our colleagues' visit in October 1868, 95 men and 101 women have been admitted, 53 men, and 64 women have been discharged, of whom 60 were recovered, and 31 men and 37 women have died.

All

All the deaths appear to have been from ordinary causes, and no inquests have been held. The present sanitary condition of the asylum is healthy, and only 4 men and 7 women were in bed; but 25 men and 40 women are under medical treatment. The proportion of epileptics and paralytics is large.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and find the "visitation and management" satisfactory, with one important exception, viz., the insufficiency of the staff of attendants, especially in the male division. Here, although 18 men are employed and classed as attendants, as many as 8 of them are absent from the wards during the day, viz., the carpenter, the gardener, the baker, the shoemaker, the painter, and 3 farmworkers. The ward to which these last belong is generally empty during the day, as the inmates all work on the land, or in the shops; but the other wards, some of which contain patients of a very excitable class, are daily left with only two attendants, and this number must of course be constantly diminished by absences for holidays or indisposition.

The great want on the women's side is an experienced head attendant, and we think that, besides a permanent increase of the staff in the male wards, there should be one supernumerary for each division.

Divine service is performed as usual in the chapel, twice on Sunday and once on Wednesday, and there are also services in some of the wards. The numbers attending are about the average of past years.

We have received the following return relative to the patients regularly and usefully employed:

Women.	—	Men.	—
Housework and kitchen	8	Farm and garden -	36
Laundry - - -	52	Workshops - -	34
Needle-room - -	50	Wards - - -	37
Ward helpers - -	38		
Needlework - -	40		
Total - - -	188	Total - - -	107

All these are constantly at work, but there are said to be many others who are occasionally occupied according to their capacity.

The dietary remains as before; the dinners to-day were excellent, and well served.

In the course of our visit we have seen and examined every patient, and have inspected all the wards and offices. We have a very good report to make of the personal condition of all, and the clothing was clean and good. No one was secluded or in restraint, and great order prevailed throughout. As regards seclusion, it appears that during the 14 months which have elapsed since the last visit, 16 men have been secluded on 43 occasions, and 15 women on 156 occasions. Of these women three only were frequently thus separated from their fellow patients.

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These numbers show a large diminution in use of seclusion during the past year. Restraint by means of gloves, and sleeves attached at the elbows to the dress, has been employed in the case of a young woman, an idiot, who obstinately persisted in striking her face.

The wards were all very clean and well ventilated, and much has been done to carry out suggestions frequently made on former occasions for the increase and improvement of the furniture, and the greater supply of books, periodicals, and other means of amusement. Although more remains to be done in the male division, the improvements already made are here specially noticeable, not only in the increased comfort and cheerfulness of the wards, but in the better conduct and demeanour of patients. A good deal of bedside carpeting has been introduced, and more will, we hope, be supplied. Two double bath-rooms have been constructed in each division, the baths being of Stourbridge Pottery, and the supply of water well arranged. It is, however, to be regretted that the floors were not laid with wood. Although the baths are now sufficient, the supply of hot water is too limited to allow of each patient having a fresh bath, and this grave inconvenience must continue until a new arrangement of the boiler is carried out. Some beds for epileptics, and broad low settees have been introduced.

Straw beds have been abolished in the female wards, and they will gradually be withdrawn in the other division.

We learn with pleasure that 70 male and 80 female patients were last summer taken to the sea-side in a body, and not the smallest accident or disturbance occurred. Very praiseworthy efforts are made in various ways to relieve the monotony of asylum life, and there have been 44 dances, 10 theatrical entertainments, 4 concerts, 2 readings, and 13 pic-nics. The moral effect of these entertainments extends far beyond the temporary amusement they produce, and we attribute much of the improvement we noticed in the conduct of the patients to-day to the more liberal use of this kind of treatment.

Of Dr. Manley's desire to promote the well-being of the patients, and the good conduct of the asylum we have to-day had abundant proof, and he is very ably and zealously assisted by Mr. W. T. Pater.

Kent County Asylum.

24 and 25 November 1869.

Our visit to this asylum has occupied two days, during which we have gone over every part of the old or main building, as well as what is called the additional building in use for male patients, and those portions of the new building for female patients which have been completed since the last visit, and very lately have been brought into occupation. These form about half of the entire accommodation, and it is reported that the other half will be completed by the spring of 1870. The arrangement of the rooms is good; and when the furniture is more complete in the day-rooms and

and galleries, and washing materials, &c. have been placed in the dormitories, which are spacious and cheerful, the accommodation will be of a superior kind. There are good baths and closets with satisfactory and well-placed rooms for nurses; and we have very favourable report to make of the new offices for use by the whole asylum, which have also been completed since the last visit. The several workshops are excellent; there is an admirable laundry (to parts of which, however, as in alleged defects of the drying closets, remedy will have to be applied); and in the general dining-hall, which has been opened for three or four months, and in which dances and other entertainments also are given, we saw 490 patients, 300 women and 190 men, at dinner yesterday. For such a number, the service seemed well managed; and experience thus far has shown this association of the patients at dinner to be beneficial, a conclusion borne out by what we observed of their quiet conduct yesterday. Another necessary enlargement, to meet the increased demand of the new buildings, has not yet been made; but this will be very shortly effected by the construction of an additional side aisle to the chapel.

Since the visit of the 9th June 1868, 490 patients have been admitted, 231 males and 259 females; 165 have been discharged, 72 males and 93 females, of whom all were recovered, excepting 12 entered as relieved only, and 3 as not improved; and in the same interval there have been 141 deaths, 68 on the men's side and 73 on the women's, 100 of these deaths are ascribed to paralysis, epilepsy, and exhaustion; a circumstance sufficiently indicative of the generally unfavourable character of the population of this asylum, of which what may be called the curable class are certainly within a tenth of the whole. The other 40 deaths were from diseases of the heart and lungs, and other ordinary causes; and there has not been any case calling for an inquest, excepting that of a male epileptic found to have been suffocated during a fit, a verdict to that effect being returned. There were several in bed in the old building, 64 of both sexes being at present under treatment for bodily infirmity; but in the additional and new building there were hardly any. Visiting the basement wards on the female side to-day, we saw a woman in bed who had been admitted yesterday with some bad bruises on her person, to which she had added another on her face by tumbling last night out of bed on the slate floor. It had already been observed by us with regret, that no further attempts had been made to diminish the number of these objectionable floors in the old building; and here was an additional illustration of the disadvantage of retaining them.

The numbers in the asylum to-day are 977, or 403 males and 574 females, and there are, besides, 3 men absent on leave. The main building contains 221 men and 262 women; the additional building building, 182 men and 88 women; and in the new building, finished and occupied since the last visit, there are 224 women, it being expected that space will be found for 450, when it is entirely complete. It does not seem to be expected, however, that even the completed accommodation will afford space for patients from any of the non-contributing boroughs, excepting only the Cinque Ports;

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and though 45 Maidstone patients are now here, it is not certain that it will be found practicable to retain them.

There was no marked excitement in any class of the patients during our visit, and the condition of all the wards, including those in which the worst patients are placed, was satisfactory in regard to order and cleanliness; but there is room in the basement wards for some additional comforts of furniture, such as backed seats; and the provision of books and games, very liberal in all the other wards, should here be increased. We were not quite satisfied with portions of the clothing, either as to sufficiency or tidiness, and this remark extends to both divisions; but in both, it must be added, the number of the helpless and troublesome are distressingly large, and in connection with this fact we have to state that the praiseworthy efforts to correct the habits of this class, remarked upon at the last visit, have been continued with good effect. Last night, on the men's side, there were 35 wet cases, of which 18 were dirty also; and on the women's side, 37, including 7 dirty: while the seclusion, since the last visit, has been limited to five patients of each sex, the men on nine occasions and the women on five. It is a matter of doubt to us, however, whether any permanent improvement can be looked for in such a ward as No. 13 on the women's side, as long as so many such women are kept together, apart from the influence of any better companionship; and we strongly recommend a distribution of some of these women over other wards, and introduction of a fair proportion of more favourable cases.

The subject of the dietary was brought in a prominent way to our notice by an unusual number of complaints, preferred both by attendants and patients. According to custom, the diet-table orders so many ounces of cooked meat, and the practice until lately was to secure that the proper quantity was given by weighing the dinners after cooking them; but the new practice, of which complaint appears to be made almost universally, is to weigh the dinners not after but before they are cooked; the result being, as alleged, to reduce the quantities below those directed by the diet-table. The proportion of meat in the puddings, which formed the dinner yesterday, we thought very small, and this we recommend should be increased. The dinner to-day, which consisted wholly of suet pudding, we think decidedly calls for improvement; and considering the character of the inmates generally, of whom the main need is ample nourishment, we are strongly of opinion that the practice of weighing all the dinners after being cooked should be resumed, as affording the best guarantee that the quantities in the diet-table are strictly adhered to.

The ordinary arrangements present no special change, but we may express the hope that the opportunities afforded by the new workshops will lead to a larger amount of useful employment among the male patients. At present only 22 are engaged in trades, 24 in hair picking, 36 in ward work, and 82 on the garden and farm, altogether 164; while of the women, 159 do knitting and needlework, 28 are in the laundry, 141 clean the wards, and 78 are said to occupy themselves with writing and reading, altogether 444. The amusements comprise dancing, concerts (the attendants forming a musical band,

band, who practice in the basement wards by way of amusing their inmates), readings, and other such in-door entertainments; and in the day-rooms of both divisions there are bagatelle boards. The numbers who attend chapel, limited necessarily for the present by its confined space, are about 452 of both sex; and it is said that as many as 600 have been brought to some of the associated parties in the dining-hall. Not more than 70 to 80 of the men appear to be taken beyond the asylum grounds, and about 200 of the women. Appendix (E.

The addition contemplated to the staff of attendants at the time of the last visit have been made. Besides 2 head attendants in each division, and 2 night attendants for the males, and 3 for the females, there are 30 ordinary attendants for the former, and 41 for the latter; being in the proportion from 1 to from 13 to 14 patients. The wages are liberal; the men beginning at 30 *l.* a year, and increasing to 40 *l.*; and the women, beginning at 16 *l.* and rising to 22 *l.*

Dr. Kirkman appears to us to give all the increased assiduity to the discharge of his duties which is required by their increasing extent, and we do not doubt that the favourable consideration of the committee will be given to this growing addition to the labours and responsibilities of their superintendent. He continues to be very ably assisted by Mr. Spencer and Mr. Hughes.

Lancaster County Asylum.

16 July 1869.

Since this asylum was visited on the 27th and 28th of February 1868, the new admissions have been 400, 201 men and 199 women; the discharges have been 176, 87 men and 89 women; and there have been 160 deaths, 90 men and 70 women. Of those discharged, 120 were considered to be recovered, and 5 of the deaths were cases calling for inquests. In one of these, there had been a fracture of a rib before death from a supposed fall; but on inquiry, this was not held to have hastened the death. Another was from drowning in a fit; an epileptic having turned aside to slake his thirst at a brook in the grounds, and being seized with a fit while doing so. A third was from suffocation, the patient having choked himself whilst eating; and the fourth and fifth were sudden deaths from natural causes, no attendant being present at the time. The rest of the deaths were from diseases common in asylums, 86 being from brain disease, and general paralysis and epilepsy, 24 from consumption, 14 from chest disorders, and a considerable portion of the remainder from disease of the heart, and senile decay. We saw 5 men and 10 women in bed at our present visit; but besides these, the proportion of feeble and demented of both sexes, in the present population of the asylum, is large, and there are not far short of 300 epileptics. The numbers entered to-day as under treatment for bodily disorders, are 49 men and 72 women; altogether 121 patients.

In connection with this subject we desire at once to state the strong impression we have derived from our visit of the inadequacy of the hospital provision for the sick on the men's side. The conversion of the old chapel space has added to the temporary accom-

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modation of this kind for the women, 28 beds, so that there is now hospital room for 60 female patients; but though there are nearly 50 more male than female patients in the asylum, the men are still in this respect restricted to their old hospital, containing only 32 beds. The basement floor, containing 14 beds, three of which were occupied to-day, is necessarily used also as a day-room, where we found to-day 12 patients sitting. We have discussed with Mr. Broadhurst, some plans for supplying this urgent want, which have been under discussion lately; but we are strongly of opinion that the only safe and effectual way of meeting it, will be, by the building of a new male hospital block, for which there is a site in every respect desirable on the land now used as a skittle ground; and we hope that the suggestion may be favourably considered by the committee. With the numbers now in the asylum, the matter presses very much.

There are now here 1,026 patients, 535 males and 491 females, all of whom we have seen yesterday and to-day. Necessary allowance being made upon points above adverted to, and above all, for the fact that, during the existing pressure for asylum accommodation in the county, arrangements have necessarily been made here for the reception of more patients than it will be expedient hereafter to continue here, we thought the condition of the patients seen by us very satisfactory. The clothing of those of both sexes is good; and the variety as well as neatness of the women's dresses more particularly, the numbers that were employed in their wards, and the cheerfulness as well as comfort for the most part observable in them, we thought very creditable to all having charge of this division. Nor is similar praise to be withheld from the men's wards generally, though the amendments and enlargements now in progress in the day-rooms there tend necessarily for the present to more discomfort on this side. Notwithstanding this, however, and what we cannot but regard as overcrowding in all parts of the old buildings (the day-room space in both divisions being inadequate to the present number), the freedom from excitement everywhere was quite remarkable.

There are too many beds in all the dormitories of this part of the asylum; but we found the bedding in proper order everywhere, and the ventilation good. The new proposed bath-room for the men (of which the plans do not seem to have been transmitted to Whitehall) was began a few weeks since; and when completed (it is expected in a couple of months) there will be a change of water for every male patient. We think it so extremely important that the same advantage should be enjoyed by the women, of whom (excepting only the laundry patients and those in the dormitory formed from the old chapel) at least three are bathed in the same water, that we hope it will be found practicable to supply a similar new bath-room and dressing-room on the female side. The wash-house for the men, adverted to as in contemplation at the last visit, is now nearly ready; and is expected so far to relieve the ordinary laundry arrangements, as to admit of the men's shirts being changed twice a week. We may remark that to the new detached male building there is now a door of communication from the adjoining residence of the head male attendant; but no additional assistance

ance has been, as then recommended, given to the night charge in the old building. The suggestion made in connection with the conversion of the old chapel into a dormitory has been carried out. The previous conversion into a dormitory of the old laundry day-room, we cannot but regret; the gain of 20 beds being but poor compensation for the loss of a good large day-room, so necessary to the women's division; and we trust that when these beds can be spared, on the completion of the new asylum, that day-room will be restored. Until then, there is, of course, no chance of recovering the space, no fewer than 207 applications for admission here having been refused during the last 18 months. Appendix (E.)

The ordinary arrangements appear to be unaltered. The dinner which we saw served in the women's division yesterday, we thought excellent; and in the new men's building to-day we saw 142 assembled at the dinner table, most orderly and quiet all of them. On the front lawn yesterday we saw a gathering of upwards of 670 patients of both sexes to a dance and other amusements; the attendants forming an efficient band of music; refreshments in the shape of gingerbread and beer being given, and great good nature and enjoyment, as well as the most perfect order and good conduct, characterising the entertainment. As to recreation generally, we may add, that the provision of it for the women indoors seems to be good. The coffee parties described in the last entry has been kept up during the winter. There are regular croquet parties. And we observe with pleasure that in both divisions, during the winter evenings, the attendants have continued their classes, both for reading to the patients and giving lessons on an elementary kind. The numbers who have occasional opportunities for walking beyond the asylum grounds, appear to be about 250 men and 280 women; and the numbers who never leave the airing-courts, would seem to be about 60 of the latter and 100 of the former.

The records of regular employment show, that among the men, 102 are engaged on the garden and land, and 32 in the shops; while among the women, 80 are in the laundry and kitchen, and, engaged in sewing, knitting, and mending stockings, there are 233. We should be glad to see the proportion of those thus usefully employed more nearly equalised in both divisions. The attendance at chapel now averages, at the Sunday services, about 300 men and 284 women; and a Roman Catholic priest continues to attend once a fortnight in the wards. As to other matters of statutory inquiry, we have only to add that restraint is never employed here, and that of seclusion, since the last visit, there have been 266 instances in the men's division distributed over 90 patients; and, in the women's division, 424 instances distributed over 97 patients. Whether this amount of seclusion might not be reduced by some addition to the staff of attendants and nurses, which does not at present exceed one to 15 patients, may fairly be a matter for consideration.

Of the generally satisfactory state of the asylum and its inmates, and of the most efficient as well as considerate management by Mr. Broadhurst, and the several officers under his direction, we entertain no doubt whatever.

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Rainhill County Asylum.

31 July 1869.

Since this asylum was visited on the 4th and 5th of September last, 110 patients have been admitted, 60 males and 50 females; 59 have been discharged, 32 males and 27 females, of whom all but 10 of the former and 8 of the latter were entered as recovered, and 52 patients, 30 males and 22 females, have died, all from diseases ordinary in asylums; the majority from general paralysis, and almost all the rest from epilepsy and other disorders of the brain, or phthisis. In four cases, when patients had been found dead, two from suffocation during epilepsy, and two from exhaustion and brain disease, inquests were held, and verdicts to that effect returned. To-day, in the asylum, there are 313 males and 360 females, altogether 673 patients; the women's division being entirely filled, and, excepting two beds, the men's also, several of the dormitories in both, being, in our opinion, overfilled; and 162 applications for admission, 68 for male patients and 94 for females, having been necessarily refused during the last 11 months.

At our visit to-day and yesterday we have seen all these patients; and, regard being had to the unusual number of troublesome cases among them, there was almost everywhere an unusual absence of excitement. A little noise there was, in one or two of what are called the worst wards, on the female side especially, such as 12 and 13; but improvement generally is observable in this class of the patients. Some of the smaller day-rooms are still overcrowded, but the subject does not fail to receive Dr. Rogers' attention; and, besides those noticed at the last visit, two other day-rooms have since been enlarged by removing partitions and taking in adjoining passages. In the largest ward on the men's side (16), the commodious day-room was comparatively deserted, the patients crowding together in the darkest and least convenient part of the building; and this habit should, as far as possible, be checked by the attendants, who, by giving a little more attractiveness to the day-room in the way of books and papers and games, and supplying, thus, inducements to some kind of occupation, might draw off the present occupants of the galleries and passages, and greatly increase the comfort of the ward. They should also be more watchful of the condition of the clothing of the male patients generally. We thought the women had much the advantage in this respect. Of the attendants on both sides it seems right to remark, at the same time, that our present visit inclines us upon the whole to make favourable report. The recent more liberal arrangements in regard to them have not been without effect, and will encourage, as we hope, further advance in the same direction; for we cannot hesitate to connect the marked improvement, now noticeable in the least favourable wards, with a kindlier mode of treatment, as well as a more continuous and zealous care, on the part of the attendants and nurses.

We were much pleased by the orderly and becoming way in which 224 of the patients of both sexes, 98 men and 126 women, conducted themselves yesterday in the dining-hall, where we saw a good dinner served to them. These numbers are also far from representing the whole

whole of those to whom the privilege of being present might have been extended, if the hall were large enough. Upwards of 260 regularly attend the services in chapel (the limit of accommodation there being 300), besides 49 who are present at the fortnightly ministrations of the Roman Catholic priest; and the records of employment show that, exclusive of those in each division who merely clean or scrub the galleries, there are upwards of 170 men and nearly 200 women regularly and usefully occupied, the former on the land, and in the shops or offices, and the latter in needlework and knitting, or in the kitchen and laundry. In connection with the latter, we have satisfaction in adding that the recommendations made in former entries for the introduction of steam machinery are now to receive attention, a steam engine having been ordered, and it being proposed to fit up the machines in the autumn.

Adverting to other matters remarked upon by our colleagues last September, the stone staircases requiring attention have been repaired, and handrails are now preparing for them; but the suggestion for a second night nurse in each division appears to be still under consideration, Dr. Rogers having some doubts respecting it, and pointing to the return of wet and dirty beds in proof of the efficiency of the existing watch. The return of last night, comprising 15 wet and 4 dirty, is certainly small, when the character of large numbers of the patients is taken into account; but there are other incidents to the collection, in particular wards, of so many that are feeble, paralysed, and subject to sudden and fatal attacks, which, in our opinion, render it desirable that the suggestion should not be put aside. Compared with the number entered as under treatment for bodily disease, 69, there were but few, not more than 6, in each division in bed as we passed through yesterday; nor do we think the seclusion considerable, when so little that is very favourable can be said of the major part of the inmates. There have been 174 instances of it, applicable to 60 patients, or, in other words, 18 men have been secluded on 38 occasions, and 42 women on 136 occasions.

The associated recreations are very well managed at this asylum; they are various as well as sufficient; and an unexpected addition was pleasantly made to them, in the autumn of last year, by a theatrical performance most liberally contributed by Mr. Sothern, in which that comedian took part, and was kindly assisted by the manager and company of one of the Liverpool theatres. The asylum has also regular performers of its own, as well as concerts and dances, with lectures and magic-lanthorn illustrations; and on both sides there appears to be still a class for elementary instruction, under charge respectively of the chief attendant and assistant matron, which it would be very desirable to extend in the winter months, as far as can be found practicable.

The dormitories and bedding were in good order, and, throughout, the ventilation seemed properly attended to. In the wards there has been some addition of pictures since the last visit, and of some small matters of comfort in the sleeping-rooms, which we should like to see everywhere improved in this way. In the same interval a good deal of fresh papering and painting appears also to have been

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done; and the care with which the grounds are kept, and made available for all classes of the inmates, we thought very satisfactory. We cannot but express the wish, however, that arrangements might be found practicable, by which the privilege of walks beyond the asylum grounds would be extended to a greater number of the patients of both sexes, including those of the less favourable class, than appear at present to enjoy it.

Dr. Rogers accompanied us through the wards, and displayed a very complete knowledge of the names and cases of the patients, to whose comfort and kind treatment his exertions have so largely contributed. His assistant officers, Mr. Barker and Mr. Stocks, appear to us thoroughly to deserve the high opinion he expresses of them.

Prestwich County Asylum.

22 July 1869.

Since this asylum was visited in August last year, 276 patients have been admitted, 145 males and 131 females; 142 have been discharged, 62 males and 80 females, 55 of the latter and 40 of the former being entered as having recovered; and in the same interval 116 patients, 71 males and 45 females have died. There were seven inquests, four of which were held on patients found dead from disorders of the heart and apoplexy; the fifth and sixth were cases of which the circumstances have been under consideration at Whitehall, the patients having died, the one from injuries received in falling through a window, the other from severe fractures which appear to have been received in the workhouse at Chorlton, from which he was sent; and the seventh was a suicide by hanging, the facts of which our Board had before them at the time. The rest of the deaths were from causes ordinary in asylums; the principal being general paralysis, epilepsy, and other diseases of the brain (79 being so accounted for), disorders of the heart and lungs, and general decay.

The numbers on the books to-day are 1,000; on the men's side 477, and on the women's 523, of whom, at our visit to-day and yesterday, we have seen all but 5 men and 1 woman now absent on trial. This leaves in each division only three vacant beds, for nearly all of which application has been made and promise given; and here, as at Lancaster, the similar applications made and refused during the last 11 months, 56 in the men's division, and in the women's 81, or 137 cases altogether, show how urgent had become the need for the fourth Lancashire Asylum. In connection with it we may remark that, subject to points of detail which will be matters for consideration at Whitehall, we see much to approve in a suggestion of Mr. Holland's, for which plans were shown to us to-day, and will immediately be forwarded to Whitehall, whereby an additional ward will be provided for each division by building over the open connecting corridor between No. 6 in each. Twenty more single rooms will be supplied on both sides for patients greatly in want of such

such accommodation at present, and means will be thus afforded, now extremely deficient, for suitable treatment on admission of cases unhappily very numerous here, as well as for that more efficient night supervision of epileptics which has been frequently recommended. By this addition 20 fresh beds will be obtained on each side, the other 20 being taken from, and so far relieving, the existing buildings.

Allowing for the large numbers of unfavourable cases constantly received here, the most of which are now necessarily in wards 2 and 3, and more especially 4 on each side, there were very few excited or noisy patients at the time of our visit, and there was nothing to create an unfavourable impression anywhere. It would not be a fair representation to remark on the unusual number of male epileptics and demented who had received injuries from falls in the wards or airing-courts, without also saying that, for habits apparently the most hopeless as well as troublesome, these cases are also in their character unusual. But it seemed to us that, in what we must thus call the worst parts of the asylum, there was to-day and yesterday more order than usual, more of a sprinkling of better patients, and much evidence of care and vigilance on the part of the attendants and nurses. The atmosphere was pure throughout, and we observed with pleasure the arrangements by which, in bathing, the water is now uniformly changed for each person. If curtains were suspended between the baths we should be still better pleased, and the cost of doing it would be nothing.

The state of the inmates generally of Nos. 1 and 6 in each division (though of both sexes there are in the latter many of an unfavourable kind), and of both the infirmary wards, Nos. 5, seemed to us extremely satisfactory. The clothing for the most part was good; there was a fair amount of work going on; the wards were well supplied with books and papers as well as other means of amusement; and the very comfortable provision made in both infirmaries deserves the highest praise. In the detached hospital opened a couple of years ago, 50 convalescing women are at present placed; and it is on all accounts to be desired that it may long be possible so to appropriate it, for it would be difficult to imagine accommodation more suitable, by its pleasing domestic and cheerful character, to patients of this class. All were in some way occupied as we passed through to-day, and, without exception, all seemed content and grateful. There is a capital croquet ground attached to it.

In the principal male dining-room we saw yesterday 383 men at dinner, a number inconveniently disproportioned to the space, as frequently has been said in those entries; but the remedy is happily now very near at hand, for the recreation-hall, when finished, will have dining-tables for a hundred, besides other advantages. An excellent building for its purpose as well as for other incidental purposes, this, as it seems to us, will be. Its roof will be of glass; it will be well warmed and lighted in winter too; and its proportions will suit admirably, not only for the numbers it is meant to receive, but for all the varieties of entertainment it is intended to be adapted to. We shall hope to find, at our next visit, a larger return of the numbers of both sexes present at the entertainments given

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in this hall, than the 240 given to us to-day as the average attendance at the associated amusements.

From other returns we gather that 550 is the average Sunday attendance at church; that 365 is that of the week day attendance at prayers; and that 68 Roman Catholic patients are seen by their priest in the wards. The numbers who are taken for walking beyond the airing-courts, but within the farm-yard boundaries, are 525, of whom 350 are women; and there are nearly 120 men regularly employed on the farm itself. The labour of male patients is made also useful here in the workshops, in modes as well to an extent not ordinary in asylums; and the condition of the shops visited by us to-day, in which there are some 50 working patients, we thought highly satisfactory. In the laundry and kitchen 48 women are employed, and 130 in needlework and knitting.

Since our colleagues visited 11 months ago, there have been 471 instances of seclusion applicable, it is somewhat strange to have to say, to exactly the same number of patients on the men's as on the women's side, 125 in each division; but out of these a comparatively few in each appropriate the lion's share of this unenviable acquisition, the major part being not for very lengthened or frequent periods, while some hardly ever are out of the seclusion-room. The numbers entered to-day as under medical treatment are, 27 males and 19 females. As we passed through the wards yesterday, 4 of each sex, and to-day 5 were in bed, and on both days we found 6 of each sex in seclusion. One of the men in bed had broken ribs received in a scuffle with another patient some weeks ago, and though he seemed at one time to have implicated an attendant in his account of the affair, we had no reason to believe that there was ground for this charge, which, indeed, the patient himself retracted in what he said to us yesterday. We may add, in connection with the subject of attendants, that the present proportion seems to be on the male side, 1 to 10 patients, and on the female side, 1 to 11, addition having lately been made; and it was very satisfactory to us to learn to-day that the committee have just raised the wages in each division. The men, instead of entering at 25 *l.* and rising to 30 *l.*, will, in future, enter at 30 *l.*, and rise to 35 *l.*, while the women will enter at 17 *l.* and rise to 22 *l.*, instead of entering at 14 *l.* and rising to 18 *l.* or 19 *l.* The former matron of this asylum, we may add, having resigned in the interval since the last visit, there has been a judicious withdrawal from the office of all housekeeping duties; and, now, instead of a matron and assistant matron having both house and patients to attend to, there is a housekeeper and two matrons, the latter giving exclusive attention to the patients, and discharging their duties independently. The arrangement thus far is said to work well.

Altogether we think very favourably of the present condition of this asylum, and we have had great pleasure, at this visit, in observing the help that Mr. Holland's energy and experienced ability derive from the efficiency of both his assistant medical officers.

Leicester and Rutland County Asylum.

15 May 1869.

In the course of our visits yesterday and this day, we have seen and spoken to every patient now resident, and have inspected all the wards and offices. The numbers on the books are as follows: private patients, 21 males and 27 females; paupers, 210 males and 244 females; total, 502. There are said to be vacancies for 2 men and 11 women; but the wards and dormitories are much overcrowded, and must remain so until the removal of the Leicester borough patients, 123 in number. It is expected that the new building will be ready for their reception in the month of July. The admissions since the last visit have amounted to 53 in the male, and 58 in the female, division, of whom 4 patients of each sex were of the private class. Sixteen men and 21 women have been discharged; 5 being private cases; and 27 men and 15 women have died, 3 of the former and 1 of the latter private patients. All the patients discharged were reported to be recovered, but the pressure for accommodation, and the crowded state of the building, no doubt continue in a measure to encourage the too early discharge of many, and the number of re-admissions is somewhat larger than it should be.

The general health has been good, and a review of the causes of death shows that the sanitary state of the asylum has been very satisfactory. This good result has to be attributed, no doubt, to the scrupulous cleanliness which prevails throughout, and especially in the bath rooms, lavatories, and waterclosets. At present seven patients of each sex are under medical treatment. There is an entry in the medical journal showing that one patient was placed in restraint for 30 hours, for surgical reasons only; and there is but a single record of seclusion, and that on the female side. At our visit we found one of the men secluded in his room, suffering from epileptic mania. As a rule, the patients were most orderly and comfortable, and from many we received assurances that satisfied us they were under very kind treatment. There were no complaints of the attendants and nurses. Many of them have been here a long time, and are well acquainted with their duties; but they are fewer in proportion to the patients than in most other county asylums. One additional male attendant has been appointed, but this does no more than meet the increase in the number of the patients. Referring to matters of ordinary statutory inquiry, we find the general arrangements remain precisely as before reported, and that about the usual proportion of inmates are usefully employed.

The cultivation of the land continues to be carried on with advantage to the funds of the institution, and the plan adopted for the continued and early distribution of the sewage is quite successful. The chapel is well filled on Sundays, and prayers are read as usual.

We have already stated that the wards were very clean, and have only to add that the bedding was well attended to, and that the personal condition of the patients was satisfactory.

No report has yet been made by the sub-committee of justices who were appointed to inquire into the charitable funds belonging

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to the institution, and to consider the state and condition of the asylum generally.

We have examined and signed the various books and registers, and are glad to report that the case books are now fully entered up, by the care of Mr. Finch, the assistant medical officer. This gentleman has been appointed superintendent of the new ayslum for the borough, and as it will be necessary that he should enter upon his duties at an early date, and for some considerable time before the opening, we trust no time will be lost in appointing his successor.

There have been improvements in various departments, and we desire to notice with special approval the changes which have been made in No. 2 ward on the women's side. This ward, in which the most impulsive women are placed, is now as well, if not better, furnished than any other, and the effect produced by the change has been most encouraging. There has been no destruction whatever of the pictures and other ornaments, and there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of the inmates.

We are glad again to have to report that the condition of the asylum continues to reflect credit on the management of Mr. Buck.

Lincoln County Asylum.

20 October 1869.

We have received the following return regarding the changes which have taken place among the patients since our last visit in February 1868, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	125	129	254
Discharged - - - -	52	55	107
Died - - - - -	54	63	117

Of the patients discharged, 86 were reported as recovered.

The death-rate has again been somewhat high, but no epidemic or special disease has prevailed. The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	12	6	18
Apoplexy and diseases of brain	17	16	33
Consumption - - - -	7	15	22
Epilepsy - - - -	3	3	6
Diseases of lungs and heart -	4	7	11
Senile decay - - - -	4	10	14
Other ordinary causes - -	7	6	13
Total - - -			117

Inquests

Inquests were held in four cases; in one of these the verdict was accidental suffocation from epilepsy; in the others the deaths were sudden, owing solely to natural causes. The total number under treatment during the period above alluded to has been 803, and the numbers now on the books are 274 of the male, and 305 of the female, sex. Appendix (E.)

With the exception of two men and four women who are away on probation, we have seen and spoken to every patient, and have made all the statutory inquiries regarding their treatment, and the visitation and management of the asylum. We have again a most favourable report to make of the great cleanliness and good order which prevails throughout the establishment, and of the satisfactory personal condition of the patients, who at the time of our visit were remarkably free from excitement.

As regards their occupations and amusements, we have nothing new to report; the proportion of those usefully employed being much as usual. The very necessary and judicious enlargement of the laundry and washhouse has, however, afforded the opportunity of usefully occupying an increased number of women.

The new chapel, which is capable of accommodating 450 persons, has been completed, and was opened for service at Whitsuntide, when the bishop of the diocese officiated. The attendance of patients of both sexes was, last Sunday, 350.

The old chapel has now been converted into a long-needed recreation hall, in which we are glad to find that associated weekly meetings are held for dancing and other amusements. Another important improvement effected since the last visit, is the alteration made in the bath pipes and taps, by means of which every patient is now allowed fresh water.

The dinners to-day consisted of boiled beef, with apple puddings and treacle, and seemed to be much relished by the patients. A very judicious alteration has recently been made in the dietary, by the substitution of a fish dinner for soup on one day in the fortnight.

There are now only five vacancies in the female division, and the question of enlargement on that side of the house must therefore very shortly engage the attention of the visitors. In the male wards there are still vacancies for 35 patients; could about 20 of these be made available for out county patients, it would certainly prove a source of profit to the institution, and be of great temporary assistance to neighbouring counties.

In any alteration or enlargement of this asylum, we strongly recommend that arrangements be made to provide certain dormitories on each side, in which epileptic and suicidal patients could be placed to sleep, so that they would be under the constant supervision of a special attendant on duty during the night. This would, in the most effectual manner, guard against death by suffocation during epileptic fits, and offer the best security against suicide.

We have examined and signed the books and registers. Last week nine patients of each sex were under medical treatment, and one man was secluded for one day. The amount of seclusion since the last visit has been very small, and there has been no restraint.

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The cases are carefully written up, but we desire to draw attention to the fact that in their present shape, viz., separate sheets screwed together in loose covers; they do not fulfil the requirements of the lunacy law as regards the "case book," nor afford that security in the form of a permanent record which it was the intention of the Legislature to provide. Moreover, as we have this day experienced, the present arrangement occasions much difficulty in referring to special cases.

We have again the satisfaction of recording our sense of the able and zealous manner in which the management of this asylum is conducted by Dr. Palmer.

Middlesex, Colney Hatch Asylum.

10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 August 1869.

We have inspected this asylum in all its departments, and, with the exception of two women who are absent on trial, have personally examined every patient, viz., 824 men and 1,238 women: total, 2,062. In the female division every bed is occupied, and the six vacancies on the male side will at once be filled up. Since our colleagues' visit on the 25th of last October, 194 men and 140 women have been admitted, and applications for the admission of 151 male and 178 female patients have within the same interval been refused for want of room; many of these applications have been repeated four and five times. Of the patients now in the asylum, 6 men and 20 women belong to parishes not within the county of Middlesex. The recoveries reported amount to 74 in the male, and 54 in the female, division, the total number of patients discharged being 146.

The mortality has been rather large, viz., 109 men and 78 women, but no epidemic has prevailed, and all the deaths have been from ordinary causes. It is satisfactory to find that no fatal accidents have occurred, and that no inquest has been held during the last 10 months. The bodily condition of the patients on admission continues to be very unsatisfactory, by far the greater number of them being reported as feeble and emaciated.

The number of sick in the infirmaries is now about the average, and we noticed that there was generally the same large proportion of paralytic and epileptic cases amongst them.

The large preponderance of these classes amongst the men, no doubt, accounts in a great measure for the high death rate in their division.

In the men's wards, which we first inspected, we found the patients very quiet and orderly. Those of the better class were well and neatly dressed, and we observed that more variety had been introduced as regards the material used for clothing. In the wards appropriated to the more unfavourable cases, however, the number of locked and special dresses is still very large, and we are of opinion that by increased care and attention they might be very materially reduced. In these sections also much more is wanted in the way of furniture and decoration, and painting and colouring are much needed in many of the wards on this side of the house.

We

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We carefully examined the bedding in both divisions, and found it of good quality, and in an orderly state, but in many cases it was not altogether free from an unpleasant odour, arising, no doubt, from the practice which we observed in the laundry, of washing and drying slightly soiled and wetted beds, and returning them to the wards, instead of previously unpicking and re-making them; we were sorry to find that there are still many patients who sleep in the crib bedsteads, on stretchers only, though it is stated that a good supply of blankets is placed beneath them. Observing several single rooms in which there was neither bed nor bedstead, we made special inquiries on the subject, and found that they were occupied at night by patients of destructive habits, who slept on the floor without either bed or pillow, being supplied only with strong quilted rugs. On the night preceding our visit 13 men and 2 women passed the night in this manner, and on reference to the ward-books, in which the fact is always recorded, it appeared that these were about the average numbers who were thus treated. This plan, which is sanctioned by the medical officers, is adopted whenever a patient perseveringly destroys his bedding; sometimes the bed is restored in two or three nights, but in other cases in the male division it is withheld for several weeks. This practice we think it our duty to condemn in the strongest manner, and we believe that it does not exist in any other asylum.

Some of the women, as we passed through their wards, became much excited, and there was more noise generally than in the male division, but, on the whole, they were well behaved, and their persons, and the state of their clothing, was creditable to the care and supervision of the matron and the nurses in charge. Here also, as on the male side, several of the wards required colouring and painting, but we were glad to observe that matters of ornament and objects of interest were more liberally supplied, and plants and flowers are now to be found in all the day-rooms. There are now 11 pianos in the female wards, and one in each of the large dining halls. The central hall is, we are sorry to find, no longer used for dining purposes. The men now all dine in their own wards, but 254 female patients are assembled for dinner in No. 2 Hall, and 140 of the laundry women dine in the large room attached to that department. The dietary is the same as before reported; we tasted the provisions, which were of good quality.

During the winter months there are fortnightly dances, with other occasional associated amusements, but during the summer little or no use is made of the central hall. There is one summer fête in the grounds, to which the patient's friends are very considerately invited, and who, we learn, attend in considerable numbers. Occasional excursions are allowed to the male patients, who pic-nic in a neighbouring wood, and about once a year a limited number are driven to Epping Forest.

We trust that these indulgences, which are so very important as matters of treatment, and which serve to relieve the monotony of asylum life, will be extended to a larger number, and be given more frequently during the spring, summer, and autumn months.

The chapel attendance continues to be unusually small, especially

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as regards the male patients; there were only 108 men and 345 women at the services last Sunday, and this number would appear to be about an average. On week days not more than 20 men are present.

According to the return furnished to us, 584 women are regularly employed, 140 of them being occupied in the laundry, and 237 at needlework; they make all their own clothing, and are at present preparing a large stock for the new Metropolitan District Asylum now building at Leavesden. The proportion of men usefully occupied continues to be very small, the total number being only 288, and of these 122 are ward helpers.

The staff of attendants remains as previously reported, and is generally adequate. As regards Male Ward B. 3 however, where there are 53 helpless and dirty patients, we agree with our colleagues in recommending that a fourth attendant should be engaged; and we desire again to call attention to the expediency of devoting one ward of small size on each side for the reception and special observation of recent cases. The night attendance is performed by four men and seven women, and appears to work satisfactorily. In the large dormitory of each division many suicidal and epileptic cases are placed under the supervision of an attendant who never leaves the room during the night; the returns of wet and dirty patients for last night were 51 men and 88 women. The associated bath-room for women, which contains 20 baths, with two dressing rooms, is in regular use, and the 900 patients who bathe there have each clean water. The remainder of the women still bathe in their wards, and here the water is only changed for every fourth person.

The men for whom no associated bath-room is yet provided have fresh water for every third patient. It is needless to observe that this is a most objectionable arrangement, and we recommend the subject to the consideration of the visitors. We also think it highly important that full directions for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients should be printed, and fixed in every bath-room. At present regulations for this purpose only exist in the attendants' manuals. With regard to the use of mechanical restraint, it appears from the register that two men and one woman were fastened by belts for surgical reasons. One man was secured to the bed, the reasons not being given, and 12 others wore "gloves;" some of them for long periods, on account of their destructive propensities. The cases of seclusion, considering the large number of the patients, have not been numerous, showing an average of about two in the male and 15 in the female division every week.

The medical journals, which we signed and examined, are very carefully kept. There are still no proper case-books, and in this respect we do not consider that the provisions of the law have been complied with. The loose sheets upon which the cases are still written, as a permanent record, afford no security whatever; as any one of them might be withdrawn or destroyed, either intentionally or by inadvertence.

We have the satisfaction of reporting that a second assistant medical officer has been appointed for the female division.

Subject

Subject to the observations which it has been our duty to make on certain special matters, we desire to record our opinions that the condition of the institution is creditable to the zeal and activity of the medical superintendents and the officers more immediately engaged in its management.

The committee of visitors continue as heretofore to devote much time and attention to the welfare of this large establishment.

The following correspondence took place between the Committee of Visitors and the Board in reference to the above entry:

33, Milner-square, Islington,
4 November 1869.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

Sir,

The committee of visitors of this asylum have had under their consideration the entry made by the two Commissioners in Lunacy, who visited the asylum on the 10th of August last, and the four following days, and your letter of the 17th of that month, in which the Commissioners refer more particularly to two matters noticed in the entry, viz., "The practice of placing patients of destructive habits to sleep in single rooms without bedsteads, beds, or pillows, and only with quilted rugs;" and, "The present mode of bathing the patients." Dr. Sheppard, the medical superintendent of the male department of the asylum, was about to go away upon his annual leave, when your communication was laid before the committee; they therefore deferred calling upon him for his remarks on the subjects in question until his return, and they could not conclude their consideration of them until they should first have considered the remarks made by the medical superintendents. From these causes the delay in replying to your communication has arisen.

The committee of visitors desire me in the first instance to point out to the Commissioners in Lunacy two inaccuracies in the report of the Visiting Commissioners; they state that, "On the night preceding their visit 13 men and 2 women passed the night sleeping on the floor without bed or pillow, being supplied only with strong quilted rugs;" the actual numbers were 9 men and 2 women. They also state that, "in the male division the bedding is in some cases withheld for several weeks." Now the medical superintendent of the male department assures the committee that the longest term for which a patient has been kept without bedding has never exceeded (except in one instance) six consecutive days, and this statement is borne out by a reference to the ward books.

For the information of the Commissioners in Lunacy I am desired to forward herewith an extract from a report made upon this subject by Dr. Sheppard, the medical superintendent of the male department, and a copy of a report made thereon by Dr. Shaw, his assistant.

The committee do not comment upon the terms employed in these reports, but it is obviously impossible for them to disregard the decided opinions therein expressed. The Commissioners may be assured that the committee are at all times anxious to secure to the patients the most considerate treatment, but they are not prepared to issue instructions which would prohibit the medical superintendents adopting in special cases the treatment of depriving destructive patients of their bedding for a limited time, being themselves satisfied that this course is not adopted without due consideration being given to each individual case, and also that the rugs supplied in lieu of bedding are sufficient to ensure the patients against suffering from cold. The committee, have, however, instructed the medical superintendents in no case to allow more than a limited time to pass without giving bedding, and thus trying if the patient is improved as regards his or her destructive habits. The Commissioners are aware that by order of the committee of visitors the medical superintendents are bound to record in their respective diaries any exceptional treatment of this kind.

Should the Commissioners in Lunacy be able to point out to the committee any

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any other mode by which a better result may be arrived at, not forgetting that the committee are bound to take care that the county is not put to a reckless expenditure through preventible wanton destruction of property by the patients, the committee will with pleasure give any such suggestions from the Commissioners their best consideration.

With regard to the practice of bathing the patients, I am desired to say, that very shortly after my letter to you of the 4th of December 1867, when, by direction of the committee, I stated that if great convenience should be found to arise from having the baths separate from the wards in the female department, the committee would consider the expediency of providing similar accommodation for the male patients, they called upon Dr. Sheppard to report to them with reference to the adoption of an associated bath-room in the male department, and extracts from his report thereon are also sent herewith.

Mr. Marshall also says, in speaking of the female department, "Some arrangements may be made for increasing the number of bathing days for the patients in each week, to avoid bathing so many as four patients in the same water. I must not omit to state that many of the patients who do not use the general bath-room are washed daily. The bathing to which the Commissioners refer, is the weekly bath that all the patients are required to have, in accordance with the requisitions of the institution."

The committee upon inquiry into the success of the associated bath-house for female patients after its operation for some time, found that it is not altogether unmixed with drawbacks; and in view of the strong objections urged against its adoption on the male side by Dr. Sheppard, they have hesitated to incur a heavy expense in building one for the male department. They have not finally disposed of the question, and, in the meanwhile, if the engineer can, without a very great expense, do anything to ensure a better supply of hot water, so that a reduction in the number of patients using the same bath-water can be made, they will gladly facilitate the improvement.

The committee have not neglected the consideration of the other topic suggested in the entry; they have already replied to some of the suggestions and remarks which have been made on the occasion of previous visits, and upon one subject especially which has frequently received the attention of the Visiting Commissioners, the occupation of male patients; they quite agree with the Commissioners in deploring the very small results which are shown; they have constantly urged this important subject on Dr. Sheppard, and he as constantly has assured them that, having regard to the condition of the patients who are for the most part physically incapable, he employs the full proportion of those who are fit to work.

Both the superintendents deprecate the appropriation of a separate ward for recent cases, thinking that the cases received present such variety that the placing them in one ward, even for a time, would involve great risk, and defy all ordinary rules of classification.

The committee will again consider the suggestion of appointing a fourth attendant in B 3 Ward.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John S. Skaife*,
Clerk to Visitors.

Charles P. Phillips, Esq.,
Secretary,
Commissioners in Lunacy.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W.
16 November 1869.

Sir,

I HAVE submitted to the board your communication of the 4th instant, relative to the entry made by two of their number on the occasion of an official visit to the Colney Hatch Asylum in August last, together with the papers which accompanied it, and I am directed to reply as follows:—

First. With regard to the alleged inaccuracies in the report of the Commissioners as to the number of patients who, on the night preceding their visit, slept on the floor, supplied only with quilted rugs, the Visiting Commissioners having referred to their notes, which were the result of the most careful inquiry at the time, have satisfied themselves that there is no error in their statement, and that the

the numbers were, 13 in the male, and 2 in the female division, viz., in Male Ward 11, seven patients; in Ward D, five patients, all in the B division, and a man specially pointed out by the inspector in one of the larger wards in the A division. The numbers in the women's wards are not disputed. Appendix (E.)

Secondly. As to the length of time during which the bedding is withheld, it will be sufficient to give the following extract from notes made after a careful examination of the ward books, and personal inquiry from the head attendant:—

"A man named Barrance was admitted on the 13th of April last, became destructive, and was then allowed only strong rugs at night for the following periods, viz., from the 11th of May to the 7th of June; from the 12th of June to the 18th of June; from the 23rd of June to the 21st of July. This patient died on the 25th of July. A patient named Hallpress slept upon the floor for several weeks."

The board therefore consider this part of the question as disposed of; but even supposing the number of patients, and the duration of the periods for which they were deprived of proper bedding, to be as admitted by Dr. Sheppard, they are most strongly of opinion that this practice is altogether unnecessary and unjustifiable in any case, and they refuse to admit that the use of such means can be considered as moral treatment. It can only be regarded as a punishment, and one of a very harsh description; and in this light will always be looked upon by the patients themselves. If such a system be now recognised and sanctioned, it cannot fail to bring back all the cruel and repulsive measures formerly employed in the treatment of the insane; and the board trust that the committee will, on consideration, see the propriety of at once withdrawing the permission given to their medical superintendent to have recourse to it, even for "a limited time."

That the practice is unnecessary, is shown by its not being resorted to in any other of the English asylums, in several of which the patients are quite as violent, dirty, and destructive in their habits as the worst at Colney Hatch.

The Commissioners must decline to prescribe the details of treatment to be adopted in such cases, which must vary with the requirements of each individual. They can only recommend that the medical officers of Colney Hatch should inform themselves how they are managed in other institutions.

With reference to the custom of bathing several patients in the same water, the board retain the opinion they expressed in a former letter, and they consider the practice a very dirty and offensive one. No patient ought at any time to be bathed excepting in clean water, and adequate arrangements for this purpose should in all cases be secured.

The Commissioners recommended the erection of an associated bath-room, only because the ward-baths were too few in number, and could not be increased without heavy cost, and the sacrifice of accommodation; but it was not at their suggestion that any baths were removed from the galleries.

Associated bath-rooms have not in other asylums been found objectionable in practice, and if such be the case at Colney Hatch, it must be the result of defective arrangements. There are, no doubt, in all asylums, a certain class of patients whom it is not expedient to bathe in a general bath-room, and for the use of these one bath should be retained in each ward.

Requesting you will have the goodness to bring this letter under the consideration of the committee of visitors at the earliest opportunity,

I am, &c.,
(signed) *C. P. Phillips*,
Secretary.

J. S. Skaife, Esq.,
Clerk to Visitors,
Colney Hatch Asylum.

Middlesex, Hanwell Asylum.

24, 25, & 26 August 1869.

During these three days we have gone over every part of this asylum, visited all the wards, and, with the exception of one man and two women, now absent on trial, seen all their inmates; in number, 1,716, or 617 males and 1,099 females. On the female side there are 6 vacant beds, and on the male side 10.

Since the visit at the close of last September, an interval of 11 months

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months, 324 patients have been admitted, 142 males and 182 females; 156 have been discharged, 79 males and 77 females, 26 of the former and 60 of the latter being entered as recovered, and 35 more male patients having been transferred to Hayward's Heath; and there have been 148 deaths, 64 males and 84 females. The causes of death among the latter include no suicide or fatal casualty, inquests having been held in four cases of very infirm patients, who had died respectively from accidental suffocation in eating, from apoplexy, from disease of the heart and from epilepsy; but out of the nine inquests held on the male side, five were held on patients who had died suddenly from natural causes, a sixth was in a case where such causes had been aggravated by an accidental fracture of the shoulder, a seventh was upon a patient brought in with injuries who died six days after admission, and the eighth and ninth, of which all the circumstances were detailed to our board, were cases respectively of homicide and scalding, the verdict in the one being manslaughter (the patient implicated being afterwards tried, and sent to Broadmoor), and the verdict in the other involving grave censure upon an attendant, who, in consequence, was dismissed. For the rest of the deaths, nearly 50 are to be ascribed to general palsy and epilepsy, the same number to phthisis and diseases of the lungs, 9 to disorders of the heart, and 19 to exhaustion and senile decay.

The numbers in bed as we passed through the wards were not more than 16 in the female division, and 11 or 12 among the men; but in both divisions the proportion to the entire numbers of old, feeble, and hopelessly demented cases, is unusually large, and has impressed us very much at this visit.

From the fact of such numbers seen by us, who require indeed the liberal diet and access to proper airing courts which they cannot receive in the Metropolitan workhouses, but otherwise less urgently calling for the treatment which alone is to be afforded in an asylum, we revert to the numbers of recent and curable cases now in workhouses who are most pressingly in want of everything that an asylum only can supply. From careful returns furnished to us to-day by the clerk to the asylum, we find that of a total number of 927 applications for admissions made since our colleagues were here, all but 100 represented distinct individual cases; and out of those 827 thus declared to be unfit for detention in workhouses, only 301 have had the benefit of treatment in Hanwell. This fact, without at present inquiring how many of the residue may have been placed elsewhere under asylum treatment, compels us very reluctantly to say, that we should think it a less evil that a certain number of the most chronic and demented cases now here should be removed to workhouses, to make room for an equal number of recent and curable cases at present detained in workhouses, than that the existing state of things should be prolonged. We very earnestly suggest, therefore, to the governing body of the asylum, that to the several unions and workhouses from which applications for admission of patients belonging to Middlesex have been made, notice should be transmitted signifying that such exchange of patients, when desired and practicable, will not be objected to.

Generally, during the time of our visit, quiet prevailed in both divisions,

divisions, and there was absence of noise or excitement, even in the wards called refractory, but from which it would, in our opinion, be very desirable to drop that name. Calling them so, has a tendency to help in keeping them so; and while other portions of the asylum have been of late years greatly improved, these and their inmates appear to us, especially on the male side, as objectionable as ever they were, in the absence of comforts of furniture, and of all enlivening influences. We thought the personal appearance and clothing throughout the female division very fair; and in making less favourable report in this respect on the men's side, it is proper to remark that in very many cases the old grey suits are now being worn out, with a view to their early and judicious replacement by jackets and waistcoats of blue and brown cloth. As a further improvement, we should recommend for patients of dirty habits, the adoption of cotton cord trousers, instead of cloth, the former admitting of being more readily washed. Appendix (E.)

In the female division there has been papering and painting since the last visit, which gives a more cheerful aspect to many of the day-rooms than is observable in the male division, which will now, we trust, receive the same advantage. In the better wards there was fair supply of books and papers, and other means of amusement; but this should be more general; and with reference more especially to books, of which the present circulation through the wards is too limited, we must repeat that we think every ward should always be furnished with a certain number kept in its own small case, changed from time to time, and always accessible to those who should be induced and encouraged to resort to them. Other means of recreation open to the better sort of patients, at which from 200 to 300 of both sexes are ordinarily assembled, and on special annual occasions as many as 500, appear to be given liberally; and have comprised, during the last year, weekly dances during the winter months, readings, lectures, and tea-parties, and several theatrical representations. The want of a larger recreation-room, however, appears to be much felt; and as the existing chapel which, holding only 600 persons, is quite inadequate to the present population for religious purposes, would adequately supply what is required for associated amusements, we strongly recommend its appropriation to the latter, and that a detached, and more commodious chapel be built in its place.

We must repeat a suggestion also formerly made by us for increased day-room space in this asylum, which admits now of being more easily supplied by means of the recent conversion of the brewery into male dormitories, and of the proposed additions of single sleeping-rooms on the female side. The experience of our present visit induces us most earnestly to recommend, that only the upper floor portions of this additional space for the men should be employed to relieve the existing overcrowded dormitories in that division, and the ground-floor should be used as a day-room; while on the female side, we find upon inquiry that it would be quite practicable, in connection with the new building in course of erection, to convert a dormitory now containing 17 beds into a day-room for No. 21 ward, which then might be appropriated as a visiting-

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room exclusively. At present it is so used every Tuesday and Friday, when, in addition to the 86 ordinary occupants of the day-room of No. 18, the latter has to be crowded, as we saw it on the first day of our visit, with the 51 patients who use the day-room of No. 21.

By adoption of this suggestion, one of the greatest evils from which this asylum now suffers, in the over-crowding of both its day-rooms and its dormitories, would at once to a considerable extent be relieved; whereas any attempt to apply the additional accommodation to any additional number of patients, would be to leave this grave defect unremedied in the dormitories, and rendered still more intolerable in the day-rooms.

We notice with pleasure the excellent new blocks of water-closets added since the last visit to the laundry ward, and to wards 2, 12, and 17, on the female side; and we learn that similar blocks are proposed to be built for wards 5, 6, 7, 8, and 13, on the same side. This is a matter of so much importance, and the provision remains still so inadequate in both divisions, that, as the result of the examination made by us at this visit, we suggest the absolute necessity of supplying additional water-closets to wards 1, 4, and 21; 9, 10, 14, 15, and 23, on the female side; and on the men's side, to wards 1, 1A, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 15. The present average is one closet to from 20 to 25 patients; and there are wards containing respectively 61, 52, 68, 56, 54, and 65 inmates, having only two closets each.

Adverting now to matters brought under notice by our colleagues in September last, we have to state that no attempt has since then been made to replace by wood any of the flagged or bricked floors, even in the infirmaries; that the basement dormitories continue to be unprotected by the presence of attendants at night, no bed-rooms being provided for them; that a dressing-room with fire-place is still required for the women's general bath-room; that an airing-court used by the worst patients in each division is still without sun-shade; that the asylum continues to be unprovided with a detached hospital for contagious diseases; and that notwithstanding the great increase of the duties of the female department, attention has not been given to the suggestion, frequently and urgently made, for appointment of a second assistant medical officer on the female side. Such an appointment (which we once more most pressingly suggest, as not more required for the proper care of the patients than for the due filling up of the medical records) would also supply service of a superior because permanent kind, at a cost little if at all greater than is now necessarily paid for occasional and temporary service.

There is one more suggestion by our colleagues which we think of the greatest moment, and as to which nothing seems to have been done, namely, the appointment of an additional special night-attendant to each infirmary. Repeating this recommendation strongly, we also think that additions are required to the number of attendants in both divisions, for though, as the numbers are now given, there seems to be a not unfair average, a deduction of from 12 to 14 has to be made for those who are daily absent on necessary holidays or other occasions, and for these latter corresponding increase

crease should be made. Nor can we advert to this without the expression of a hope that favourable consideration may be given by the committee to the claims of this important class of officers for better accommodation in the way of apartments (those for the most part now in occupation by them being small, ill ventilated, and unfurnished either with fire-places or gas), and, in the case of the head female nurses, and of all the ordinary male attendants, for a somewhat higher rate of wages.

As to the ordinary subjects of statutory inquiry, there is not much calling for special report. The records of employment show that, deducting the 205 women and 78 men who scrub and clean the wards, there are only 350 of the 1,099 female patients, and only 144 of the 617 male patients, who are usefully and regularly occupied; of the former 216 doing needlework, and 135 working in the laundry and kitchen offices; while, of the men, 80 are in the workshops, and 64 work in the farm and garden or grounds. It is much to be desired that these numbers should be enlarged; but, in judging of them, the unfavourable character of the patients generally has to be considered; and, in view of the latter fact, we think the returns of seclusions comparatively small. Among the men there have been since the last visit 42 instances applicable to 26 patients, the average being an hour and a half; while among the women there have been 59 instances applied to 31 patients, the average duration of each being two hours and a half. There has been no restraint in the male division, and in the female division there has been only one case; a patient of destructive and suicidal propensities, having had herhands restrained in locked leather gloves during five nights. The medical records further show that the numbers now entered as sick, comprise 118 women and 54 men.

We have finally on this occasion to make the subjoined additional suggestions to those, which we also desire to repeat, that were made at the last visit.

1. That the airing-courts for the worst patients of both sexes should be enlarged, and planted with shrubs and flowers; and that a summer-house be constructed in the centre of that for the men.
2. That sun-lights be placed in the roof of the male dormitory, No. 16.
3. That the sink in the male infirmary be removed, or enlarged, and properly lighted and ventilated.
4. That earthenware mugs for dinner, and basins for tea, be substituted for those of tin, now generally in use.
5. That blinds or curtains be put to all dormitory windows.
6. That linoleum or matting be laid on all the corridor floors.
7. That all small windows in single rooms be enlarged, and made to open freely.

Of the generally efficient, most zealous, and very able discharge, by Dr. Begley and Dr. Lindsay respectively, of the arduous duties of their departments in this asylum, where the responsibilities are so great and so increasing, we entertain no doubt whatever.

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Joint Counties Asylum, Abergavenny.

27 November 1869.

We have, in the course of yesterday and this day, visited the asylum, inspected all its wards, offices, workshops, and premises, including the three cottages and farm, and, with the exception of one man, who escaped within the last fortnight, and whose name still remains on the books, have seen all the patients.

The following Table shows the changes in the patients since the 2nd November 1868, when we last visited the asylum, and their present numbers:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	71	91	162
Discharged and transferred -	39	75	114
" of whom recovered	28	54	82
Died - - - - -	25	19	44
Present number on books - -	226	287	513

One man died from fracture of a cervical vertebra, occasioned by an accidental fall from a loft, the particulars of which formed the subject of correspondence with our Board. The other deaths were all from ordinary causes.

In the case of the man last referred to, and in those of one male and three female patients who died from suffocation in epileptic fits, inquests were duly held.

The sanitary condition of the asylum is good; the patients registered as under medical treatment being only 11 in the male, and 18 in the female division.

The latest ward returns relative to employment, show the following results:—

Males.		Females.	
Farm and garden -	63	Needlework and knitting.	87
Trades - - -	28	Laundry department -	37
Other occupations - -	66	Other occupations -	106
Total - -	157	Total - -	230

The attendance at Divine service in the chapel, which is of dimensions quite inadequate to the wants of the institution, includes on Sundays, 104 male and 108 female patients; and on week days, 53 of the male and 63 of the female sex.

According to the medical journal, which is fully entered up, since the last visit, 45 male and 27 female patients have been secluded, for reasons duly recorded, the former altogether on 104, and the latter

latter on 37 occasions. The duration of the seclusion in four-fifths of the former cases, and nearly all of the latter, did not exceed two hours. Appendix (E)

With the exception of two or three noisy women of the worst class, the patients of both sexes, at the times of our visits, were quiet and orderly.

The personal condition of the female patients generally was very satisfactory. The clothing of several of the male patients in wards 5 and 6, was old, tattered, and untidy, and ought to be disused, and kept in a better state. As respects the personal condition of the male patients with the above exception, we have to report very favourably as heretofore.

No patients made any complaints on the score of treatment, although many, as usual, appealed to us for liberation.

We found the wards and rooms, and the beds and bedding throughout the asylum, in creditable order, and the atmosphere everywhere was untainted.

The accommodation provided for the inmates of the three cottages and farm house, which are now fully occupied, is of a very homely and comfortable description.

In the principal cottage, formerly known as "Glangavenny House," 23 male patients reside; and in Prospect and Skirrid Cottages respectively, 11 and 17 female patients. In the first-named cottage all the domestic work, including the cooking, is done by the two male attendants, assisted by patients.

At the farm-house are 12 male patients.

Since the last visit, additional easy chairs have been placed in some of the wards.

The want of handrails to the staircases, which are steep and dangerous, is a defect calling for special attention.

In the existing circumstances of the asylum, and the pending questions of dissolution and reconstruction of union between the several counties, we have only to add to the observations in our last Report the expression of a hope, that no further delay will take place in bringing the necessary arrangements to a satisfactory conclusion.

Dr. M'Cullough continues to devote his best energies to the discharge of his responsible duties, as superintendent, in which he is ably assisted by Dr. Chapman.

Norfolk County Asylum.

18 March 1869.

Upon our visit, this day, we have inspected the asylum in its several departments, including the workshops and offices, and, with the exception of one man and two women, absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients

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since the visit of our colleagues, 23rd October last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	21	26	47
Discharged - - - -	17	23	40
„ of whom recovered -	16	21	37
Died, all from ordinary causes -	10	10	20
Present number on books -	184	230	414
„ of whom from Norwich	5	–	5
„ „ Great Yarmouth	5	–	5

The vacant beds at present are in number 14 on the male side, and two on the female.

To the former may be added 10 beds now occupied by the Norwich and Yarmouth patients, who are in the asylum only on sufferance.

Several of the female dormitories are overcrowded, an inconvenience which will be effectually remedied upon the completion of the new building for 52 women, which will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in September next.

The ordinary weekly charge is 8*s.* 6*d.*; that for the Norwich and Yarmouth patients, 14*s.*

The staff of attendants, who appear to be efficient and kindly in their manner towards the patients, is as follows:—

In each of the six wards on the male side there are two attendants; of the two in No. 1, wherein the patients are for the most part of the working class, one is constantly in the ward, and the other has charge of the patients engaged in gardening, husbandry.

On the female side there are a head attendant and 13 ordinary attendants, viz., two in each of the six wards, and a third in No. 4, containing about 40 patients, helpless, or requiring special supervision.

There are also two laundry maids, who have under their charge 22 patients.

In each division also there is a night attendant, the results of whose services is very satisfactory, as appears by the fact that the night before our visit the patients who wet their beds were only four in the male division and three in the female.

The sanitary condition of the asylum is good, the patients last registered as under medical treatment being nine in the male and 22 in the female division, several only suffering from influenza.

According to the latest ward returns, 84 male and 126 female patients are usefully employed; of the former, 28 in the gardens and on the farm, and 18 in the workshops; and of the latter, 71 in needlework and knitting, 22 in the laundry, and seven in the kitchen.

The

The average attendance at chapel is—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sundays - - - -	142	160	302
Wednesdays - - - -	85	133	218

There has not, since the last visit, been more than one instance of seclusion, and that in the case of a violent female epileptic on one occasion.

We have to report most favourably, as upon previous visits, of the personal condition of the patients of both sexes, as to clothing and otherwise, and their demeanour. No one was excited, and they presented generally an aspect of comfort and content.

We saw 321 patients (147 men and 174 women) assembled in the Hall at dinner, which consisted of excellent beef, potatoes, and rice, bread and beer, and was comfortably served. Their demeanour was most orderly.

We found the wards throughout, and the several day-rooms and dormitories, beds and bedding, clean and in most creditable order. Every means are taken, by good furniture, simple decorations, and objects of interest, to render the rooms and galleries cheerful and comfortable in aspect.

Amongst other improvements since the last visit, we have to report the papering or colouring and painting of the walls of female wards, Nos. 5 and 6, and of the large dormitory in the former.

Straw beds are in course of being rapidly disused, and replaced by hair matresses, two male patients being constantly employed in making the latter.

Arrangements have been made for giving every female patient a fresh bath.

We have been gratified by our visit, and by the evidence afforded of the active management of the asylum by Dr. Hills, and of his kind and judicious treatment of the patients, in which he is efficiently assisted by Dr. Taynton.

Northumberland County Asylum.

9 March 1869.

We have gone over the whole of this asylum to-day, and derived from our visit a very favourable impression as to the character of its management and the condition of its inmates. The exceptions to the quiet and orderly demeanour of all classes of the patients were few, and arising chiefly from causes connected with our visit. The clothing generally we also thought extremely good; such exceptions as were observable in this respect being attributable to a deficiency in the laundry arrangements, which remain as they were when provision had to be made for only two-thirds of the present numbers.

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numbers. It is so manifestly necessary that the wash-house should be extended, and that the recent new buildings should be made to assimilate in both divisions by a range of sorting and store-rooms for females engaged in the laundry corresponding to that which has beenadded for males employed at the workshops, that we again very urgently repeat the recommendation to this effect made at the last visit.

With this comparatively slight addition, nothing could be more satisfactory, in its construction and homely domestic character, than the new recent accommodation. And it is greatly to be desired that no more time should be lost in finishing and furnishing all the rooms. One of the new dining-halls was brought into use at Christmas; and the advantage of withdrawing to many dining-tables from the ordinary day-rooms and galleries, was very noticeable in the greatly increased order, cleanliness, cheerfulness, and comfort of the wards. We saw an excellent dinner of meat pie very neatly served in this dining-hall, during our visit, to about 70 female patients, whose conduct was most orderly, as the general neatness of their personal appearance was creditable to the nurses having charge of them. In another month it is believed that the corresponding male dining-room will be brought into use; and, if as early as may be in any manner practicable, the new dormitory should be got ready for occupation, it would, in our opinion, considering the now pressing want in both the southern and northern counties for increased asylum accommodation, be the wisest and most economical step that the committee of visitors could take, in the interest of the ratepayers, as well as for the advantage and welfare of the asylum. We ought to add that, in passing through the new parts of the building to-day, the propriety and desirability were further impressed upon us of giving practical effect, before they are brought into use, to the suggestions made by the last Commissioners who visited. Additional fire-places are essential in the large dormitories, which should also, by dwarf partitions, be divided into compartments.

We think it also important that a recommendation then made for enlargement of the dark, confined sculleries in No. 2 wards, in both divisions, should at once be carried out.

In the way of additional suggestions, we have to add, as the result of our present visit, that we are strongly of opinion that in No. 3 female ward, containing 34 patients of a most unfavourable class, there should never be fewer than three permanent nurses. At present, though nearly all these patients have to be washed and dressed daily, there are only two. In the same ward, too, some objects of interest should be placed; and here, as in the dormitories generally throughout the building, it would be well to put additional wash-stands. We recommend, further, that some protection from the sun, sufficient for a considerable number, should be constructed in the female airing-court of No 2, which is used by sick and infirm patients, and that in the new male dining-room, as well as in No. 2 ward in the male division, bagatelle-boards should be supplied.

Since our colleagues visited on the 31st January 1868, 63 males and 48 females have been admitted; 111 patients altogether. In the

the same interval 53 have been discharged, 26 males and 27 females, of whom 24 of each sex were recovered; and there have been 41 deaths, all from ordinary causes, the principal having been general paralysis and epilepsy; phthisis, and other lung disorders; apoplexy, and other diseases of the brain; exhaustion after mania, and senile decay. There were two inquests on women who had died suddenly from epilepsy, and an inquest was also held on a man, the cause of whose death was diseased heart and lungs. The health of the asylum at present is exceptionally good. Seven males and 10 females are entered as taking medicine, but no patient of either division was in bed as we passed through the wards. The numbers in the asylum are 306; 155 in the male division, and 151 in the female division; and of these there are 24 of both sexes belonging to other counties, at a charge of 14*s.* a week; the weekly charge of this asylum for its own patients being 9*s.* 4 *d.* The new accommodation to which we have referred, when added to that already in use, would supply 430 beds, so that when this is completed upwards of 100 beds will be available for out-county patients. The arrangements for employment, and the numbers engaged, are much the same as formerly; but the completion of the new workshops has placed the working men and the chances of increasing them under more favourable conditions as to various trades. In the domestic offices there are nearly 30 men, and between 30 and 40 work on the garden and farm, several portions of the land (of which there are 99 acres altogether, 64 being in cultivation profitably) having been recently reclaimed by their labour. Of the women, 57 are regularly employed in needle-work, and 32 in the laundry and kitchen. These numbers indicate also, as usual, the average numbers who attend chapel, and who take part in the associated entertainments. These are given weekly in the very cheerful recreation hall, used at other times as a female work-room, in which we saw between 40 and 50 engaged to-day. Of both sexes 136 attend chapel on Sundays, and 104 on week days, while nearly 90 are only present at the weekly amusements; numbers which we hope it will be found practicable, gradually, and even greatly, to increase.

As to other matters of statutory inquiry we have only now to add that, since our colleagues were here, 24 men and 29 women have been secluded somewhat frequently, but there has been no restraint. Mr. Wilson accompanied us through the wards, and showed, as usual, a thorough knowledge of all the patients, and much interest in their welfare.

Nottingham County and Borough Asylum.

16 April 1869.

Upon our visit to the asylum this day, we have inspected its several wards, rooms, offices, and premises, and, with the exception of 11 (5 of the male and 6 of the female sex) absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since

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since the visit of our colleagues, 11 February 1868, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	51	74	125
Discharged and removed - -	31	41	72
„ of whom recovered	13	20	33
Died - - - - - -	25	25	50
Present number on books -	159	181	340
The assigned causes of deaths were:—			
General paralysis - - -	2	2	4
Epilepsy and diseases of the brain - - - - - -	14	15	29
Phthisis - - - - - -	3	4	7
Other causes - - - -	6	4	10

In one of the cases last referred to, a female patient died from diffuse inflammation, supervening upon a wound in the hand sustained in breaking a window. An inquest was held and verdict found accordingly.

The sanitary state of the asylum is good, the patients registered as under medical treatment being 17 of each sex.

The records of seclusion since the last visit show the following results, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients secluded - - -	8	23	31
Occasions - - - -	33	101	134

According to the ward returns the chapel attendance on Sunday is nearly 70 on the male side, and 100 on the female, and on Wednesday about 50 and 40 respectively,

The patients usefully employed are 84 in the male, and 92 in the female division. Of the former 15 work on the land, and 9 at trades, including carpentering; and of the latter 30 are engaged in needlework and knitting, 36 in the laundry department, and 6 in the kitchen. All the clothes of the patients of both sexes are made in the asylum. The shoes are not, at present, either made or repaired therein.

The staff of attendants has, since the last visit, been increased by 1 on the female side, the numbers in the male and female divisions being now respectively 9 and 10. The average proportion of attendants to patients is still below that in other asylums. There is also a night attendant on each side.

We have to report most favourably of the personal condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes, who were free from excitement

citement, and none of whom made any complaints, a state of things which we think very creditable to the attendants. Appendix (E.)

The several wards and rooms, and the beds and bedding throughout, were very clean, and in the best order. The atmosphere in all parts was untainted.

The weekly charge for maintenance is at present 9*s*. The land, the property of the asylum, is 22 acres in extent, of which about 12 are cultivated as kitchen-garden, or otherwise by spade labour. In reference to the latter we have to report that, since the last visit, a system of distribution and utilization of the sewage has been introduced and successfully carried out.

The arrangements for exercise and recreation continue as previously reported. The question of providing a recreation-room, much needed, has been for the present postponed.

One material improvement since the last visit has been the disuse of the basement of the female division of the main building (No. 1) as a ward for refractory patients and others of the worst class, of whom as many as 36 were formerly congregated therein. It is now appropriated to 18 aged, infirm, or idiotic patients. The day-room has been boarded and converted into a 12-bedded dormitory, and the old small dormitory now forms a comfortable day-room.

The refractory patients, who formerly occupied this ward, have been distributed; one half of them (the most excitable) being removed to the detached building, the first floor of which has been converted into a new ward, No. 6, for 36 patients, under the charge of two nurses. The additional nurse above mentioned has been placed in the ground-floor ward, No. 5, wherein there are now three nurses.

We suggest, for the consideration of the committee of visitors, the removal, to another position, of the lavatory and bath-room in the new ward, No. 6, and, by means of an open archway, adding the space to the corridor, which is at present dark and gloomy.

At the meeting of the committee the day before our visit, an order was given for painting the lower portion of the walls of all the corridors of the main building.

In the course of our inspection we noticed that in very few of the bath-rooms were hung up the printed regulations, and that in none were there any thermometers. The latter should be at once supplied, and their invariable use, in order to ascertain the temperature of the water, required, and so expressed by the addition of the necessary words to the Regulation on the subject.

The overcrowding of the female division of the main building has been obviated by the removal of about 20 patients to the detached wing.

There is much available vacant accommodation in both divisions of the asylum, and provision might be made for utilising and furnishing the unoccupied space for the sleeping of nearly 50 additional patients of each sex.

It is, however, to be observed that recently a considerable number of harmless chronic, or imbecile and incurable cases, have been removed, experimentally, to their respective union workhouses. For that purpose 52 patients were selected by Dr. Stiff, of whom 46

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have already gone. One has been declined by the guardians of her union, and the remaining 5 will shortly go. The course adopted was to discharge the patients on a month or two months' trial. Of those so discharged 11 have been sent back, and 11 are still on trial.

Mr. Stanger, who has retired with a view to general practice, has been succeeded, as assistant medical officer, by Mr. Henry Clifford Gill, who is about very shortly to enter upon his duties.

The satisfactory condition of the asylum continues to reflect much credit upon Dr. Stiff's management and superintendence.

Oxford and Berks County Asylum.

24 May 1869.

Upon our visit this day we have inspected the asylum in its several departments, and, with the exception of two women, absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients, since the visit of our colleagues 27th June last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	56	91	147
Discharged and removed -	24	46	70
" of whom recovered	16	38	54
Died - - - - - -	21	34	55
Present numbers on the books -	222	277	499

In the case of one female patient, an epileptic, who was found dead in a single room, and wherein an inquest was held, the deaths were from ordinary causes, the principal being—general paralysis, 7; ordinary paralysis, 14; phthisis, 7; and senile decay, 9.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 13 in the male division, and 48 in the female. We found in bed 12 men and 11 women.

As respects bedridden patients, liable to suffer from bed-sores, we have suggested to Dr. Sankey the use of water-cushions.

According to the medical journal, since the last visit, two male and three female patients have been placed in seclusion, altogether on eight occasions. The only cases wherein mechanical restraint has been employed in any form have been those of a male paralytic, confined for his protection to a chair during the day, and of another male patient prevented by gloves from picking his face, a habit to which he had become inveterately addicted.

The

The ward returns relative to employment show the following results:— Appendix (E.)

Males.		Females.	
Agricultural - -	61	Sewing and knitting -	113
Trades - - -	13	Laundry department -	39
In wards and otherwise	79	Kitchen - - -	4
		In wards, &c. - -	22
Total - -	153	Total - -	178

The attendance at Divine service in the chapel, which is crowded on Sundays, is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sundays - - - -	78	138	216
Week-days - - - -	40	49	89

We have to report most favourably of the present condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes, who were free from excitement, and, with very few exceptions among the women, quiet and orderly.

The clothing of the female patients admits of improvement, as to variety of colour and material, and the disuse of special strong dresses, of which we noticed a considerable number.

All the clothes are made in the asylum, but only a portion of the shoes. We suggest that a larger number of men be instructed in shoemaking.

Since the last visit, an addition of one in each division has been made to the staff of ordinary attendants, who are now 15 in number in the respective divisions. One of the male attendants, in accordance with a recent arrangement, is employed during the day in the shoemaker's shop.

There are two night attendants on each side, and in the female division there are two kitchen and five laundry maids. One of the female attendants was to-day absent, leaving as many as 41 patients in the reception ward, under the charge of only two attendants. We are of opinion, with our colleagues, that an additional supernumerary nurse is required.

In reference to the bathing arrangements, we find that, as a rule, two, and in some cases three, patients are bathed in the same water; the supply of water being quite sufficient, by a proper system, to admit of every patient having a fresh bath. We desire to draw the special attention of the visitors to the subject.

The handles of the hot water taps are no longer accessible to the patients.

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The bath-room and lavatory in the male reception ward has been improved, since the last visit, by an alteration of the approach to the adjoining watercloset, which was previously from the bath-room.

In connexion with the personal condition of the male patients, we recommend that, in all cases, their shirts be changed twice a week.

We have to report most favourably of the general cleanliness and good order of the several wards and rooms, beds and bedding. With the exception of a very few single rooms, in which, from accidental causes, there was an unpleasant odour, the ventilation was good and the atmosphere untainted.

As respects the arrangements for out-door exercise, we learn that very few patients walk beyond the asylum grounds, and we suggest that proper provision be made for that purpose.

We desire again to press upon the committee of visitors the urgent want which exists of a general recreation hall, and of a chapel of suitable character and adequate dimensions.

In reference to the last report, we have to state as follows:—

1. No steps have as yet been taken for lowering and enlarging the ward windows, which we are strongly of opinion should be done without further delay.

2. There is still, as noticed at previous visits, a great deficiency of furniture of a domestic character, such as small tables, cushioned settees, and chairs, and of simple decorations and objects of interest and amusement. We are glad to report that the illustrated and amusing periodicals and other publications are now circulated regularly through all the wards.

For the further improvement of the aspect and comfort of the wards, which are now cheerless, we recommend the papering of the upper parts of the walls, commencing with the day-rooms.

We also suggest the introduction of seats in the dormitories and bed-rooms generally.

We further strongly recommend the improvement of the wards by bed-side carpets, and carpeting or linoleum, or other matting, in the day-rooms and corridors.

3. The gas works have been erected, and are in satisfactory operation. We noticed in the dormitories a very objectionable arrangement as respects the gas-light brackets from the wall, which might afford means of suspension. We suggest their immediate removal, and the placing the lights under the ceiling in the nature of sun-lights, and with funnels and communication with the exterior, so as to promote ventilation.

4. Hand-rails are still wanting to some staircases.

5. The old fire-guards noticed have not been replaced by fenders, as suggested.

6. The recommendation of the planting of the south-eastern airing-courts has been only very partially carried out; and those courts which should be planted with forest trees and laid out in flower beds, contrast very unfavourably with the front grounds, which are laid out and kept in the best manner, and form excellent places of recreation.

Nearly all the patients of the worst class are taken into the front grounds, in common with others, for an hour and a half every evening.

We

We have to report, amongst the improvements since the last visit, the enlargement of the scullery, and the provision thereby made for cooking in a range of boilers heated by steam.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in the last report, the dietary (we are glad to state) has been revised and improved by the allowance weekly of three ounces more of meat, and an additional quantity of four ounces of bread, and the substitution for suet pudding, on one of the two days, of currant dumpling, and on the other of pea and vegetable soup. Potatoes also are now added to the meat pie and pudding twice a week, and more butter is allowed, very little dripping being in use, as before, in lieu of butter.

The weekly charge for maintenance has been, during the last three quarters, reduced from 9*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*

The Oxfordshire and Berks pauper lunatics in other asylums are distributed, as stated in the last report, at Stone, Worcester, Charminster, and Fisherton.

Mr. Marsh has, since the last visit, been appointed assistant medical officer.

We have only, in conclusion, to express the satisfaction which we have derived from our visit to the asylum, the condition and management of which reflect much credit upon Dr. Sankey as superintendent.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

14 September 1869.

Yesterday afternoon and this morning we have gone over every part of this asylum, and seen all the patients. In both divisions they were in a marked degree free from excitement, and the influence was observable everywhere of the generally excellent provision now made for their comfort and proper care. There is, unhappily, a large proportion of sick, infirm, and unfavourable cases; and we have to speak with the highest praise of the infirmary accommodation. Too often neglected in asylums, in so far as matters of ornament or mere cheerfulness are concerned, though such are never more required than to relieve the monotony of sickness, here judicious care is taken to introduce everything that can enliven these wards, or be a source of interest to patients bedridden, or otherwise suffering. The papering and painting, the plants, flowers, fern-cases, clocks, pictures, book-cases, and books, from which the day-rooms and dormitories of the best wards derive what renders them attractive, are not only present in those for the sick, but are even more observable in them.

Another very evident and favourable influence upon the patients of both sexes, is the frequency and regularity of the associated amusements. Notwithstanding some difficulty arising from the absence of a general recreation-hall, these meetings out of both divisions, for entertainments they can enjoy together, are continued regularly; not merely for a portion of the year, but at least once a week throughout the whole of it. Several of both sexes spoke to us of them to-day; and in mentioning what otherwise struck us as we passed through the wards, of the creditable condition of the patients

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as to personal appearance, and of the thoroughly clean and comfortable state of the bedding in all the dormitories, which in itself is unusually good in this asylum, it is right to remark the adequacy and respectability of the staff of attendants and nurses. The suggestion as to a matron, made at the last visit, has not been adopted, but the lady appointed has had much experience, and discharges her duty with an evident interest in it. And among the advantages enjoyed by this asylum, we think it a not inconsiderable one that the visiting magistrates should themselves be in the habit of giving an amount of personal care and attention to the wards, which cannot but have a beneficial effect on both inmates and officers.

Since the last visit, in August 1868, 142 patients have been admitted, 67 males and 75 females; 79 have been discharged, 36 male and 43 females, of whom all but 7 males and 8 females are entered as recovered; and there have been 55 deaths, 32 males and 23 females. Of these there was only one in which an inquest was thought necessary, a man having been admitted with a self-inflicted wound in the throat, of which he died shortly after. The principal causes of the other deaths were general palsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, and other diseases of the brain, phthisis, and disorders of the lungs and heart, and senile decay. The numbers on the books to-day are 230 males and 268 females, 498 patients altogether; of whom only one, a man now absent on leave, was not seen by us; and these leave 24 vacant beds, which we find, upon inquiry, not likely to be wholly occupied by county patients for one or even two years from this time.

It might therefore be desirable, as well for advantage of the asylum as for relief of the present unexampled pressure, to offer them in the interim to out-county patients, or to persons somewhat above the condition of paupers who could pay above the pauper rate, and for whom there is so little available accommodation of any kind. The existing weekly charge to unions in the united counties is 9 *s.* 7½ *d.* The records of employment continue to show that some kind of work is found for all that are in any way capable of it, and that such as are wholly incapable of it do not comprise more than 35 of the men and 70 of the women. Putting aside the ward scrubbers and cleaners as 25 and 57 in the male and female divisions respectively, we find in the latter 87 at needlework, 33 in the laundry, and 20 in domestic offices, while in the former there are 43 employed in the ward sculleries and domestic offices, 30 in the shops, and as many as 98 are described as going out upon the land. Of these, however, there cannot be said to be more than 65 who do really useful work there; and this number, such as it is, might be employed upon it with more profitable result, as well to their own advantage as to the reduction of their cost of maintenance, if there were more land to cultivate. We repeat, therefore, the suggestion made with this view at the last and former visits; and in further aid of the all-important subject of means of profitable employment, we again call attention to the inadequate size of the tailor's shop, and of the bad lighting and ventilation both of this and the shoemaker's.

Other matters of importance also, such as the ill effect upon health and comfort of the present position of the gas-works, adverted to at former visits, have not yet obtained attention; and the sunshade recommended

commended by our colleagues last year still remains to be placed in the south female airing-court. But the other suggested alterations and additions to that court have been made, and the recommendations generally of that visit have been complied with, though one important deficiency pointed out is in course of correction, not by means of additional waterclosets, but by earthclosets, of which five have since been supplied to the male and three to the female division, with, in each case, an accompanying lavatory. The additions in that interval have also included bookcases in all the wards of both divisions, and many more airing-courts and garden seats.

The dinner to-day, which consisted of roast beef and cabbage, with bread and cheese and beer, appeared to be of good quality, and was properly served. Other matters of statutory inquiry are to be reported of, much as formerly; 289 being the chapel attendance upon Sundays, and 257 on week days; from 125 to 150 being the number who are taken from time to time for exercise beyond the grounds; 30 (13 males and 17 females) being at present under medical treatment; there having been no restraint; and the case books generally having been kept, as usual, with much care by Mr. Davies. It is to be added that the seclusion, though still considerable, has been less than was reported at the last visit. The instances for all causes, recorded during the last 13 months, have been 189 on the male side applicable to 47 patients, and 165 on the women's side applicable to 52 patients. It is important to bear in mind, however, that, as regards both the number of patients and the instances in which it was applied, one-half of this seclusion was employed solely to prevent the intrusion of others into the rooms of patients whom it was expedient so to separate, because of sickness or other causes apart from excitement or violence.

We cannot close our entry without speaking in the highest terms of Mr. Ley's management of this asylum. His personal influence is everywhere manifest; and the ability of his superintendence is not more conspicuous than his considerate kindness to all classes of the patients.

Somerset County Asylum.

7 & 8 July 1869.

There are now on the books of the asylum the names of 274 men and 296 women. The female division is quite full, but when the new attic dormitory on the men's side is completed there will be vacant space in that department for 50 additional patients. Of the 570 patients now resident, 4 are private patients, and 97 belong to boroughs and counties not in union, as many as 49 of these having been sent from metropolitan unions and parishes. The ordinary weekly charge is 8*s.* 9*d.* per head. The boroughs of Bath and Bridgwater pay 5½*d.* per day, and the out-county and private patients 9*d.* a day in excess of this sum.

Since the last visit on the 18th of May 1868, 171 male and 142 female patients have been admitted; 126 males and 143 females

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have been discharged, of whom 70 males and 94 females were recovered, and 50 males and 39 females have died.

The deaths were all from ordinary causes, but as many as 33 died from affections of the lungs and chest, and general paralysis proved fatal in 16 cases. Twenty-two deaths were attributed to epilepsy and diseases of the brain. There was one inquest on the body of an old man, who had only been 11 days in the asylum. It was found that he had died from natural causes, but the jury recorded their opinion that his was not a proper case to be sent here. We are sorry to find that a large proportion of the patients are, when admitted, in a very debilitated state of health. The number of epileptics is very large, amounting to between 80 and 90.

The sanitary state of the asylum is stated to be favourable at present, and not many were in bed at the time of our visits. Seventeen men and 25 women are under medical treatment.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and have signed and examined the books and registers. The numbers attending chapel on Sunday are stated to be 120 from the male and 110 from the female wards, and about 60 of both sexes go to the parish church. The week-day prayers are read as usual.

The attendance at the school comprises 35 of the male and 36 of the female sex. Judging from the returns which have been furnished to us, the numbers employed have increased, and 185 men and 202 women are now usefully occupied. Last week 93 men worked on the land, farm, and quarry, and there are usually 12 shoemakers, 6 carpenters, 8 upholsterers, 7 masons, 4 smiths, 4 tailors, &c. The great deficiency seems to be in the number of working tailors, and thus the stock of men's clothing cannot be kept up to a proper state.

In the laundry and kitchen 42 women are employed, and a large number work at dressmaking, shoebinding, upholstery, plain needlework, &c. Various amusements have been provided, and seem to be well appreciated, a large proportion of the inmates being permitted to share in them. In the wards we noticed with pleasure that the stock of books, games, and pleasing objects had been very largely increased, and we were not surprised to hear that the effect of these additions had been to materially improve the conduct and demeanour of the patients, especially in the worst wards, and that no one single picture or other article had been injured. There was little or no excitement on either side of the house during our visits, and the improvement in No. 1 female ward was especially remarkable. In No. 3 female ward, where the most unfavourable cases are congregated to the number of 46, with only three nurses, the patients were, however, in a very unsatisfactory condition, both as regards their persons and clothing; and the majority of the single rooms were very offensive, several being wet with urine, and otherwise in a filthy state, and this in the afternoon. The bedding also was far from being in proper order, most of the ticks being much stained, and one of them quite wet. The back airing-court used by the patients belonging to this ward was in a most disorderly state, and should be put in proper condition without delay. Until this can be done, we think that the court should be disused, and the

patients

patients be allowed to go into the front airing-court, the quarry being properly fenced off. At present, and for a long time past, this garden has been but little used, simply because the quarry was not fenced. Appendix (E.)

If No. 3 ward is to be continued for the exclusive accommodation of the class of patients who now occupy it, we suggest the engagement of an additional nurse; but we are of opinion, as on former occasions, that a better result would follow if a less strict classification were observed, and if some of the more troublesome inmates were removed into the better wards.

During the interval since our last visit much has been done to improve the internal condition of the asylum. The ventilation has been carefully attended to, and with excellent results. The whole of the single rooms in No. 3 ward in both divisions have been refloored with wood. The infirmaries and other wards and galleries have been painted and papered. Gasburners communicating with the foul-air shafts have been fixed, which greatly assist the ventilation. The whole of the drains have been put into order. The bath-rooms have been improved and enlarged, and we are assured that a fresh bath is now provided for each patient. The attic dormitory has been completed in the female division, and the detached hospital is finished, as are also the farm buildings

We understand that the thorough renovation of the interior is contemplated by the committee, and we hope that the work will be pressed on with vigour, for in many departments the place is still sadly out of repair. We desire especially to draw attention to the following:—

1. The insufficient size and inconvenient arrangement of the laundry department, and the bad state of the dormitory attached to it.

2. The defective construction of the foul-linen washhouse on the men's side, and the ill-ventilated and uncomfortable bedrooms adjacent.

3. The very dirty state of the walls and ceiling of the kitchen, and the necessity that exists for providing a scullery and vegetable-room in connection with it.

4. The want of proper cupboards for the reception of mops, pails, brushes, and other articles in use in the wards, which at present are the cause of a disorderly appearance, and might prove dangerous weapons in the hands of an excited patient.

5. That attention be given to the fastenings of the skylights in the new attic dormitory, which at present offer facilities for escape and suicide.

The staff of attendants and nurses now consists of 13 attendants and four nurses in the male wards, and 18 nurses in the female division. These are in addition to the tradesmen and farm labourers, who have charge of the patients working with them. There is one night attendant for each division, assisted in rotation by one of the day attendants. We are strongly of opinion that in an asylum of this size, at least two permanent night attendants should be appointed for each sex, and that these servants should have no other duties.

There was no seclusion or restraint during our visits. Since the

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last visit seclusion has been employed in the cases of 13 males and 7 females, principally on one occasion only; and during the present year there have been only four instances, the patients being each only once secluded. One patient was restrained for surgical reasons.

The patients dined in the tent, and behaved with much decorum. The dinner was abundant, but we did not think that it was well cooked, especially the cabbage, much of which was left. A better description of knife and fork is needed.

Dr. Medlicott, who has succeeded Dr. Boyd, appears to take the greatest interest in the welfare of the patients, and he is endeavouring very zealously to carry out the suggestions which have been so frequently made for the improvement of this asylum.

Stafford County Asylum (at Stafford).

3 September 1869.

Yesterday and to-day we have gone over every part of this asylum, and, excepting one female at present absent on leave, have seen all the patients who are in number 512.

Since the visit made on the 31st July in last year, there have been 281 admissions, 144 males, 137 females; 172 discharges, 81 males and 91 females, 61 of the former and 76 of the latter being entered as recovered, and 12 of each sex having been removed to Burntwood, and there have been 99 deaths, 60 males and 39 females. This is a large mortality, but is accounted for by the feeble condition in which very many are admitted; 23 of the number first named died within a month, and 12 more within six weeks, after they were brought to the asylum. There was one inquest in a case of inflammation of the lungs produced by accidental fracture of the ribs, but all the other deaths were from causes ordinary in asylums. From general palsy and epilepsy there were 36; from apoplexy and other disorders of the brain, 28; from diseases of the lungs and heart, 16; from senile decay, 13; and from other common causes, 5. There were hardly any in bed as we passed through the wards, indeed none in the male division, and only one among the women; but there were in the infirmary day-rooms, and especially on the male side, an unusual number of very infirm and unfavourable cases, with a large proportion of epileptics. Having this in view, and the very proper arrangement by which all cases of sickness taking a serious form are brought into the infirmaries, we desire again very urgently to repeat a suggestion formerly made for appointment of an additional night attendant in each division. Where not only the infirm and epileptic but the suicidal are so numerous as here, a thorough efficiency in the night nursing is absolutely essential.

The proportion of sexes is 258 males and 254 females, and there was, during our visit, a good deal of noise in the basement wards where the worst patients of both sexes are congregated. These wards have been made externally almost cheerful by judicious painting, and are kept faultlessly clean and orderly; but they are sadly wanting in those comforts of furniture and other enlivening influences

ences which are, in our opinion, as necessary to this class of patients as to any other, if the object be to cure bad habits rather than to afford facilities for their indulgence. We repeat, therefore, the suggestion which has frequently been made for improvement in this respect, and would further suggest the desirability of trying the effect, on some of these noisy inmates, of removing them to superior wards, and replacing them by patients of a better class who are often found willing and pleased to help the attendants in the wards occupied by troublesome cases.

Subject to the remarks thus made, we thought the condition of the patients generally, as well in personal appearance as in freedom from excitement, quite satisfactory. We saw 183 of the men, well clothed and of most orderly conduct and demeanour, at a good dinner well served in the hall; and nearly all the women were in their airing-courts at our arrival, where they were joined soon after by a party of between 30 and 40 of the most quiet class who had been walking in the country. Such extended walks can only, we fear, be afforded to this comparatively limited class, until provision is made for all by means of a walk round the estate; and considering the numbers here to whose proper treatment facilities always available for open air exercise would be of the greatest importance, we strongly recommend the formation of such a walk, with seats and sunshades. Excellent as is the planting of the airing-courts of this asylum their space is limited, and though nothing can be pleasanter in such weather as the present than the shade they afford, they do not yield what a majority of the patients require both in winter and summer, and which the walks recommended would supply. These courts, we should add, are carefully kept.

The interior of the asylum, too, was throughout in the best order. The bedding of the worst patients was good and clean, and the wards occupied by them were free from any offensive odour. Much papering and painting has been done since the last visit, and more is in progress; nor would it be easy to excel, in any suitable ornament and comfort by which the most perfect asylum accommodation should be characterised, such wards and galleries as (for example) No. 2 on the female side. Reverting again, too, to the rooms where the less favourable cases are, we had pleasure in observing that, since the last visit, cork carpets have been put down in several day-rooms where epileptics sit. So many of this unhappy class showed marks of injury from falls that this kindly and judicious provision is really an important one, and we shall be glad to see it extended to all their dormitories and day-rooms with patients of this kind on the increase, the many stone and plaster floors remaining in the asylum require absolutely some such protection until the wise and necessary step can be taken of replacing them by boarded floors. Exclusive of the main corridors of the upper story, which are also used as sleeping-rooms, there are still 12 association and 67 single bed-rooms calling for this change, which we would earnestly commend to the favourable consideration of the committee.

Another recommendation, we think, called for, namely, that where, as in some wards on the female side, there is only one watercloset (and there is no such ward with less than 30 inmates), additional

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closets should be supplied. Addition has already in this respect been made since the last visit, to No. 7 on the male side; but of this, as of similar additions previously made in the male infirmary, we regret that we cannot speak favourably. Both are associated closets, one having seven seats and the other four, all exposed, and some facing each other, an arrangement needlessly indecent, and even more gravely objectionable for its degrading tendencies.

From the impression made upon us by this visit we are led further to suggest, that, in the onerous duties of a varied kind now solely discharged with so much zeal by the matron, she should be relieved by appointment of a head female attendant; that lists of the names of the patients be kept in the several wards by the attendants in charge; and that former suggestions for handrails to the staircases, and for associated amusements more frequently than once a month, should be adopted.

As to such amusements, as well as to the regular employment of the patients, there is, for the present, nothing to add to what has been said in former entries. Of the men, excluding the 47 who scrub and clean the wards, 114 have useful occupation, 78 on the land, and 36 in the shops and domestic offices. Of the women, making similar deduction for ward cleaning, 138 are employed usefully, 110 at needlework and 28 in the laundry and domestic offices. About 300 of both sexes take part in the associated amusements; and the musical practice is continued once a week during the men's supper in the dining-hall. It is very satisfactory to have to add that the attendance at the school classes does not diminish in either division, between 40 and 50 of each sex receiving this advantage. The congregations at the religious services number 319 on Sundays and 268 on week days.

Dr. Bower employs no restraint, and has thought himself able, for some years, to dispense with the necessity of resorting to seclusion, in this and other respects continuing with much ability to devote all his time and care to the welfare of the patients.

Stafford County Asylum (Burntwood).

4 September 1869.

We have to-day visited this asylum and seen all the patients.

Excepting one bed on the men's side the whole of the available accommodation is now in use. There are 269 patients in the male division, and in the female division 275, altogether 544 patients, of whom 333 belong to Staffordshire, and 211 are out-county patients paying 14 *s.* a week, the charge to unions and parishes within the county being 9 *s.* Out of this 211 considerably more than half belong to Middlesex and Surrey; Lancashire contributing in the next large proportion, and the Three Counties' Asylum having sent 38 patients. These large additions having so gravely increased the duties and responsibilities of the medical superintendent, it gives us pleasure to observe the prompt recognition of this made by the committee in July, when an assistant medical officer was appointed.

Since

Since the visit of the 20th May 1868, there have been 346 admissions, 135 males and 211 females; 53 discharges, 12 males and 41 females; and 48 deaths, 27 males and 21 females. In connection with the admissions, it is satisfactory to observe that the rule directing Staffordshire patients to be received only through the Stafford Asylum is no longer strictly acted on; and that 29 have lately been received direct from their several unions. Of those discharged, 39 are entered as having recovered. There has been no inquest, and nothing unusual in the deaths; the principal causes being general paralysis, phthisis, and senile decay. Appendix (E.)

In both divisions we saw all the patients in their wards and galleries; and, notwithstanding the presence of many demented, epileptic, and otherwise troublesome cases, there was on the whole a remarkable freedom from excitement, and generally the condition of all was satisfactory. Some deficiencies in the building are still noticeable on the men's side; but there has been improvement in this respect, and in addition to the furniture as well as general comfort, since the last visit; and we have again to report most favourably, in all respects, of the female division. The men's clothing we thought very fair, but the women's is particularly good, and we hardly noticed an exception even in the worst cases, on this side to the uniform appearance of neatness and tidiness in all. The staff of attendants would have to be described as unusually small, if there were not so large a proportion of chronic cases; but they have evidently been well chosen, and they appear to take interest in their duties.

Another cause is to be stated, however, which within our experience has never failed to exert a beneficial influence over the worst patients. The furniture throughout this asylum, with small deficiencies on the men's side to be shortly (as we hope) supplied, is of a comfortable domestic kind; the lightness in the construction of the building is well carried out in the pictures and matter of ornament introduced; and not only in the day-rooms, but in the associated dormitories and single sleeping-rooms, a most cheerful effect is produced by the papering and painting of nearly all. It is proper to add, as a matter of also unvarying experience, that the tendency of this to keep in check the indulgence of annoying or destructive habits, has had striking illustration here; scarcely any wilful damage of either walls or windows having yet occurred. We the more confidently now recommend that the same battue bagatelle tables supplied to the upper male wards should be placed also in Nos. 1 and 2 on the lower floor. We think, too, that valances would be desirable in all the day-room windows, and it struck us that some additional easy chairs and padded seats are wanted for the infirm of both sexes.

These form so large a part of the present population of this asylum that the records of regular employment are necessarily, for the present, very limited. Altogether there do not appear to be more than 85 men and 84 women so occupied; of the former only 17 working on the land, and 11 at various trades; and of the latter only 49 at needlework, and 12 in the laundry and washhouse. The attendance in the chapel is about 190 on Sundays and 180 on week days; and

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when associated amusements are given in the recreation-hall, nearly 230 is the average number present. Dissolving views on an extended scale have here been given with much success; and these, as well as the amusements in the wards, appear to be chosen with judgment. The recreation-hall is spacious and cheerful, as well as admirably adapted for its other and not less important use a dining-hall, a character it is shortly to assume. The dinners we saw served in the wards to-day were excellent, but when the arrangements of the general dining-hall are complete it will be a great advantage to the patients.

The suggestions made at the last visit have all had attention, and there is now, among the recommendations adopted, a well-constructed sunshade in each airing-court. Immediate steps are now also to be taken for the proper planting and laying out of all these courts, and we trust, that, in the course of it, opportunity may be found for out-door occupation of more of the men. Handrails are required to the steps leading to the infirmary airing-court, on the women's side; and indeed wherever they are absent, as in the approaches from each division in the chapel, or any other place, they ought to be supplied. A further suggestion we now desire to make is, that lists of names of the patients in the several wards should be kept by the attendants in charge.

There has been no restraint since the last visit, and no seclusion; and we have to remark, in conclusion, that we think the present condition of this asylum and its inmates very creditable indeed to Dr. Davis, and to Mrs. Davis the matron. The case books are now fully entered up.

Suffolk County Asylum.

15 March 1869.

Upon our visit this day we have inspected the asylum in its various departments, and, with the exception of one man absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 21st February 1868, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	61	75	136
Discharged and removed - -	27	39	66
,, of whom recovered	25	33	58
Died, all from ordinary causes -	19	22	41
Present numbers on books -	185	231	416

The sanitary state of the asylum is very good, and the personal condition of the patients of both sexes, as to clothing and otherwise, at the time of our visit was most satisfactory.

With

With scarcely an exception, the patients were quiet and orderly in demeanour, and no one made any complaint.

According to the medical journal, since the last visit 8 men and 5 women have been secluded on account of violent excitement, the occasions being rare. The ward returns relative to employment show that about 140 male and 130 female patients are usefully occupied. Of the former, 40 work on the farm and in the garden, 7 as shoemakers and tailors, and 7 in the laundry and brewhouse; and of the latter, 70 are engaged in needlework, and many in the laundry and kitchen. In reference to the last report, we have to record as follows:—

1. The staff of attendants has been increased by two in each division.

2. The supervision of the patients during the night is still left to the ordinary attendants, and we regret to learn that the committee of visitors are of opinion that the engagement of special night attendants is unadvisable.

3. The suggestion of the employment of married men and their wives in the male infirmary and imbecile wards, an arrangement which is found to work satisfactorily in other asylums, has not been adopted.

4. The dietary has been improved by the substitution of a meat dinner for bread and cheese on alternate Sundays, and the patients have now for dinner boiled or roast meat, bread, and potatoes, on Sundays and two week days. They are allowed beer every day. We think that the dietary requires further improvement as respects the dinner this day, which consisted only of rice and treacle.

5. In the existing circumstances of the asylum, and there being one attendant who was a shoemaker, the committee have not thought it expedient to engage paid artisans, as recommended.

6. Gas is still a great desideratum, and we desire again to urge upon the committee a re-consideration of the subject.

7. An additional bath has been introduced in each division, and the old baths have been put into complete repair.

Amongst other improvements since the last visit, completed or in progress, we have to report the following:—

1. The erection, in the airing-court of No. 2 female ward, of a dormitory (now in occupation) containing 12 beds, with a nurse's room at the end, communicating with the nurse's room attached to the adjoining dormitories. The three dormitories referred to contain altogether 50 beds, and the patients occupying them are under the charge of four attendants. The 12-bedded dormitory recently erected requires better means of ventilation by a louvre opening in the roof, or otherwise.

2. A building, formerly a coalshed, has been converted into a female dormitory to contain 12 beds, and added to a room originally designed for the purposes of a contagious ward for six patients.

The entire building has been raised, and sleeping accommodation provided on the upper floor for 18 patients.

The cost of the whole has not exceeded 15 *l.* per bed.

The present recreation-room is insufficiently warmed, the two

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small stoves in the corners not being equivalent to a second fireplace, which is needed.

The day-room accommodation on each side is clearly inadequate, and two additional day-rooms are much required. We further recommend the extension of the washhouse, and the introduction of apparatus to be worked by steam, for which purpose the present 8-horse power engine is conveniently available.

We found the several wards and rooms, beds and bedding, in creditable order. The temperature, however, in some of the galleries was too low.

Dr. Kirkman continues to devote his best energies to the management of the asylum, and the well-being and comfort of the inmates.

Surrey County Asylum, Wandsworth.

2 November 1869.

Upon our visits, yesterday and this day, we have inspected the asylum in all its departments, including the additions and alterations, completed and in progress, and with the exception of one woman, absent on leave, have seen all the patients.

We have to record the following, as the changes in the patients since the 3rd July 1868, the date of the last Commissioners' visit, and their present numbers:—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	78	49	127
Discharged and removed -	28	32	60
„ of whom recovered -	23	31	54
Died (all from natural causes) -	49	29	78
Present numbers on books -	412	490	902

In the cases of two men and one woman, inquests were held and verdicts of "natural death" returned.

The sanitary state of the asylum is good, as evidenced by the fact that the patients registered as under medical treatment are only 13 in the male division and 11 in the female. We found in bed only 8 men and 4 women, nearly all of the former being cases of general paralysis or epilepsy.

The patients secluded since the last visit, as recorded in the medical journal, have been 18 in the male division, and the same number in the female, the former altogether on 25 and the latter on 57 occasions.

During the same period 5 male patients appear to have worn locked gloves, for surgical or other special reasons.

The ward returns show the patients regularly and usefully employed, to be 215 men and 224 women.

We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the quiet and orderly demeanour of the patients of both sexes and all classes, and

and their personal condition, as to clothing and otherwise, and of the state of the wards generally, which was, in our opinion, very creditable to the attendants, who exhibit much kindliness of manner towards the patients.

Miss Mylne has, since the last visit, succeeded, as assistant matron, Miss Biggin, who retired upon a pension of 50*l.* per annum.

The staff of female attendants will, as we are informed, be increased when the 60 new single rooms, in course of construction at the east end of the building, shall have been brought into occupation, which will, it is expected, be within four months.

In reference to the last report, we have to state as follows:—

1. Wards 2, 3, and 4, on the male side have, as respects furniture, decorations, and objects of interest, been assimilated to the corresponding female wards, and the galleries and day-rooms generally, in both divisions, present a cheerful aspect, being enlivened by flowering plants, fern cases, statuettes, and coloured prints, which have been framed by the male patients.

2. There are no longer in the asylum any straw beds. With the exception of 14 or 15 in the male, and two in the female division, for special cases, of coir, all the beds are now hair mattresses.

3. The conversion on each side, of the old visiting-rooms into single sleeping-rooms, and the formation of new visiting-rooms, by covering in the space adjoining, have been carried out, and the rooms are now in use.

4. The accommodation for female patients is in progress of being materially extended by the erection of a wing, of which the plans have been duly submitted and approved, to contain the 60 new sleeping-rooms before adverted to.

5. A recreation hall, for which also plans have been sanctioned, has been constructed over a portion of the laundry, and will be brought into occupation early next year. It is 83 feet in length and 30 in width, and will be available for daily work and meals of female patients, and the evening recreation of both sexes.

6. An additional walk has been formed for male patients round an 18 acre field, and many forms have been removed from the galleries and placed on the walk as seats, chairs being substituted for them in the galleries.

We have further to report (amongst others) the following improvements in the interior of the asylum, viz.:—

1. The painting of the lower portions of the walls of the dormitories and single-rooms, and of the day-rooms, galleries, and staircases.

2. The introduction of a variety of comfortable cushioned settees and chairs.

3. The furnishing the gallery windows with tables and flower-boxes and baskets.

4. The fixing of rails to all the staircases of general traffic, where wanting.

5. The introduction into the associated dormitories in each division of wash-stands and other comforts.

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Since the last visit the airing-ground of the female patients of the worst class in the old building, which was formerly very bare, has been well laid out in lawn, flower-beds, and walks, and planted with trees and shrubs.

The arrangements, generally, for Divine service, exercise, recreation, and amusements, continue as heretofore.

The present improved condition of the asylum, and the very satisfactory state in which we have found the patients, furnish ample evidence of the zeal and skill with which Dr. Biggs continues to discharge the duties of superintendent, wherein he appears to be efficiently assisted by Mr. Jackson.

Surrey County Asylum, Brookwood.

23 & 24 June 1869.

Since our last visit, seven months ago, when the asylum contained 517 patients, there have been 51 admissions to the male and 38 to the female division. Within the same period 18 males and 20 females have been discharged, and 19 males and 12 females have died. There was an inquest on the body of a woman who died from a dose of carbolic acid, administered in mistake by a nurse; the particulars of which were fully reported at the time, but in other respects the causes of death call for no special remark.

The proportion of patients suffering from epilepsy and general paralysis is still large, there being as many as 119 affected with those diseases; but on the whole the sanitary condition of the patients has been favourable.

Besides one patient of each sex absent on probation, there are 244 men and 291 women now resident, all of whom we have seen and examined.

On the whole they were free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion, and the state of their clothing fairly satisfactory. In judging of the state of the patients at this time it is proper to take into consideration the great disadvantage under which the management has lately laboured, owing to the building operations which have been in progress; operations which have more or less affected every ward, and have so encumbered the airing-courts in both divisions as to have entirely prevented them being available for the inmates. A large proportion of them have the advantage of walks beyond the premises; but there remains a class to whom this privilege cannot be extended, and for whom there has lately been scarcely any means of providing any out-door exercise whatever. It is to be hoped that the works will very shortly be completed; in the meantime we think some progress might be made, even now, in laying out and levelling the airing-courts; and we desire to press this matter very strongly. The confusion and disorder now existing cannot but have a most unfavourable effect on the patients actually resident; nor will it fail to affect injuriously freshly-admitted cases. We would suggest that strong bodies of working men should at once be employed on the two front airing courts, even should it be necessary for this purpose in some measure to neglect the farm work.

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The alterations and additions will, no doubt, add greatly to the convenience and good working of the establishment; but the great evil which has always been a drawback to the efficiency of this asylum, viz., want of water, still remains. Throughout the supply is quite inadequate, but in some wards it fails entirely for days together; and in one of the male wards we yesterday found that they had been without water for the last three days. Carbolic acid and other disinfectants are, of course, used largely, and have hitherto proved successful in preventing epidemic disease. We noticed in the infirmary that Rimmel's scent vaporisers were in use. It is to be feared that, by employing them, the existence of bad odours will be concealed, and tend to prevent their causes from being ascertained and remedied.

Inquiring what was proposed, with a view of securing an adequate supply of water, and thus rendering available the vacant accommodation here, we have been informed that negotiations have taken place between the commitee of visitors and the proprietors of the Basingstoke Canal, and that the latter had offered to grant an unlimited supply for the sum of 100*l.* per annum. In the meantime the visitors have been making what arrangements were possible to store the scanty supply to be derived from the brook, and purpose constructing reservoirs for that purpose. An engine has been fixed, and has commenced working to-day. Considering the delay which must take place before the reservoirs are completed, the doubts whether in a dry summer they will prove sufficient, and, above all, the very inferior quality of the water, as compared with that to be obtained from the canal, we would strongly advise that the offer from the canal authorities should be accepted.

There have been few changes in the general management during the short interval which has elapsed since our last visit. Owing to the workshops being used as a recreation room, and for daily prayers, fewer tradesmen are employed, and less useful work is done than could otherwise be accomplished; but on the land as many as 92 men are regularly occupied. The total number of men employed is stated to be 167; and 182 women are engaged in various ways, of whom 31 work in the laundry.

The Church services are continued as usual, but the chapel is too small for the numbers who might advantageously attend. On Sundays, when there are two services, there are generally present 110 men and 140 women; and 57 Roman Catholics have a service in one of the visiting rooms.

The wards were clean, and the bedding throughout in excellent order. Some of the day-rooms have been papered, and we hope that similar improvements will be gradually introduced in all. We found several new bagatelle boards, and various matters of ornament or amusement are ready to be placed in the day-rooms so soon as the workman have left.

We noticed in wards Nos. 1 and 2, in both divisions, that the extremities of the corridors, near the day-rooms, are extremely dark, especially on the upper floor; and we have recommended that the wall separating the day-rooms from the corridors should be removed,

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by which means more day space, and an additional fireplace, will be obtained, and a very objectionable dark corner done away with.

We are sorry to find that the wall which we recommended for the separation of the sexes in the laundry department has not been built; but an order has, we understand, been made for the purpose by the committee, and it is to be hoped that no further delay will now take place.

No arrangements have yet been made for the erection of a large dining and recreation hall; but we believe that the want of such a room is now admitted, and that the subject will not be lost sight of at the first favourable opportunity.

With respect to the case books, as to which some observations were made in the preceding Report, we find that Dr. Brushfield has made good progress with the arrears, and that the recent cases are now properly entered up.

The staff of attendants and nurses is generally sufficient, but in the reception ward, No. 1, and in the infirmary, No. 4, both in the women's division, an additional nurse is required, and will shortly be engaged.

When the additions now in progress are completed, and when an adequate supply of water can be secured, there will be vacancies for 115 patients, viz., 77 men and 38 women. These beds will, of course, be at once filled by patients at present in licensed houses, and there will still remain a large number of Surrey patients unprovided for in the county asylums.

We have signed the books and made the usual statutory inquiries, and have again to report that the asylum is under careful and judicious management.

Sussex County Asylum.

16 & 17 June 1869.

Our inspection of this asylum has occupied two days, in the course of which we have seen and examined every patient, and have visited all the wards and offices.

There are now 649 patients on the books, of whom 322 are men and 327 are women. Three of the former and one of the latter are away on trial. These numbers leave 48 vacant beds in the male and 13 in the female division.

Since our colleagues' visit a year ago, 123 males and 61 women have been admitted. Amongst the former are included 60 patients removed from Hanwell, whom the committee have consented to receive on the understanding that they have the power to determine the arrangement at any time. Of the patients discharged 18 were men and 31 women, of whom 10 men and 27 women were recovered.

There have been 63 deaths, 35 in the male and 28 in the female division, the principal causes being diseases of the heart and brain, phthisis, senile decay, dropsy, &c. On the bodies of two female patients inquests were held, the verdict in both instances being death from natural causes.

As to the case of Ellen Hood, however, who died after being packed in the "wet sheet," on the day of her admission, for the relief of

of acute maniacal symptoms, some correspondence ensued between Dr. Robertson and our board. No blame was attached to the medical officer by the jury, who found that the patient died from disease of the heart and lungs, but the case was one strongly illustrating the importance of ascertaining with the utmost certainty that the heart and lungs are quite free from disease before resorting to such a remedy as the "wet sheet," and the communication from our board contained some suggestions for the avoidance of such accidents in future. The present sanitary state of the asylum is satisfactory, and only seven male and nine female patients are under medical treatment. Very few were in bed during our visits. Appendix (E.)

We have again a most favourable report to make of the condition in which we found all the wards, and the establishment generally. In addition to the cleanliness which everywhere prevailed, there was an amount of attention given to comfort and cheerfulness, which had evidently the best effect on the conduct and demeanour of the patients, who were wonderfully free from excitement, even in the wards where the more unfavourable classes were placed. We saw no special dresses in either division, and all the clothing was clean and good. The patients who continue to be bathed and also to have a change of body linen twice a week were personally in a very satisfactory condition. A woman apt to become excited at the sight of strangers was placed in a single room, as we passed through her ward; but this was the only case of seclusion on either of the days of our visit. A careful record is kept of every instance of the kind, the total amount of which, considering the number of recent cases admitted, is not large.

Restraint is never employed.

At our two visits we saw about 300 of each sex assembled in their respective dining-halls. Yesterday the dinner appeared to give general satisfaction. To-day, in the male division, when the food consisted of what, in the dietary, is called Irish stew, but which more resembles soup thickened with rice, we heard many complaints, and much of it remained uneaten. We are strongly of opinion that meat in a solid form should be substituted, at least, on one of the three days when soup or stew is now given. The weekly allowance of meat to each patient appears to be sufficient. We press this matter somewhat urgently, because it was the only subject on which we had any complaints.

The arrangements for useful occupation remain as before reported. There are 60 men who work on the land, and 50 in the workshops, and about 60 others find employment in the wards and offices. Of the women 50 are regularly engaged in the washhouse and laundry, 70 assist in the kitchen, dining-halls, sculleries, and household work, and 100 work at their needle.

The patients' recreations are well attended to, and the weekly balls somewhat restricted for want of a larger room, but at which 150 are usually present, have been continued during the winter. Other entertainments have also been given, and on the 25th of July the yearly fête was held as usual, besides eight pic-nics to a neighbouring common, attended by about 100 patients of each sex. A large proportion are taken beyond the asylum precincts for extended

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walks in the country. In the wards, too, there is a very liberal provision of books, periodicals, and games; and we were particularly struck with the profusion of flowers which were distributed in all the day-rooms and galleries. The chaplain, besides conducting the usual services in the chapel, devotes himself to giving regular instruction in writing, geography, and arithmetic, holding a class twice a week in each division. The present attendance does not average more than 14 of each sex, but we trust it will be found practicable to increase these numbers.

The attendants are in the proportion of 1 to 13 patients in the male, and 1 to 14 in the female division.

There are two night nurses for the women, but only one for the men. Considering the present large numbers on this side of the house, we strongly recommend the appointment of a second without delay.

We notice various improvements since the last visit The suggestion then made to enlarge the scullery and attendants' dining-rooms, in connection with the new halls, has been carried out. The new dormitories on the male side have been papered, and a similar improvement will be carried out in the women's wards. Ward No. 3 on this side has been newly papered and painted, and the old iron windows replaced with wooden sashes of improved construction, which afford ample means for ventilation.

We observe that in their report to the quarter sessions for January 1869 the justices refer to the continual increase in the number of female patients, and to the probable want of further accommodation within a limited period.

Dr. Robertson has pointed out to us a site on which he thinks it would be desirable to build, should an enlargement be decided on, and we see no objection to its use for this purpose. As there is a great want of single rooms on the women's side, we have suggested that the corridor of communication which will be required should be so built as to have rooms of this description on one side. Any increase in the numbers will, however, we fear, render necessary an extension of the laundry. For the men some increase of day-room space seems to be wanted, and this might probably be best obtained by the construction of a third storey over the workshops. Better means of classification would also be secured by this means.

We have made inquiry as to the disposal of the sewage, and find that the whole of it continues to be most successfully and profitably distributed by irrigation over the land, and that no inconvenience has been experienced from the absence of separate channels for conducting away the storm-water, the whole of which, as well from the airing-courts as from the roof (excepting of two blocks collected for use in the laundry), flows through the main drain on to the farm.

Less than six acres cropped with Italian rye-grass suffice to clarify and absorb the entire quantity of sewage.

The very excellent condition and management of the asylum continues to reflect the highest credit upon Dr. Robertson, who, we are glad to find, has recently received additional assistance by the appointment of an apothecary and dispenser.

Warwick County Asylum.

13 May 1869.

There are 453 patients on the books of the asylum, of whom 215 are men, and 238 are women. Four of the women are absent on leave. All the other patients have this day been personally examined, and we have inspected the wards and offices. The rooms were all remarkably clean and well ventilated, and presented a very neat and cheerful appearance. The bedding was particularly good, and very neatly kept. We found the patients, with one or two exceptions, quite free from excitement, and personally they were in a satisfactory state, although the women were in this respect much better dressed than the men. One woman of the criminal class, who was formerly at Broadmoor, was dressed in a strong canvas dress, and she wore neither shoes nor stockings, although walking in the airing court. She is stated to be so filthy in her habits, and so noisy at night, that it has become necessary to construct a room specially for her use, removed as much as possible from the other patients. Every effort seems to have been made to improve this woman's conduct, and during the winter she behaved somewhat better; now, however, she has again become unruly, and as her habits are a source of great annoyance, and have a very detrimental effect on the conduct of other patients, we would suggest that arrangements should be made for her removal to Fisherton. The returns given us as to the occupations and recreations of the patients, and their attendance at Divine worship, afford about the same results as usual. Of the men 142, and of the women 152, are usefully employed; the men at trades and on the land, and the women in the laundry, and at needle and house work. At chapel on Sunday there are usually 117 men and 143 women, and about two-thirds of those numbers are present on week-days. A considerable proportion of the patients of both sexes have the advantage of extended exercise beyond the asylum precincts, and to-day we met a party of 30 men who were proceeding to witness a review of the militia at Warwick. The numbers now in the house leave very few vacancies; in the male division the wards are quite full, if, indeed, the beds are not already more closely packed than they ought to be. In the women's wards there are still about 20 vacant beds. Since our colleagues' visit exactly a year ago, 49 male and 52 female patients have been admitted; 24 males and 20 females have been discharged, all but one being recovered; and 18 males and 26 females have died, all from ordinary causes, with the exception of a man upon whom an inquest was held, and who was found to have died from "disease of the brain, accelerated by fracture of the left clavicle and third rib on left side, caused by his throwing himself against the wall." Two patients were suffocated during epileptic fits. Of the present inmates, an unusually large proportion are feeble and paralytic; 14 men and 21 women are under medical treatment. There has been no instance of instrumental restraint, and in the male division seclusion has only been employed on eight occasions in the case of three of the patients; amongst the women the cases have been more numerous, but still only amounting to 16 secluded on 32 occasions.

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There have been no structural changes since the last visit, but various rooms have been painted, papered, and improved, and work of this description is still going on. The supply of hot water is still inadequate; but we learn that the committee have recently referred the consideration of how best to remedy this defect to their architects and Mr. Haden the engineer, and are now awaiting their reports. We trust the enlargement of the laundry will not be delayed. As regards a suggestion offered by our colleagues, with a view of affording more means of out-door employment for the occupants of No. 2 male ward, we are informed that steps had been taken for its adoption; but when it was determined that the proposed new building should occupy the site which has been selected, the project could not be carried out. We hope that some other means will be found to provide useful labour for these men.

We have again a very favourable report to make of the condition of this asylum; everything is in the best order, and the patients are evidently treated with the greatest kindness and skill.

Wilts County Asylum.

6 July 1869.

We have this day, at our official visit, inspected all the wards and offices, and personally examined all the patients who are resident, viz., 177 of the male, and 265 of the female sex. Besides these, two men and two women are away on trial, making the total number on the books this day 446, being 9 more than at the date of our last visit in May 1868. The admissions within that interval comprise 54 in the male, and 65 in the female division; 20 men and 29 women have been discharged; and 28 men and 29 women have died. In three cases inquests were held, and all the particulars were duly reported to our Board. As to the other causes of death it appears that disease of the lungs was fatal in 14 cases; 7 patients died of general paralysis, 9 from exhaustion, 5 from paralysis, 6 from brain disease, 2 from epilepsy, and the rest from ordinary causes. At the time of admission a large proportion of the patients are found to be in very feeble health, and there are at the present time in the asylum numerous cases of paralysis and epilepsy: 21 patients of each sex are under medical treatment, and 4 males and 3 females were in bed to-day.

We have, generally, a good report to make of the personal condition of the patients of both sexes, who, during our visit, were free from excitement, and no one was secluded. As to the use of seclusion since the last visit, it appears from the books that 10 males and 19 females have been secluded for the most part, each on one occasion only. The instances amongst the men being 41, and in the women's wards 50. One man was restrained for about 10 days for surgical reasons.

We have made all the usual statutory inquiries, and have nothing new to report relative to the occupations and recreations of the patients or their attendance at Divine service. There are daily prayers

prayers and two services on Sunday, at which somewhat more than 200 patients of both sexes are present.

The staff of attendants is now 14 for the male, and 16 for the female wards, including the night attendants and the men who work with the patients on the land, but not the two laundry women. The proportion of attendants here is certainly less than in most other county asylums, and we are glad to hear that an additional male assistant will shortly be engaged. The wages are upon a low scale.

We have ascertained that the inmates of the "refractory" wards are now taken beyond their airing courts for exercise, as recommended at the last visit. They were more orderly than usual to-day, but we have still to recommend, as on former occasions, the introduction of more furniture and comforts into their day-rooms.

It is still the practice to place three or four patients in the same bath, but new baths are to be gradually introduced, affording means for a more rapid change of water, when we hope this objectionable custom will be discontinued.

Some change or enlargement of the washhouse is certainly wanted. No increase has been made in this department notwithstanding the additions to the number of the inmates, and the men are only allowed one shirt a week. We recommend that the laundry should be better ventilated by the introduction of openings in the roof.

All the wards and offices were, as usual, clean and in the best order, and the establishment is evidently in a most efficient state, and highly creditable to Dr. Thurnam's management.

Worcester County Asylum.

25 November 1869.

Upon our visit this day, we have inspected the asylum in all its departments, and made such inquiries as we deemed material in reference to its condition and management, and the state, mental and bodily, of the patients.

The changes in the patients since the 3rd June 1868, the date of the last visit by members of our Board, and their present numbers, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	124	108	232
Discharged - - - -	40	59	99
„ of whom recovered	31	45	76
Died - - - - -	59	41	100
Present numbers on books -	278	363	641
„ of whom absent on trial	3	4	7

The deaths were all from ordinary causes; inquests were held in two cases only, viz., those of a man and woman who died suddenly, the first of epilepsy and the second of apoplexy.

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There has not, since the last visit, been in the asylum any disorder of an epidemic character. About 30 of the deaths took place within a few weeks after admission, and some within a few days.

Of the present patients 5 men and 7 women are maintained by their friends, and have accordingly been transferred from the pauper to the private class. With the exception of two men belonging to out-county unions, and 45 women received under contract from Oxfordshire and Berks, all the pauper patients belong to Worcester county and city.

According to the latest ward returns, the patients usefully employed are 426 in number, viz., 194 in the male division, and 232 in the female. Of the former, 65 work on the land and farm, and 69 as artisans; of the latter 98 are occupied in needlework, 65 in the laundry department, and 15 in the kitchen.

About 200 of the male patients and 240 females attend Divine service on Sundays, most of them twice.

The Wednesday services are attended, on an average, by 100 patients of each sex. The chapel is estimated to accommodate only 320 patients.

Morning prayers are also read by the chaplain on five days in the week, nearly 170 men and 120 women being present, in the general recreation hall.

About 180 male patients and 160 females are assembled at the weekly dances, and there are occasionally dramatic performances.

The sanitary condition of the asylum is satisfactory, the patients registered as under medical treatment being 29 in the male and 52 in the female division, nearly all being cases of ordinary, and not serious, bodily ailments.

We found 21 men and 11 women in bed; of the former 10, and of the latter 6 were in the infirmaries.

According to the medical journal, in which the entries are full and circumstantial, since the last visit, 37 male and 17 female patients have been secluded, mostly for maniacal excitement or epilepsy, the former altogether on 272, and the latter on 95 occasions.

The patients of both sexes, when we visited the several wards and offices, were remarkably tranquil, and orderly, and their personal condition and demeanour were, in our opinion, very creditable to the attendants in charge.

The corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories, and the beds and bedding throughout the asylum were clean and in the best order, and the atmosphere everywhere was untainted.

The arrangements for out-door exercise, recreation, and amusements continue as previously reported, and evidence great attention to the comfort and enjoyment of the patients.

Since the last visit, and in accordance with the suggestion then submitted, two additional female attendants have been engaged and placed at the disposal of Dr. Sherlock, to assign their spheres of duty at his discretion. They have been placed permanently in Wards 5 and 3 respectively, containing the acute and most idiotic and helpless cases.

No. 9 ward of the female division, wherein there are 118 patients of a quiet and industrious class, is under the charge of the head and three ordinary attendants.

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In the temporary absence of the matron her functions throughout the female division of the asylum devolve upon the head attendant, for whose assistance a supernumerary attendant is engaged.

We have here to note, as an arrangement which is found to work most satisfactorily, that in three of the five male wards, viz., the hospital, and those appropriated chiefly to acute and idiotic cases, married attendants are assisted by their wives.

It will be observed that, since the last visit, the male patients have increased in number by 30, and that, consequently, the question of providing additional accommodation for male patients has become the more pressing; we are glad, therefore, to learn that the subject is under the special consideration of the committee of visitors.

The general condition of the asylum and patients continues to reflect much credit upon Dr. Sherlock's superintendence.

North Riding Asylum—Clifton, York.

2 March 1869.

Yesterday and to-day we have visited every part of this asylum, and seen all the patients. Four are absent on leave; the entire number on the books being 522, or 275 males and 247 females; and those seen by us in the wards being 272 in the male division, and 246 on the female side. Ten of these are private patients, four of the former sex and six of the latter paying at various rates, from 14 *s.* up to 31 *s.* 6 *d.* a week. Thirty-three, 11 males and 22 females, belong to Bethnal Green, and for these the charge is 15 *s.* 2 *d.* a week. Forty others, 20 of each sex, are also out-county patients, paying weekly sums that vary from 14 *s.* to 15 *s.* 9 *d.* Finding from inquiry that such of these rates as are in excess of 14 *s.*, have not been submitted for sanction to magistrates in session, as directed by the 54th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, we have suggested that this should be done. The rest of the patients comprise 175 from the East Riding, 97 males and 78 females, paying 13 *s.* 5 *d.* a week; and, belonging to the North Riding itself, 143 males and 121 females, altogether 264 patients, for whom the weekly charge is 8 *s.* 9 *d.* Such, nevertheless, is the extent of the present accommodation (a new dormitory having been constructed above the new kitchen premises, since the last visit, and several judicious changes having been made by Dr. Christie in the old dormitories, by taking down partitions and rearranging beds), that there are still 27 vacant beds within the asylum, besides 10 more in an unoccupied cottage on the estate. The new admissions, in the interval of 13 months since our colleagues were here, have been 192, including 86 males and 106 females; the discharges have been 115, 38 males and 77 females, 83 of which cases were recoveries; one man who had improved in mental condition effected his escape; and during the same time 51 patients died, 24 men and 27 women. In these deaths there was nothing unusual, and no inquest was held in any case. The principal causes entered are senile decay, general

 paralysis,

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paralysis, epilepsy, and apoplexy, and diseases of the lungs and heart.

Two men died of small-pox and typhoid fever respectively; but it would seem that 9 other patients and 3 attendants were attacked by small-pox, and among others of the attendants there were cases of typhoid; any further progress of the small-pox having probably been stayed by Dr. Christie's prompt and prudent removal of the cases to the unoccupied cottage above mentioned.

The propriety of having such detached accommodation always available against the contingency of any contagious disease breaking out, will thus have suggested itself; and we trust that such permanent provision will now be made. Generally, the health of the asylum is at present good; such as were in bed in the infirmaries at the time of our visit being for the most part the infirm from old age, and the numbers entered as taking medicine being 17 males and 9 females.

All the patients were seen by us in their several wards, both divisions being partly visited by us at the dinner hour, and we thought their condition, on the whole, very satisfactory. There was no excitement; and considering the unusually large proportion on both sides of infirm and demented cases, their persons were clean and tidy, and the clothing generally good. Marked improvement is indeed observable in these respects, from what we formerly remember of the condition of the less favourable classes; and we hope to see it carried further.

The introduction of cloth trousers for the men, now being gradually made general, has been very judicious, and we think that the winter clothing for all the women, now given only to a part, should be of linsey or other woollen material. The dinner was of soup, containing three ounces of meat for each person, two such dinners being given each week; and as this is an unusual proportion of soup for the dietary of a county asylum, and generally not very popular with the inmates, we think it would prevent waste, as well as contribute much to the advantage of all classes of patients, if another solid meat dinner were substituted on one of the soup days. To those who do not eat the soup, rice and suet pudding were given, and all are of good quality.

The several wards and day-rooms were found by us in the best order, and it was creditable to the nurses and attendants, especially on the female side, to observe the large proportion of patients who had some kind of occupation in hand. But generally for those incapable of, or disinclined to it, there was a great deficiency of newspapers, illustrated periodicals, and books; and it would be well when there are the proper additions in this respect, which we are given to understand will shortly be made, that bookcases in which they may be always accessible should be supplied to each ward.

Since the last visit, a warming apparatus, by means of hot water pipes, has been placed in each division; and the placing of handrails to the stairs has been completed on both sides. Fixed stuffed seats round the day-rooms we observe to be now in preparation, as well as colouring and painting of a cheerful kind in both dormitories and day-rooms, with much new carpeting and matting in both; and we noticed, with pleasure, arrangements made lately, by means of new hot-water

hot-water and cold-water cisterns, for more abundant supplies to the baths, where each patient has now a change of water. Another improvement mentioned as in contemplation at the last visit, whereby earth-closets will be placed in the wards and airing-yards, on both sides, has not yet been carried out to a proper or sufficient extent; and as there are marked deficiencies in this direction, one ward on the male side and three on the female side having respectively but one seat for an average of nearly 70 patients, we suggest the desirability of completing what is proposed as to these closets, with as little more delay as possible.

Adverting to other matters begun or completed since the last visit, we have to mention that the commodious new kitchen, with serving-rooms and all needful offices, with new cooking apparatus, with covered ways leading to both divisions, and with new attendant's rooms, as well as a 17-bedded dormitory for patients, has been finished since our colleagues were here, and is now partly in use; that one of the airing-courts, in both of which additional sunshades should be placed, has been asphalted; that another pump for spring water has been fixed; and that in several instances gas lamps have been introduced into walls intervening between dormitories, which it is proposed to make general. All lamps are extinguished, however, after bedtime: and we think it desirable that for the dormitories, some light should be always burning.

The usual satisfactory records present themselves as to employment in the asylum, the numbers usefully occupied having been lately indeed, especially in the shops and offices on the male side, very considerably increased. No less than 65 are so returned, while of workers on the garden and farm, there are 76; and of the women, 78 work regularly with the needle, while there are 63 occupied in the laundry and offices. The chapel attendance shows the customary average of 250 of both sexes at each Sunday service, and 159 on week days. The associated meetings for recreation, given weekly, and to which Dr. Christie appears to make every effort to impart variety and success, are necessarily restricted in the numbers attending them, by the limited space of the inconvenient room in which they are held; and the wisdom of the advice which has frequently been offered, that a new chapel should be built in the grounds, and the old one turned into a place for recreation, continues to be made very manifest. For regular out-door exercise to both sexes, beyond the estate, as well as beyond the airing-courts, we think the arrangements still fairly sufficient.

There is happily little to add as to either seclusion or restraint; the former having been applied, since the last visit, to only 7 patients, on 16 occasions; and the latter having been limited to a patient of each sex; the woman twice, for suicidal tendency, each time for a week, but only at night, and the man for the same period and cause.

There is at present a vacancy, which will shortly be filled up, in the office of male head attendant, and in that division the attendance appears to us now to be adequate; but it occurred to us strongly yesterday, as we passed through wards 3 and 4, on the female side, having

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having 3 nurses to 59 and 65 patients respectively, that an additional nurse should be placed in each.

We found the case-books on the male side, which are kept by Mr. Chaffers, somewhat in arrear; but the case books of the other division, kept by the medical superintendent himself, were duly entered up; and in this, as in all other respects, we had satisfactory evidence of the great energy and untiring industry which Dr. Christie applies to the discharge of his important duties.

West Riding Asylum, Wakefield.

18 February 1869.

Our inspection of this asylum has occupied us during the 15th and 16th instant, and part of to-day. We have examined all the patients now resident, and have visited all the wards and offices. The numbers now here are 644 in the male, and 625 in the female division, total 1,269; but the whole number on the books is 1,343, there being 6 men and 68 women in Mount Pleasant Asylum at Sheffield, which has been occupied since the 20th of last November. When the alterations now in progress at this house are completed, it is calculated that there will be accommodation for 125 patients; and taking the present numbers on the books, vacant beds in the two establishments for 40 men and 42 women. It is proper, however, to remark that many of the rooms here are much overcrowded.

Since our colleagues' visit on the 22nd of February last year, the following changes have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	220	246	466
Discharged - - - -	102	108	210
Died - - - - -	75	54	129

Of the patients who were discharged, 96 men and 102 women were recovered; the recoveries being at the rate of 45 per cent. on the numbers admitted.

The death-rate has been low, the average calculated on the numbers resident being only 10·1 per cent. during the past year. Notwithstanding this favourable return however, diarrhœa has prevailed to some extent, and there have been a few cases of dysentery, one of the latter proving fatal. Erysipelas has also lately been prevalent. Dr. Browne attributes the existence of these diseases in some measures to defective ventilation of the sewers, and steps are now being taken to remedy the evil. The principal causes of death appear to have been diseases of the chest, general paralysis, and disorganization of the brain. In five cases inquests were held, one of them being a case of suicide, the particulars of which have already been fully reported to our board.

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The condition in which patients are brought to the asylum is still often very unsatisfactory; one woman from Halifax was found to be dead when she reached the door; two others died within a week, and 10 within a month of their admission, and 20 others died within three months.

Post mortem examinations have been made in 126 cases.

We have again a very good report to make of the state of the patients, who during our visits were remarkably free from excitement, even in those wards occupied by the more unfavourable class. No one was secluded or in restraint; indeed, it would seem that seclusion is almost entirely abandoned as a mode of treatment, for during the year which has elapsed since our visit, only one man has been in seclusion, on one occasion, and three women, each also on one occasion only. Mechanical restraint was employed once in the case of a female patient for surgical reasons. We thought the dresses of the women, and their personal appearance generally, unusually good. The men were some of them hardly in so satisfactory a state, and we would suggest that a greater variety of material should be used for their clothing. In the female ward a great amount of needlework was in progress, and altogether as many as 205 of the women are employed in this way. The numbers working in the laundry, bakehouse, kitchen, &c., are about the same as before, and 419 are returned as regularly occupied.

Of the men, 189 work on the land, and between 50 and 60 at their trades.

There are also 28 weavers and winders, by whose labour 11,250 yards of linen and sheeting, and 3,160 yards of linsey have been produced during the year. The total number of men employed is 446.

The arrangements made for out-door exercise are as before reported. The average numbers at church are 225 men and 247 women. With respect to the measures taken to provide recreation and amusement, we have to report that much is done. In addition to the usual meetings in the hall, there have been dramatic performances, magic lanterns, exhibitions of conjuring, marionettes, jugglery, gymnastics, and readings from Shakespeare by Miss Glynn, &c., &c., at frequent intervals, which have been numerously attended.

Amongst the statutory inquiries directed to be made is one as to the number of attendants and nurses, and in our opinion the staff is now sufficient, two additional nurses having lately been engaged.

The condition of the wards in both divisions was most creditable, and the bedding throughout of the best description. We think, however, that if the old bedsteads are retained, sacking bottoms should be substituted for the wood.

By the conversion of the old weaving shed, a most excellent ward has been provided for 65 men. This arrangement is considered to be only temporary, but the accommodation thus obtained is so good, and the place is so well fitted up and furnished, that we think it will be found profitable to retain the building for its present purpose. There have been various alterations and improvements, the most important being the substitution of wood for flagged floors in several wards; the papering of numerous galleries and day-

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rooms, previously only coloured or whitewashed; the improvement of some staircases, the fixing of sunlights in the large dormitories, and the formation of 600 yards of asphalte walks.

There have also been considerable additions to the furniture and decorations of the wards in both divisions.

Other important changes, having for their object the good working of the institution, and the welfare of the patients, are in progress, or will shortly be commenced; amongst these we hope that the general bath-room for the women, recommended at the last visit, will not be lost sight of, and that some steps will be taken to diminish the crowding, which we observe especially in the women's day-rooms. And it is a matter for consideration, whether this object might not most easily be accomplished by the erection of a large room or hall, in connection with these wards, which could be used as a work-room.

We have had some conversation with Dr. Browne as to the possibility of providing a more cheerful and better lighted ward for male patients of a melancholic and suicidal class; and we also think it would be very desirable if some arrangements could be made to secure a greater amount of night supervision for the large number of epileptics now in this asylum.

The usual good order prevailed in the large dining-hall, where 360 men were assembled, and the dinners were very neatly served in the wards.

We noticed that the soup which formed the dinner on one day, was disliked by many of the patients, and it would be well we think if some other dinner could be substituted, so as to avoid the waste which now takes place.

We are pleased to be able again to bear testimony to the very efficient and satisfactory condition of this asylum, in the management of which Dr. Browne continues to exercise the utmost zeal and ability.

In a few days we purpose visiting the house at Sheffield, and reporting separately on its condition.

Mount Pleasant, Sheffield.

23 February 1869.

This house was opened for the reception of patients on the 20th of last November, and at present contains 6 males and 68 females.

It is placed under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell, who is resident, and the staff consists of one male attendant, who acts as a gardener, four ordinary nurses, one head nurse, and one laundry maid.

All the patients have been transferred from the Wakefield Asylum, the most quiet and orderly cases having been selected, and the only changes which have occurred have been the discharge of one of the women, and the removal to Wakefield of three others, as not properly adapted for such an establishment as this. The state of all the inmates to-day was most satisfactory, and everything seems to have been done to promote their comfort and welfare. The house has

has been painted and re-papered throughout, and excellent furniture has been supplied, indeed the accommodation is altogether of the most superior description. Appendix (E).

The alterations in the outbuildings are nearly completed, and this block, which is now connected with the main building by a covered way, will provide beds for 39 additional patients, with a suitable day-room, and a room for two nurses. As regards the latter we have made some suggestions to Dr. Browne with a view to rendering it warmer and more comfortable.

When finished the buildings will provide accommodation for 125 patients.

The male patients are employed in levelling and laying out the grounds, which consist of three acres. A walk will be formed round the whole area, shaded by a belt of trees.

This asylum is treated simply as a branch of the asylum at Wakefield, and no separate books or registers are kept. Provisions of every description are also sent from Wakefield, and the dietary is the same in both establishments.

The greater number of the inmates are usefully employed, and their recreations and amusements appear to be well attended to. Dances are given, once a fortnight, parties have twice been taken to the theatre; 20 of the women take extended walks beyond the premises, and 12 of them go to church.

At present Dr. Browne visits once a week, but when all the arrangements are completed such frequent visitations, which must necessarily greatly interfere with his more important duties at Wakefield, will no longer be required.

Birmingham Asylum.

8 May 1869.

In this asylum, which we inspected yesterday, there are 613 patients, of whom 285 are men and 328 women. Of the paupers, 13 males and 10 females belong to other counties, and 30 males and 22 females are of the private class. These numbers leave 13 vacant beds in the male and 6 in the female division; but as several of the dormitories, which should only contain 8, have now from 9 to 11 beds in them, the asylum may be properly said to be full. It is expected that ere long the 20 patients belonging to the borough of Leicester will be removed.

With the exception of two women, one of whom has recently escaped, and the other, who is on trial, we have examined every patient and visited all the wards and offices. Although the general health of the patients is good, the proportion of patients afflicted with general paralysis is very large, especially in the male division, and cases of epilepsy are very numerous, amounting to 72 in the male and 78 in the female wards. For the due care and supervision of such cases as these an unusually large staff of attendants and nurses is required, but although there has been a slight increase in their numbers since the last visit, they are still too few, being in the proportion of only about 1 to 17 in the male, and 1 to 21 in the female division.

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The new infirmary wards, which are found to answer well, will each contain 22 patients: a man and his wife have been appointed on the male side, but the women are under the sole charge of one nurse. In numbers 1 and 3 wards, which contain respectively 52 and 51 patients, there are in each only two attendants, and in the corresponding wards in the female division there are three nurses for 60 patients in No. 1, and two nurses for 40 patients in No. 3; besides these, No. 8, with 42 patients, has only two nurses, and numbers 2 and 4, each with 23 patients, have only one nurse. We beg again to press this subject upon the consideration of the committee, and also to direct their attention to the often repeated suggestion for the appointment of a properly qualified head attendant.

The employment of married men and their wives in two of the male wards has proved so successful that we hope to see this arrangement extended. The wages for male attendants are, we think, too small to secure the services of thoroughly efficient persons, and we learn that there have been numerous changes since the last visit.

The personal condition of the patients was satisfactory on the whole, but the men, as on former occasions, were less well attended to than the women.

The weather being wet all the patients were confined to their wards, and we thought that, unfavourable as many of the cases are, more might have been done to occupy and amuse them. The stock of newspapers and illustrated periodicals is very scanty, and we did not find so many games and means of amusement as are usually supplied in other asylums.

As regards useful occupation, we find from a return made to us by the steward that 36 men work on the farm and grounds, and 59 help in the wards, and there are two shoemakers, two tailors, one upholsterer, two painters, and one smith. Others find work about the premises, but the total number of men who are employed is only 117. With regard to the employment of patients in trades, we are well assured that were proper workshops provided, a much larger number might be profitably and usefully engaged, the present tailors' and shoemaker's shops are quite insufficient in size and unsuitable in every respect.

Of the women, 220 are employed in the kitchen and laundry, and in needlework.

The dinners yesterday consisted of boiled beef, with potatoes. The allowance to each patient was ample, and the food, which we tasted, was very good.

There has been an improvement in the dietary since the last visit, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when formerly soup was given to all, this now forms the dinner of only one-fourth of their number, taking the different wards in rotation.

The wards were very clean and well furnished, the bedding also was generally in proper order, but there was some mackintosh sheeting on a few of the beds which had become old and useless to protect the bed-ticking. The attendant to whom we pointed out the stained condition of the mattresses, stated that he had applied for new sheeting, and sent the articles complained of to the store, but that they had been returned to him.

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The bathing is now carried on on four days in the week, the patients from the different wards occupying the general bath-rooms in rotation. The nurses stated that fresh water was supplied for each patient, but in the male division the same water sometimes serves for two of them.

By extending the bathing over five days, we have no doubt that it would be found practicable to use clean water for every patient.

Although the use of a general bath-room is most convenient for ordinary patients, the sick and infirm cannot be taken to it without much risk and trouble, and we strongly recommend that separate baths should be placed in each of the infirmaries, and also in epileptic ward No. 8, in both divisions.

We have again to press for the strictest attention to the rule requiring printed regulations and thermometers to be hung up in every bath-room. In No. 9 in the female division this precaution had been neglected.

We have suggested a change in the position of the attendants and nurses' rooms in several of the wards, so as to bring them nearer to the patients during the night; and we have also recommended that, wherever possible, windows shall be opened between the attendants' rooms and the adjoining dormitories.

In male ward No. 9, where there are several children, and where all are epileptic, some deep low benches should be fixed to the walls and a few small leaning chairs should be provided.

Since our colleagues' visit a year ago, 81 male and 85 female patients have been admitted belonging to the pauper class, and 18 male and 14 female private patients have been received; total 198. Within the same period 46 males and 63 females have been discharged, 11 of each sex being private patients, and 44 males and 37 females have died, of whom 4 males and 3 females were of the private class.

Although no special cause can be assigned, the mortality has been beyond the average during the past year, amounting to about 12 per cent. on the numbers resident.

There were inquests on the bodies of 4 men and 4 women. One of these cases was that of the unfortunate woman who was killed by a fellow patient. The woman who committed the act has been sent to Warwick, where she awaits her trial.

The fact that 2 patients were found dead in bed, having been suffocated during an epileptic fit, seems to point to the necessity of providing a greater amount of supervision for this class during the night. We had some conversation with Mr. Green on this subject, and also as to the possibility of devoting a ward specially for new cases, where, with an adequate staff of attendants, each patient might be carefully treated, and their peculiarities noticed and recorded.

Our general impression of the condition of this asylum has been favourable, and we think the patients are kindly treated and carefully attended to by Mr. Green, who continues to give his best attention to their welfare.

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Bristol Borough Asylum.

18 May 1869.

The visitors' book of this asylum having been taken to Bristol, where it would be well that it should not in future be kept, but always returned to the asylum after any entries made in it, we have written this report on a separate sheet of paper, to be copied into the book on its return.

Since the asylum was visited by our colleagues, on the 8th of last June, 61 patients have been admitted, 37 males and 24 females, and 43 patients have been discharged, 28 males and 15 females; 35 of this number having recovered, seven having been improved, and only one sent away unrelieved. This was the man specially adverted to, in the last entry of our colleagues, as unfit to be retained, and who has since very properly been removed to Fisherton.

In this same interval there have been 28 deaths, 16 in the male division and 12 in the female division, the principal causes having been chronic cerebral disease, senile decay, phthisis, general palsy, and epilepsy; an inquest having been held in one of the latter cases, where a man had been found dead in bed from suffocation in a fit.

The numbers in the asylum to-day are altogether 219, of whom 104 are in the male division and 115 in the female division, there being still among the latter one private patient; and this leaves vacancies, for the present, for 13 males and two females, additional temporary space having been obtained by placing in every associated dormitory, on both sides, one more bed than ought to be there.

We are happy to have to add, however, that we found to-day the new accommodation which has been provided by building over the laundry on the women's side, and over the workshops on the men's (whereby at the same time both the laundry and workshops have been heightened and enlarged), so nearly ready for reception of patients, that before another month is passed the female portion will be opened; and before the close of autumn that portion also will be occupied which is designed for the men. Both blocks appear to be well built, extremely well arranged, and likely to prove in all respects commodious and convenient. Already the women's rooms are fairly furnished; and as soon as the walls are thoroughly dry, we hope they will be enlivened by bright colours, and that the experiment will be tried (economical in the long run we do not doubt that it would prove) of a cheap cheerful paper in all the rooms. The beneficial effect on the inmates would soon lead to the adoption of a similar measure in other parts of the asylum.

The proportion of epileptic and troublesome patients on both sides here is very large, but they are distributed judiciously over many of the wards; and though we found a little noise and disorder here and there, especially in No. 3, on the men's side, there was, we should say, a prevailing absence of excitement; and favourable report, on the whole, is to be made of the condition and personal appearance of both sexes. The clothing is good, and there was generally much evidence, in the tidiness and cleanliness even of the worst

worst cases, of care and vigilance on the part of attendants and nurses. Their duties would be lightened, we think, if there were more amusements in the wards, toys or games, as well as picture-books or papers, than is at present supplied. It is proper to remark, however, that arrangements in this respect, contemplated by Dr. Stephens in conjunction with the new chaplain, a part of whose office it is to have charge of the distribution of the books in the wards, have been delayed or only imperfectly carried out, and are now shortly to be applied on a more extensive scale, so as to ensure that in future each ward will have a constant and varying provision of what is so essential to patients who cannot be regularly or usefully employed. Appendix (E).

Throughout the asylum we found the beds to be excellent, and most carefully attended to. Considering the habits almost necessarily incident to a full fourth of the whole number of inmates, the unvarying cleanliness and proper condition of both beds and bedding, we thought highly creditable to the officers in charge.

In connection with the bathing, too, we have pleasure in stating that the remarks made at the visit last year are no longer applicable, such steps having been taken that fresh water can now be given to every patient.

Another observation, then also made, as to the importance of musical entertainments in asylums, has since been so vigorously acted on by Dr. Stephens, who is indefatigable in promoting the welfare of his patients by the best means at his disposal, that there is already not only a piano for the recreation-room, but a harmonium for the chapel; and there will soon be a musical band among the attendants. Dances and music have been lately given every fortnight, to which much assistance has been afforded by members of the doctor's family; and there were some theatrical performances in the winter. About 70 of the men and 60 of the women appear to be present on such occasions; and the numbers who have opportunities of walking beyond the asylum are said to be 30 of the former and 20 of the latter. The chapel attendance includes not more than half of each division, the average being 58 males and 52 females; but from the former division 20, and from the latter 13, are stated to go every Sunday to the village church.

Owing to causes stated, the returns of regular employment comprise only a limited number, excluding those who do scrubbing in the wards. On the farm there are 12 men, in the shops (where all the shoes and clothes are said to be made) 15, and in the bake-house 2; while in the other division there are 11 women in the laundry, 28 employed in needlework, and 2 as domestic servants.

We saw dinner very well served in the hall to-day to between 70 and 80 of both sexes. It consisted of pea-soup, certainly very good of its kind, though it appeared to be left by many, more especially of the women, and plenty of good bread and beer. We thought it on the whole a very fair dinner. Of other matters of statutory inquiry we have only to add, that the seclusion since the last visit has been limited to 9 males and 2 females, on not very many occasions, and that the only restraint has been applied to 1 woman, for surgical reasons, during four days. We saw but 4 patients in bed,

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and the numbers recorded as under medical treatment are 12 of each sex.

The case books and other records are admirably kept; and in regard to these and other duties, which will soon, with the increase of the asylum, tax too heavily even the zeal and industry of Dr. Stephens, we are of opinion that the question of an assistant medical officer ought now to be entertained.

Hull Borough Asylum.

11 September 1869.

We have this day inspected the asylum in its several departments, and, with the exception of one of each sex absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, 22nd January 1868, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	56	45	101
Discharged and removed - -	32	25	57
„ of whom recovered -	23	15	38
Died - - - - -	14	10	24
Present numbers on books -	82	78	160

Excepting in the case of a woman who had cut her throat, and was received in a moribund state, and died in about a week, of exhaustion, the deaths were from ordinary causes.

We have to report very favourably of the sanitary state of the asylum, the patients registered as under medical treatment being 11 in the male division, and 10 in the female. According to the medical journal, since the last visit, 11 male and 10 female patients have been secluded, the former altogether on 25, and the latter on 18 occasions.

We have nothing new to report in reference to employment, recreation, or out-door exercise, the arrangements for which continue satisfactory.

The patients generally at the time of our visit were quiet and orderly, well clad, and personally comfortable.

An addition has just been made to the staff of attendants by the engagement of a fifth in each division.

Regard being had to the annual increase in the number of patients and consequent extension of the asylum, we desire to press upon the attention of the committee the importance of engaging special night attendants, as in similar institutions.

We have satisfaction in reporting that, in accordance with the suggestions made on the occasion of the last visit, the laundry department has been removed to the very convenient position then indicated.

dicated. The building, which is of adequate dimensions, light and airy, and well arranged, contains, on the ground floor, the washhouse and laundry, and on the upper a day-room and a dormitory for 16 patients. As the means of washing are now sufficient, we strongly recommend that the men's shirts be in future changed twice a week.

We are glad to state that, since the last visit, arrangements have been made for giving every patient a fresh bath.

We have to report most favourably of the cleanliness and good order of the several day-rooms and dormitories, beds and bedding.

The want has long been felt of more single sleeping-rooms, of which there have hitherto been only 6 in the male division, and 7 in the female.

The old washhouse and laundry are in course of conversion into six single rooms for women, and Mr. Casson informs us that it is proposed similarly to convert the present male day-room and chapel. We are strongly of opinion that, before carrying out the latter proposition, adequate additional day-room accommodation should be provided for the male patients.

Advantage should also be taken to make due arrangements for Divine service.

Plans have been approved, and the site selected, for a detached fever hospital for about 12 male patients.

The condition and management of the asylum are very creditable to Mr. Casson as the responsible superintendent.

City of London Asylum.

8 June 1869.

We are glad to report various improvements in this asylum since the last visit, and especially it is satisfactory to notice the change for the better that has taken place in the appearance and demeanour of the women of the more refractory and impulsive class. The plan of mixing them more generally with the other inmates has been tried with much success, and we found all classes together in one of the airing-courts to-day, with little or no exhibition of excitement.

The small airing-courts attached to wards No. 8 have been turfed and laid out, but they are not finished or fit for use; indeed we find, on inquiry, that they are now never used at all, all the women being permitted to take exercise in the general ground. In these circumstances we now recommend that these two small courts should be done away with entirely. It is clear, from the experience of the last six months, that they are not needed, and we have no doubt that the use of special courts of this description has a tendency to foster bad and unruly habits.

We understand that the committee have it in contemplation to somewhat extend the accommodation in connection with the female infirmary at the extremity of the building, and it would be well, we think, to employ the bricks from the walls of these airing-courts in erecting the proposed new additions.

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The asylum is nearly full. In the female division there are no vacancies, and but three empty beds on the men's side.

Since our visit in November last, 17 men and 14 women have been admitted; 8 men and 7 women have been discharged or removed to other asylums, 4 of the women being recovered; and 11 men and 4 women have died, all from ordinary causes.

The general health of the patients has been good during the winter, and no disease of an epidemic character has prevailed.

The arrangements for occupation and amusements remain as reported at the last visit. The average number of men usefully employed is 72, and 78 women find occupation in the laundry, kitchen, wards, &c. There are, however, other patients of both sexes who, though they do not work, are not absolutely idle.

The recreations and amusements of the patients seem to be well attended to. There are weekly dances in the hall, and 70 of each sex go beyond the asylum precints for exercise.

Cricket is much played by the men. We are glad to find that patients are permitted by Dr. Jepson to leave the asylum on visits to their friends; but in order to legalise these absences a general resolution, giving the necessary authority to the superintendent, should be passed by the committee.

Referring to the suggestions made at the last visit, we are glad to find that two additional attendants, one for each division, have been engaged; their services have been specially given to the care of the more excited class, and with the best results. The improvement is particularly observable in the records of seclusion, only 2 men and 8 women having been secluded during the last seven months.

There were 80 men and 60 women assembled for dinner in the hall to-day, all of whom behaved in the most orderly manner. The dietary remains as before.

We have to suggest the lowering of the workshop windows, the better ventilation of the laundry dormitory, and the papering of some of the day-rooms.

We regret to have to notice an occurrence which took place here a short time ago. On the 19th May a female epileptic gave birth to a child, the father of which she states to be a patient who, with herself, was employed in and about the kitchen. We have made a suggestion to Dr. Jepson with a view to the prevention of any recurrence of such an event, and the more complete separation of patients of both sexes working in the same department.

With the exception of two men who are absent on leave, we have seen all the patients, 131 men and 142 women, and we have inspected all the wards and offices.

The rooms were throughout very clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was in excellent order.

We have already noticed the improvements which have been effected here, and we can again report the general condition and management to be creditable and satisfactory.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Borough Asylum (Coxlodge and Bensham).

10 March 1869.

We have at last to report, with much satisfaction, that all the patients still at Bensham belonging to the Borough of Newcastle, will be removed to the new asylum at Coxlodge on or before the 1st of August next. In the course of another month, it is hoped, the accommodation will be ready for a certain number, who will then be brought here; and other removals will afterwards be made from time to time, until all are at Coxlodge.

The asylum would have been ready earlier but for an unfortunate dispute between the architect and the mason contractor shortly after our colleagues were here towards the close of last July, whereby the works were delayed until the approach of winter again stopped them altogether for a time. Since their resumption, however, rapid progress has been made in the external mason-work, laying down of stone floors, and the completion (now nearly accomplished) of the plastering and wood work. We had satisfaction in observing to-day, now that the earthworks have been recently again taken up, arrangements in progress for giving effect to an important suggestion made at the last visit for enlargement of the spaces marked out as airing courts, by extending the boundary walls. Another suggestion of that visit has also been attended to, as far as regards the general bath-room on the male side, by removal from it of two of the proposed baths; though for the present the female bath-room remains as it was. Generally, our examination of the building to-day has, with exception of the lavatory fittings, as to which we have pointed out some defects to the clerk of the works, confirmed the favourable impression as to convenience of plan and solidity of structure and materials made upon our colleagues last July. The additional land for rectification of the boundary line is now in possession of the committee; and, here and elsewhere, the planting of trees has been proceeded with to a considerable extent, though not, thus far, with all the success we could have wished. Of the entire estate of nearly 60 acres belonging to the asylum (including the site), 30 are now available for cultivation by patients; and several more will in time be reclaimed for that use, besides the portions set apart for plantation.

It gave us pleasure to learn to-day that the furniture is now all in preparation, and that the complement of beds required will be supplied by the 1st of August; and as all the new additional beds will have laths instead of sacking, we have pointed out to Dr. Stewart that they will all require straw palliasses to be placed under the mattresses.

The fresh admissions since the 22nd of July in last year have comprised 20 males and 12 females, altogether 32 patients; in the same interval, 15 patients, 6 males and 9 females, of whom 5 males and 8 females, all but one of each sex, had recovered, have been discharged; and there have been 12 deaths, of 8 males and 4

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females. Ten of these deaths were from general paralysis, epilepsy, and apoplexy, and the other two from lung and heart disease. There are several aged and infirm cases at Bensham, and from 6 to 8 men were in bed to-day, 8 men and 3 women being entered as under medical treatment; but the general health appears to be good.

The numbers on the books at present are altogether 150, 80 males and 70 females; of whom 65 males and 51 females, or 116 patients, are at Bensham; and 34 working patients, or 15 men and 19 women, are at Coxlodge. At these places respectively, all these patients were seen by us to-day; excepting two women to whom absence on parole had been given for two or three days by Dr. Stewart, with authority from the committee of visitors, and both were expected back to night.

The condition of all we thought such as to give satisfactory evidence of the care, and proper as well as kindly treatment, they receive; in circumstances, as far as Bensham is concerned, most difficult to deal with, and disadvantageous every way to the patients. The house is excessively crowded, and the weather was such to-day, that there could be no relief in the airing courts from the over-filled rooms; yet the inmates generally were very quiet; and with very few exceptions, including some most unfavourable cases in the male division, we thought their clothing warm and good, and the tidiness of their personal appearance creditable to the nurses and attendants. Both men and women at the farm were in their usual favourable state, in this and other respects; there being here no exception to the regular and useful daily labour in which all are employed.

At both places, too, the beds were clean and fairly comfortable; at Bensham the discomfort arising from want of sleeping space having been considerably abated by adoption of the suggestion made by our colleagues for conversion of one of the day-rooms into a dormitory. We have to remark also that the influence upon the habits of the inmates generally, exerted by the employment, outdoor walks, and the regular weekly recreations, provided by means of liberal arrangements in these particulars, is favourably shown by the entries in the medical records. Only three women have been secluded for short periods since the last visit, and there has been no restraint.

Thirty patients regularly walk beyond the grounds at Bensham, and 69, or 42 men and 27 women, are at the weekly dance given in the house. 24 patients, 11 men and 13 women, went from Bensham last Sunday to the parish church; and 66, or 40 men and 26 women, attended the chapel service in the house. Nearly 40 of the 65 men at Bensham are employed, and more than 30 of the 51 women. We think these returns good evidence of the judicious management of the asylum; and everywhere at Bensham and at Coxlodge, which latter place is visited by Dr. Stewart every day, we saw indications of the zeal with which the medical superintendent discharges his duties.

Infirmary Asylum, Norwich.

19 March 1869.

Upon our visit this day, we have inspected the asylum in its several departments, and with the exception of three men absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

Since the visit of our colleagues, 22nd October last, eight male and seven female patients have been admitted, four males and five females have been discharged, three patients of each sex being recovered, and one man and two women have died, all from ordinary causes.

The patients on the books are now 104 in number, namely, 51 of of the male and 53 of the female sex. The sanitary state of the asylum is good, the patients registered as under medical treatment being only three in number, all on the female side.

The only case of seclusion since the last visit has been that of a male patient, in a state of acute mania, and of very destructive propensities. We found him secluded, as he had been for six days. He had on the Sunday before, in a sudden paroxysm, broken about 130 panes of glass. He is walked out regularly in an airing court by two attendants.

The patients, without exception, at the time of our visit, were free from excitement, and their personal condition, generally, was very satisfactory. None made any complaints.

We saw 82 patients, 37 men and 45 women, assembled in the general dining-hall, and their demeanour was most orderly. The dinner consisted of an ample quantity of meat, dumpling, potatoes, and beer.

The dietary is good, comprising solid meat in some form every day. Mr. Sutton has, since he entered upon his duties as superintendent, substituted for supper, on the male side, tea and bread and butter, for bread and cheese and beer.

According to the ward returns, 21 men are usefully employed, of whom three work in the garden; none are occupied in trades. About 30 women on an average are engaged in needlework and knitting, and four in the washhouse and kitchen, and many others in domestic work.

The attendance at Divine service in the chapel, on the Sunday prior to our visit, was 35 on the male side, and 38 on the female, and on the Wednesday nearly the same.

The male patients are taken out for walks two or three times a week, in parties of about 14, by turns, and the same number of women weekly, generally on Tuesdays. Several patients go every week for a day to their friends.

The vacant beds, at present, are five or six in the male division, and two in the female. The former include those reserved for the patients out on trial.

There are now six Norwich patients at the County Asylum, eight at Camberwell House, and some others in other asylums.

Since the last visit some additions have been made to the furniture, carpeting, and decorations.

A room formerly appropriated to male attendants, has been converted into a four-bedded dormitory.

The Norwich pauper lunatics are stated to be gradually increasing in number, and several have, during the past year, been necessarily refused admission into the asylum, for want of room.

 We

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We have to report most favourably of the cleanliness and creditable order of the several day and sleeping rooms, and of the beds and bedding throughout.

As far as these inconvenient and unsuitable premises admit, the care and comfort of the patients are attended to.

Much credit, in our opinion, is due to Mr. Sutton, who, in addition to the ordinary duties as superintendent, performs those of steward, and we submit for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, the importance of providing him with adequate assistance in that department.

Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

2 November 1869.

This hospital, which we visited yesterday, now contains 436 patients, of whom 45 males and 48 females are of the private class, and 166 males and 177 females are paupers. Besides these, there are still on the books the names of 2 men and 6 women absent on trial. These numbers, it is stated, leave 27 vacant beds, 20 of them being in the male pauper wards; but there is much overcrowding in the dormitories, especially in the female division. To remedy this evil, additions and alterations are now in progress. The new building on the male side will contain an infirmary for 20 patients, and wards capable of accommodating 53 more. The alterations in the central block, part of which was formerly occupied by the medical superintendent, will also afford some additional space.

Since the last visit a year ago, 118 patients have been admitted, 73 have been discharged, and 57 have died. Of the patients discharged, 42 were reported as recovered. The death-rate has been high, but no epidemic has prevailed. Coroner's inquests were held in five cases, two of which related to patients who had committed suicide, and the other sudden deaths were caused by apoplexy, disease of the heart, and suffocation from food passing into the air-passages whilst the patient was being fed with the stomach pump.

The causes of death were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	7	–	7
Apoplexy and other forms of brain disease	12	4	16
Epilepsy	4	–	4
Pulmonary consumption	2	8	10
Other diseases of the lungs and heart	3	2	5
Senile decay	3	3	6
Other causes	3	4	7
Suicides	1	1	2
Total	35	22	57

All the particulars relating to the two deaths by suicide were duly forwarded to our board; it is therefore unnecessary to further notice them on this occasion.

We have a very good report to make of the condition in which we found the institution and its inmates. The wards were clean, the bedding good, and well attended to, and those parts of the building to which the recent alterations have extended were particularly cheerful in aspect.

Very considerable additions and changes have been effected since our last visit, and exclusive of what has been spent for ordinary repairs, 2,252*l.* has been expended in structural improvements, and 644*l.* in the purchase of furniture and matters of decoration. One associated, and two single, bath-rooms have been fitted up in the male division, and a large water-tank constructed to supply them with hot water. There is a new scullery in the gentlemen's ward, and a new shoe-room for the county patients. The kitchen has been greatly enlarged, and the approaches to it improved. The single rooms in Wards 2 and 3 in both divisions have been plastered, and most of them provided with shutters; and the remaining small windows have been cut down to the ordinary size. The staircases in the central building have been reconstructed, and six rooms of good size will be obtained by the alterations now in progress. The ladies' house has been re-arranged, and an extra dining and drawing-room has thus been provided for them. Much painting and papering has been done in both divisions, and the male private patients' ward, No. 2, has been refurnished. A large number of excellent engravings has been hung, and cases of stuffed birds and other objects of interest have been supplied, besides six large bagatelle boards.

With a view of extending the space at the back of the asylum, and admitting more light and air, a large quantity of the ground has been removed by the labour of the patients, and with the stone thus quarried a new lodge has been erected, and the northern wall extended to the whole length of the boundary.

We found the patients generally quiet and orderly, and especially noticed an improvement in No. 6 female ward, as to which we made a suggestion at the last visit for the less exclusive concentration of excited cases therein. This suggestion has been followed, evidently, with good effect, and yesterday all the women were free from excitement. The personal condition of all the patients was satisfactory, and the clothing suitable and of good quality. The following Table will show that a large proportion of the patients are well and usefully employed.

Men.	—	Women.	—
On the land - -	70	At needlework - -	44
At trades - - -	44	Laundry and washhouse	54
Domestic offices - -	13	Domestic offices -	38
Ward cleaners - -	16	Ward cleaners - -	28
Total - -	143	Total - -	164

About

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About 90 men and 89 women attend at the Sunday services in the chapel, and between 20 and 30 of each sex are present on week days.

A great deal is done to supply the means of recreation. Weekly dances are held on Thursday all the year round, and concerts or theatrical performances once a fortnight. Saturdays are kept as a general half-holiday. Of the patients who go beyond the premises for exercise, some of them unattended, 25 are of the male, and 20 of the female, sex; and there is now a carriage at the disposal of the private patients twice a day, and many enjoy the privilege of driving in the neighbourhood.

We have signed and examined the books and registers. We find no record of any instance of restraint, but seclusion has been employed in the cases of 31 male and 48 female patients, the number of instances in which it was used being 52 for the former and 156 for the latter sex. Eight men and nine women are under medical treatment.

The farm seems to be in excellent order, and continues to be a source of profit to the institution; and we are glad to find that the whole of the sewage is very successfully distributed by gravitation over the land. The property of the asylum, including the site, now consists of 64 acres.

We learn that the important subject of the future provision to be made for the pauper lunatics of the county, and the boroughs of Northampton and Peterborough, is at present under the consideration of the magistrates and the directors.

The committee continue to devote much time and attention to the visitation and management of the hospital, and the responsible duties of the medical superintendent are most ably performed by Mr. Bayley.

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Carmarthen Asylum.

Report.—Re *Rees Price*, late a Patient in the Carmarthen Asylum.

7 February 1870.

We, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, report that, in compliance with the directions of the board, we have made a special investigation into the circumstances attending the death of a man named Rees Price, late a patient in the Carmarthen Asylum, who, having been removed from the Llandovery Workhouse to the asylum, on the 1st of January last, died therein on the eighth day after his admission. In the return made to the office of the Commissioners in Lunacy, it was stated, that the apparent cause of death was "cerebral disease and broncho-pneumonia;" but a *post-mortem* examination of the body, made three days after death, disclosed the fact that eight ribs, four on each side, were broken; and, at the coroner's inquest which was subsequently held, and which occupied two days, the following verdict was returned:—

"That on the 8th day of January," &c., "the said Rees Price died from pleurisy, the result of the fracture of eight of his ribs, but how or by what means the ribs of him, the said Rees Price, were fractured, is to the said jurors unknown."

In cases of this description, as well as in all others involving the ill-treatment of patients in asylums, there is always great difficulty in obtaining direct or satisfactory proof. The attendants very frequently endeavour to screen each other, and patients who may have witnessed an act of violence are often either tutored by them to support their statements, or are prevented, through fear of the consequences, from speaking openly. We have, therefore, in pursuing this investigation, thought it necessary to examine every person who, in the remotest degree, had charge of the deceased during the last month of his residence in the workhouse, and whilst subsequently an inmate of the asylum, with a view of discovering,—

1st. Whether the injuries were received before or after admission into the asylum.

2nd. Whether they were the result of an accident, or caused by violence, and, if the latter, by whom inflicted.

3rd. Whether there existed any defects in the management of the asylum or the conduct of its officers, which might, in any degree, have tended to favour the occurrence of such injuries, or to prevent their immediate detection.

We visited the asylum, without previous notice, on the first and second days of the present month, the Llandovery Workhouse on

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the third, and completed the evidence at the asylum on the fourth day.

During the inquiry we examined the following persons:—

At the Asylum.

James Thomas	All patients in No. 1 Ward.
David Evans	
George Morgan	
Jenkin Davis	
Evan Jones	
James Jenkins	
Alexander McCormick	
John Thomas	
David Jenkins	Patient in No. 1 Ward.
James Fish	Porter.
Dr. Hearder	Medical superintendent.
Mr. Evan Parry Davis	Assistant medical officer.
James Straker	Head attendant.
David Davies	Attendant in No. 1 Ward.
Benjamin Thomas	Attendant in No. 2 Ward.
Henry Davies	Attendant in No. 2 Ward.
Benjamin Davis	Messenger and Assistant Attendant in No. 1 Ward.
John Hughes	Attendant in No. 1 Ward.

At the Workhouse.

Daniel Williams	Relieving officer.
Mr. G. G. L. Williams	Medical officer of workhouse.
Miss Sarah Beynon	Workhouse matron.
Ann Morgan	A pauper nurse.
Eliza Hodgin	Ditto.
John Jones	Police serjeant.
William Jones	A man who assisted the serjeant in removing Price from the workhouse to the asylum.

With the exception of the 9 patients, the asylum porter, and one of the pauper nurses at the workhouse, all these witnesses were examined on oath, and their evidence is appended to this Report.

We hoped to have obtained valuable information from some of the patients, and with this view proceeded, in the first instance, to No. 1 Ward, in which the deceased remained during the whole time he was in the asylum, so as to select for examination, before they could be tutored or influenced by the attendants, such as appeared most likely to give reliable evidence. We found, however, that on week-days all who possessed any intelligence were absent from the ward, employed on the land or in the workshops; and that on Sunday, during the time of Divine service, those who remained were too imbecile to afford any satisfactory account of what they witnessed. It will be seen that it was unfortunately during this period that a circumstance occurred as to which it was most important to obtain information.

The following account of Rees Price, during his residence in the workhouse,

workhouse, his removal to the asylum, and his treatment therein, is compiled from the evidence. Appendix (F).

The deceased, Rees Price, who was a labourer, and 69 years of age, had been an inmate of the Llandovery Workhouse since June 1868. When admitted he was not insane, but his eyesight was greatly impaired. About three months ago, when he had become totally blind, he began to show symptoms of unsoundness of mind, and a month before he was removed to the asylum, he became noisy and restless, and so troublesome to the other old men in the dormitory where he slept, that he was placed at night in an adjoining room by himself, and two pauper females were appointed to attend him. They deposed, that though restless he was never violent, and was managed without difficulty. There had never been any struggle with them, and the two old men who slept in the dormitory were quite incapable of injuring him, as one of them was bedridden and the other paralysed. There had not been any able-bodied men in the house for some months, either as inmates or paid officers, and the master had been confined to his bed for many weeks. The bed-room occupied by Price was on the ground floor, on a level with the yard. He had no steps to ascend at any time, and no person had seen him fall; on the 30th December Mr. Williams, the surgeon of the workhouse, gave the usual notice to the relieving officer that Price was a proper case for the asylum, and on the following day he was examined and certified before a justice of the peace, who then signed an order for his removal to the asylum. No examination of his chest was made before he left the workhouse, because, as Mr. Williams stated, his breathing was quite natural, and he had no cough. Mr. Williams says, "Considering his condition when I saw him, the day before his removal, the nature of his breathing, and the strength of his voice, I do not think it possible that the injuries found after his death could have existed when I examined him."

Price remained in the workhouse on the night of the 31st, and next day, the 1st January, at half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, Serjeant Jones, assisted by William Jones, took him from the ward to an omnibus, waiting at a distance of about 40 yards, to convey them to the station. He was helped along by both men, but more because he was blind than because he could not walk without support. There was a change of carriages at the Llandilo Junction, and here Serjeant Jones lifted the patient from the carriage to the platform. He carried him by placing both arms round him, so that the patient's chest rested on his own, and he asserted very positively—and in this he was confirmed by William Jones, who was present—that Price did not show the slightest indication of being in pain, or seem in the least hurt or inconvenienced by the considerable pressure which must have necessarily been made on his ribs. He had been told by the police serjeant, in order to make him more willing to be removed, that they were going to take him to some works where he had formerly been employed, and where his brother lives; and, being pleased at this, he was cheerful and quiet, occasionally singing during the whole journey, in the course of which, according to the evidence, nothing whatever occurred which could by possibility

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have produced injuries to his ribs. They arrived at the asylum between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, where the patient was received by Dr. Hearder, the medical superintendent, who saw him in the receiving-room, and ordered him to be taken to No. 1 Ward and bathed. He gave no special orders as to his treatment, either then or when he saw him an hour afterwards in the ward. He noticed no difficulty of breathing, and made no attempt to examine his chest, deeming it simply "a case of chronic paralysis from chronic brain disease." When bathed, his body was found to be quite free from bruises.

Dr. Hearder, being unwell on the following day, and absent on business for three days afterwards, did not again see Price until Thursday the 6th. In the meantime, Mr. Davies, the assistant surgeon, had medical charge of him, and he first came under his notice after morning service on Sunday the 2nd of January. He then observed that his right ear was much discoloured by a bruise, and he had a slight cut on the side of his head; his right hand was also discoloured, and much swollen on the back, and it was evident that all these injuries were quite of recent date. John Hughes, an attendant, who had been left in sole charge of the ward during the performance of the morning service in the chapel, then stated, that the patient, having dirtied himself, he had been obliged to take him to the bath-room to cleanse him and change his clothes, and having occasion to go to another part of the ward for the key of the clothes-press, he had left Price alone in the bath-room for a very short time, and as he returned he saw him, whilst attempting to take off his trowsers, falling back from the side of the bath against which he had been leaning. He struck his head against the wall, and when he picked him up, he noticed that he had injured his ear. After this he was sponged, dressed, and taken back to the day-room. Mr. Davies appears to have accepted this explanation as probable, and to have believed that the injuries on the head might have been inflicted in the manner described by Hughes, but not those on his hand. He noticed a slight difficulty of breathing; but he made no examination of the man's chest, and failed even to ascertain to what extent his hand was injured, as he was very restless.

On the following day, Monday, Mr. Davies found Price sitting by the fire, and John Hughes, who that morning had been appointed by the head attendant to take special charge of him, sitting by his side. He had recently broken a pane of glass, and cut the wrist of his left hand. His breathing was then "hurried;" but he was not particularly restless unless he was touched. Extra diet was then ordered, but no change of treatment, and again, notwithstanding the hurried breathing, no examination of his person was made. Mr. Davies states that the symptoms he observed did not suggest to his mind the idea of broken ribs.

On Tuesday morning, when again seen by the assistant medical officer, he had become much more restless. Hughes, the attendant, had still charge of him; but he was "buffeting himself about," and was ordered to be taken to the padded room. This order was neglected or misunderstood, for when, at six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Davies again visited the ward, he found Price in a single room, and

and in one of the ordinary bedsteads. He was, however, removed at once, and on the following morning was found in the padded room, the floor of which was also padded, "denuded of his bed-clothes, tossing himself about, and trying to stand up, but unable to do so from weakness." Mr. Davies then noticed that "his breathing was much more difficult," and there were "bronchial râles" and "spasmodic twitchings." These symptoms, and the position in which the patient lay, made Mr. Davies now suspect that he might have broken ribs; but although he appears to have made some attempt to examine his chest, he failed in doing so, because, as he states, the patient was too restless. Wine and a sedative were prescribed, and when, in the evening, Dr. Hearder returned to the asylum, the patient's condition was reported to him; he did not, however, visit him until the following day. He was then weaker and scarcely able to move about. Although present on this occasion, Mr. Davies did not communicate to Dr. Hearder his suspicions as to the existence of fractured ribs, nor did he again see the patient until a short time before he died. Appendix (F.)

Dr. Hearder having then charge of the case, relates that, without placing his ear to the patient's chest, he could plainly hear the "bronchial râles," and that he tried, but without success, to feel his pulse and examine his tongue, because he was so restless. He thought him "in a very low and feeble state consequent upon passive congestion of the lungs, and the pouring out of serum into the bronchial tubes;" admitting, at the same time, that the symptoms must have suggested to his mind the possibility of some injury to the chest, because he remembered endeavouring to place his hand upon it, in which, however, owing to the patient's restlessness, he did not succeed; his reason for not persevering in the examination being the fear, did fractures exist, of causing further mischief. No binding with rollers, or other treatment for broken ribs, was therefore followed, and no further attempt was made to ascertain the existence of internal injuries, either by medical examination or by inquiries, whether the patient had fallen, or whether anything had occurred which would have been likely to produce them. The patient sank gradually, and died on the 8th January, and on the same day notices were forwarded to our office and to the coroner, stating that the apparent cause of death was "cerebral disease and broncho-pneumonia."

The *post-mortem* examination of the body was not made until three days afterwards. Notwithstanding the previous statement of Dr. Hearder, that the symptoms during life must have suggested to his mind the "possibility of some injury to the walls of the chest," he afterwards said that the *post-mortem* examination was made, not because any injuries were suspected, but in accordance with a practice usual in the asylum. In his second notice to the coroner, however, detailing the injuries discovered after death, he further stated that the patient's case "was recognised as one in which broken ribs were likely to be found."

The record of the *post-mortem* appearances, a copy of which is appended, shows that there was chronic disease of the brain, and fatty deposit in the heart, liver, and one kidney; that eight ribs, four

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four on each side, were broken, the position of the fractures being in the front part of the chest, and that there was no displacement of the broken ends of the bones.

Dr. Hearder, in his evidence before us, and in his depositions before the coroner, stated that there was no infiltration of matter round the points of fracture, and no rupture of the pleura, but there was "adhesive inflammation over the whole of both lungs," which were also congested.

Dr. Hearder further stated that he did not examine the fractured ends of the bones, and could not give any opinion when the fractures occurred, but that he "believed the inflammation had not lasted much more than a week, if so much;" adding, that he had not had much experience in *post-mortem* examinations. He considered that "Rees Price died from disease of the brain chiefly, but that the condition of the lungs hastened his death." Mr. Davies was also of opinion that the inflammation of the pleura was caused by the fractures, though that membrane itself was not ruptured.

Although in our recent investigation we have failed to obtain such direct and positive proof as to the time when the injuries of which Rees Price died were inflicted, and the manner in which they were caused as would justify a prosecution, the following analysis of the evidence will show the extreme probability which exists that they were received on the Sunday morning during Divine service, when the patient was in No. 1 ward, and further, that they were sustained in a struggle with John Hughes, the attendant.

During the whole time that Price was in the asylum he was unable to make any complaint, or to give a rational answer to a question. There is the strongest proof that, up to the time of his arrival at the asylum, the patient had received no injury; there were no bruises upon his person when admitted. Dr. Hearder, who received him, observed no difficulty of breathing, or other indications which led him to suspect the existence of fractured ribs, and throughout the whole of the evidence there is no allegation that Price received any injury at the hand of another patient.

On Sunday morning, the 2nd of January, being the day after his admission, whilst the assistant medical officer was going his rounds soon after Divine Service, he found recent bruises upon his hand and ear, and a slight cut upon the side of his head, and then, for the first time, it was observed that he had a slight difficulty of breathing. John Hughes, who was then the attendant in charge of No. 1 ward, accounted for the injuries by saying that Price had fallen in the bath-room whilst he was being cleaned. From this time there is no allegation that the patient sustained any other fall or injury, except a cut on the hand from breaking a pane of glass, and the night attendants, who visited him frequently, gave evidence that, during the first three nights, when he slept in a room furnished with a bedstead, although often restless, he was never found out of bed.

The difficulty of breathing, however, continued to increase, and more urgent symptoms were observed from day to day. On Wednesday, the 5th, Mr. Davies, the assistant medical officer, suspected there were fractured ribs, and the same suspicion arose in the mind of

of Dr. Hearder on the following day. Two days afterwards the patient died, and their suspicions were confirmed at the *post-mortem* examination. Appendix (F).

It is the practice in the Carmarthen Asylum, during Divine Service on Sundays, to leave No. 1 ward on the male side in the sole charge of one attendant, whilst the others accompany the more intelligent patients to chapel. On the Sunday in question John Hughes had been so left, without assistance, in charge of the ward and 17 patients, amongst whom was Rees Price, the deceased. Most of them were quiet and harmless, but Price was of dirty habits, and is everywhere described as restless and troublesome, and inclined to kick and bite those who interfered with him. On the other hand, Hughes, according to the evidence of both the medical officers, was of a hasty temper, and he had on one occasion been reprimanded by the superintendent for rough conduct towards a patient.

When Price had dirtied himself it became the duty of Hughes, who was without assistance of any kind, to clean him, and in the performance of this very disgusting task, he had, no doubt, to bear the restlessness and the attempted bites and kicks of the patient. In these circumstances, and bearing in mind Hughes's hasty temper, it is not difficult to understand how a struggle or scuffle may have arisen in which the ribs of the enfeebled old man were broken. On the contrary, Hughes's version of the circumstance is highly improbable; for, supposing Price to have fallen in the bath-room as alleged, it is clear that such an accident would not only be insufficient to fracture his ribs, but it is physically impossible that a fall backwards, in the manner described by Hughes, could have produced the bruise on his ear. Hughes says, "He went backwards; he fell on the ground where there was no chair or seat. I saw his head come against the wall, about two feet from the ground."

It is for the above reasons that we think Rees Price's ribs were fractured in a struggle with the attendant, John Hughes, in the bath-room of No. 1 Ward, on Sunday morning, the 2nd January last.

We now proceed to consider whether there were any circumstances connected with the management of the asylum, or the conduct of its officers, which would be likely to give rise to or favour the occurrence of such an act of violence, or would tend to prevent the immediate detection of the injuries, or the discovery of the person by whom they were inflicted.

1. There can be no doubt that there has been a grave want of judgment in allowing No. 1 male ward to remain with only one attendant on Sunday during the hours of Divine service. The same objection is to be made to the arrangements on week-days, when, during the absence of the working patients, those remaining in the ward are also under the charge of only one responsible person. This fault in the management is the more obvious from the fact that it is in this ward all newly-admitted patients are first placed, and in which, therefore, there should at all times be ample means of supervision and care. Had there been two efficient attendants in the ward on the Sunday in question, it is probable that the lamentable event now under consideration would never have occurred

Appendix (F.)

2. Dr. Hearder was to blame, because, although Rees Price on admission was feeble, blind, and partially paralysed, he gave no special directions that he should receive extra care or extra diet; and when he next saw him on Thursday, the 6th, and "the possibility of some injury to the walls of the chest" suggested itself to his mind, he did not make such an examination as he should have done to satisfy himself that such was or was not the fact.

The most serious fault in the medical management of this case, however, must be charged to Mr. Davies for not examining the patient's person, and especially his chest, on the Sunday morning after the alleged fall in the bath-room, when he observed a difficulty of breathing, and noticed the bruises upon his hand and ear. Also, for similar neglect when subsequently the symptoms of chest mischief became more marked, and when, as he admits, he suspected the existence of fractured ribs.

He was also to blame for not mentioning these suspicions to Dr. Hearder.

In the description given by the witnesses as to the restlessness shown by this patient, we cannot discover that there was any insuperable difficulty in making the necessary examination.

Owing to the absence of such examination by Mr. Davies on the Sunday, when the difficulty of breathing and the injuries were first noticed, and subsequently by both the medical officers, the fractures were not discovered, and the patient was deprived of the advantages he might have derived from appropriate surgical appliances and medical treatment.

Further, it is evident, had such examination been made, and had the superintendent satisfied himself as to the state of Price's chest on admission, it would have been possible to fix the period when the injuries were received with the utmost certainty.

We regret to have to allude to a circumstance affecting the accuracy of the records made by Mr. Davies in the case-book. In an entry purporting to have been made on the day of the patient's admission, he reported that he was "almost moribund," whilst in his evidence before us he admitted that this entry did not fairly represent the patient's condition at the time, and that it was not made until after his death.

In conclusion, we think it imperative—

1. That John Hughes be no longer retained as an attendant in the asylum.

2. That no ward, such as No. 1 in the male division, having therein a troublesome patient, be left at any time with only one attendant.

3. That, on the reception of a patient, a medical officer shall, immediately after admission, irrespectively of the existence of bruises or of pulmonary disturbance, satisfy himself by a careful medical examination of the patient's person whether or not the chest is free from injury; and also that the person who has accompanied the patient to the asylum shall not be suffered to depart until the result of such examination is communicated to him.

(signed) *W. G. Campbell.*
J. D. Cleaton.

NOTE as to a Newspaper Report of the Inquest.

Our attention having been directed to a report of the coroner's inquest contained in a Welsh newspaper, and subsequently copied and commented upon by the London Press, in which Mr. Davies is represented to have said, with reference to cases of broken ribs at the Carmarthen Asylum, "We have often seen such cases," we questioned him and also Dr. Hearder on the subject.

Mr. Davies denied that he had ever used the words quoted. He says, "What I said was, we have had one case which was not very satisfactorily accounted for, but was explained by the attendants as a scuffle between two patients. The man who was injured was treated for the broken ribs, and recovered."

Mr. Davies has held his present appointment for nearly five years.

In reference to the same subject, Dr. Hearder said that he did not agree in the statement. There had only been one case of fractured ribs during the two years he had been in the asylum. The patient was still alive. The injury was caused by fighting with another inmate.

(signed) *W. G. Campbell.*
J. D. Cleaton.

Appendix (G.)

Hanwell Asylum.

Report on the Case of *Santi Nistri.*

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
Monday, 8 November 1869.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, we, the undersigned, have instituted a very full inquiry into the case of a man named Santi Nistri, who, having been admitted into the Hanwell Asylum on the 11th of October ult., died therein on the 21st of the same month from fracture of the sternum and 8 ribs. A coroner's inquest had been held upon the body on the 25th, and adjourned to the 29th, when a large number of witnesses were examined; but, although the jury found that the patient had died from the effects of the injuries, and believed them to have been inflicted after the patient's admission into the asylum, they were of opinion that there was no evidence to show in what manner they had been caused.

We proceeded to the asylum on Friday, the 5th instant, and there learnt that the committee of visitors had themselves made an investigation into the matter on the previous day, but they were unable to obtain any exact information as to when or how the patient was injured: a communication to that effect has since reached us.

During Friday and Saturday, at the asylum, we examined on oath the following persons:—

Dr. Begley	Medical officers.
Dr. Lindsay	
Dr. Hawkes	
Inspector Cullen	Attendants.
Inspector Martin	
Jesse Pendrey	
John Sutton	
John Harrison	

The following 4 patients, and an attendant named James Pendrey, were not sworn:—

Charles Catmar.
Henry Etherington.
Eleazer Pickwick Fisher.
Stephen Slaughter.

This day we have, at Whitehall-place, examined on oath Mr. Richards and Mr. Shewen; the former of whom is assistant medical officer on the female side, and the latter, who was temporarily acting in

in that capacity in the male division during the absence of Dr. Begley. From the evidence thus obtained, it appears that Nistri, who had been previously an inmate of St. James's Workhouse, from the 30th of September to the 11th of October, was admitted into the Hanwell Asylum on the last-named day. Immediately on his reception, he was taken to the bath-room of No. 4 ward, and there, in the presence of Inspector Cullen, attendants James Pendrey, and ——— Ainsworth, and also the person who brought him from the workhouse, medically examined by Mr. Shewen before being placed in the bath. The following marks of injury were observed on his person: the right eye was yellow from an old bruise; there was an old bruise on the jaw and cheek; a slight old bruise about the size of half-a-crown on the right breast, and a slight old scar on the left arm. The medical examination seems to have been a careful one, but no indications of internal injury were discovered. In describing the way in which the examination was conducted, Mr. Shewen states, that whilst the attendant James Pendrey held up the patient's arms, he carefully felt the walls of his chest, placing his hands upon them, and pressing them, until he satisfied himself that there were no fractures. The patient did not flinch, as if from pain, when he did so. Mr. Shewen added, that his attention, in making the medical examination, was specially directed to the discovery of any fracture of the ribs; and he swore in the most positive manner that the injuries observed after death did not, and could not have existed at the time of the patient's admission into the asylum. Appendix (G).

The inspector, Cullen, and the attendant, James Pendrey, also stated that there was no difficulty of breathing; that, though feeble, the patient was able to walk, and that they saw no other injuries than the old bruises referred to. On the other hand, when Mr. Richards, the assistant medical officer on the female side, was called in to see the patient on the day preceding his death, he at once detected fractures even before placing his hands on the patient's chest, and he concludes his evidence in the following terms:—

"Had these injuries existed on admission, and presented the appearances I have described, I am of opinion they could not possibly have been overlooked by any medical man, or other person of ordinary intelligence."

It seems to us that this medical evidence alone completely disposes of the allegation that the injuries existed previous to the patient's admission into the asylum.

From the bath-room Nistri was taken to No. 11 ward, in which patients are usually placed on admission; but on the same evening he was moved to No. 7; and on the following day was again moved into No. 6. So far as we can ascertain, no change had been observed in him up to that time; and, in his evidence before the coroner, Jesse Pendrey, the charge attendant, stated that he had bathed Nistri on the 16th, but did not notice any broken bones. All these wards are occupied by patients more or less refractory. The removals seem to have taken place by direction of Inspector Cullen, without any special orders from the medical officers. Cullen says: "I told attendant Shuter to take him to No. 6, as being a

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quieter ward than No. 7; I had no order to do this from the medical officer." Cullen explained that when a patient was "posted," or assigned, to a particular ward by the medical officer, he had no power to remove him without orders; but until then he placed new patients in the wards he thought most suitable for them.

In No. 6 ward Nistri remained until the 18th, when, in consequence of a change for the worse having been observed by the attendant, Jesse Pendrey, the attention of Dr. Hawkes was called to him, and he directed his removal to the infirmary (No. 1), where he remained until his death, on the 21st.

It will be seen from the evidence that, although in delicate health, and in a state described in the medical certificate as "mania with general paralysis," he remained up until the 16th, and was strong enough to walk daily in the airing-court, under the special charge of an attendant, not seeming to suffer pain, and only breathing with difficulty when going up and down stairs. He is said to have been troublesome, and restless, too feeble to make any serious opposition, but constantly resisting being dressed, and endeavouring to bite and scratch the attendants who were required to put his clothes on. The attendant, Sutton, exhibited a scratch on his hand which had been inflicted whilst he and Pyle were attempting to dress him on Sunday, the 17th.

There was also always great difficulty in inducing him to take food. Although he is described by Jesse Pendrey, the charge attendant of No. 6 ward, as gradually getting weaker from day to day, no marked change in his state appears to have taken place until the morning of Monday the 18th, when Dr. Hawkes's attention was drawn to him. No personal examination was then made, but Nistri's condition at that time was described by Dr. Hawkes as follows: "There was a greater change on Monday the 18th. The pulse was feeble, with great pallor, but not sufficient change to indicate the existence of severe injuries; at the time, I did not suspect that the symptoms were caused by the injuries of which he died, nor can I now quite reconcile myself to that supposition. I should have expected a more severe shock; I mean, graver symptoms than those I noticed." There can be no doubt whatever that at this time a careful examination of the patient's person ought to have been made, and there was a great want of proper care and attention when he was first removed to the infirmary. Although considered a suitable case for hospital treatment, no instructions were given to the attendants for placing him in bed, nor as to his dietary or medical treatment; and, leaving No. 6 ward on the morning of the 18th, he was not again seen by Dr. Hawkes, or any other medical man, until 10 o'clock the following day. And yet the very grave nature of the patient's illness at the time of his admission into the infirmary may be judged from the evidence of Inspector Martin, and Harrison, the charge attendant. The former says, "I thought from his appearance that he was very ill; his breathing was very difficult. I thought he was sinking, and I said to Harrison, the charge attendant, 'The sooner you get that patient to bed the better; I think that patient is dying.'"

Harrison states, referring also to the patient's condition on admission

sion to the infirmary: "He was very ill, breathing very heavily, with a rattling in the throat, which continued until he died." Even two days afterwards, on the morning of the 20th, when the patient was found by Dr. Hawkes "much worse, cold, very feeble pulse, with general nervous depression," no injuries were suspected; at all events, no examination of the patient's person was made. At 3.30 on the same day, however, two attendants who were engaged in changing his linen, discovered a large mark or bruise in the centre of the chest. Upon this, Mr. Shewen was sent for, and the fractures were at once detected. The ribs were so displaced that the ends could be seen rising and falling as the patient breathed, and the sternum at once yielded to the pressure of the finger. Appendix (G).

Reviewing the facts which we have stated above, we have no doubt whatever that the injuries of which Nistri died were received prior to his admission into the infirmary ward. On Sunday the 17th, Jesse Pendrey was absent all day, and the ward was left in charge of attendant Sutton, who was assisted by Robert Pyle, an attendant out of No. 17 ward. On the morning of the 18th, when Pendrey returned to his duties, he found Nistri weaker, and called the attention of Dr. Hawkes to him, who sent him to the infirmary.

With respect to a fall which the patients Etherington and Catmar deposed to, and which was alleged to have occurred on Sunday morning the 17th, when for a short period the ward had been left without any attendant, we endeavoured to ascertain, by a personal inspection of the locality, how far such an accident would be likely to produce the fractures.

The patient Catmar, who asserts that he saw Nistri fall, described minutely the manner in which it happened. The stone floor of the ward is there quite level, and it seems that when passing round the corner of the iron railing which shuts off a disused staircase, he tripped over a mat and fell on his side, but not with much violence, as he broke his fall by holding to the iron rails. If this took place in the manner described to us, the accident seems quite insufficient to account for the injuries, but if simple fractures of the ribs already existed, the fall might have caused displacement, and account for some of the symptoms which were noticed, both on the Sunday afternoon and the morning of the 18th.

It is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the injuries were inflicted in No. 6 ward, and the probabilities point to the interval between the evening of Saturday, the 16th, and Monday, the 18th; but, unfortunately, no certainty can be arrived at. The witnesses who could give evidence, would probably be the persons implicated, and we can place no confidence in the statements of the patients, some of whom impressed us with the idea that they had been tutored.

The difference in the opinions of the several medical men, as to the probable duration of the injuries, affords another element of uncertainty, although there can be no doubt that the patient was uninjured on admission into the asylum.

We are sorry to report that we have failed in obtaining any precise information of how or when this poor man received the injuries of which he died; but our inquiry has served to show various defects

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in the management of the Hanwell Asylum. Most of the defects have already been referred to upon many occasions by the Commissioners at their statutory visits, but it becomes necessary, in connection with this lamentable case, once more to call attention to them. The information afforded by the entries in the Case Book and Clinical Journal was of the most meagre description, and was of no assistance to us. A fuller statement of the case had been drawn up subsequent to Nistri's death; but, so far as the case book is concerned, the provisions of the Act of Parliament had not been complied with, and there was no "statement" entered in it, as required by the 44th section of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," and 19th section of the 16th and 17th Vict. c. 96, which provides that a copy of such statement shall be sent to the coroner within two days of the death of any patient. It is right here to state, that at this time Dr. Hawkes was taking Dr. Begley's duties during his absence, and that some allowance should, in consequence, be made for omissions such as we have adverted to; for, although Mr. Shewen had been appointed as temporary assistant, he was not experienced in asylum management or the treatment of the insane, and much labour at this time necessarily devolved upon Dr. Hawkes. The insufficiency of the medical staff in this asylum has been repeatedly noticed, but without avail, in the reports made from year to year upon the visits of the Commissioners. In reference to the appointment of a second assistant medical officer, on the female side, the Commissioners, at their visit in August last, remarked as follows: "Such an appointment (which we once more most pressingly suggest as not more required for the proper care of the patients than for the due filling up of the medical records) would also supply service of a superior, because permanent kind, at a cost little, if at all, greater than is now necessarily paid for occasional and temporary service."

We take this opportunity again of recording our opinion in the most emphatic manner, that it is the duty of the visitors no longer to allow the medical care of the large number of patients now in Hanwell to continue in its present very unsatisfactory state, but at once to place the medical staff upon an efficient footing. In an asylum of the size and construction of Hanwell, we believe that the patients cannot receive adequate medical supervision and treatment, and the case books and other medical records be properly kept up with less than two qualified assistants in each division.

From the statement of Dr. Hawkes we ascertained that his morning visit occupies him one hour and a-half, and that unless in special cases the sole medical care of the patients devolves upon him. At the time of our visit there were 639 male patients in the asylum, of whom 240 were reported by Dr. Hawkes to be under special medical supervision. Although there is no regulation requiring him to visit more than once a day, he informed us that he frequently, perhaps four or five days a week, visited the infirmary and epileptic wards in the afternoon, but none of the other wards unless required to do so. In the evening and during the night, the wards are not visited by him unless he is called to special cases. We think it of great importance that the wards should be visited by one of the medical officers

officers the last thing at night, and that the sick, bedridden, and recent or excited cases should be particularly noticed. Appendix (G.)

In reference to the duties of the inspectors, we think that in all cases in which there are difficulties in dressing or undressing patients, in bathing them or inducing them to take food, one of the inspectors should be required to be present. Also, that the power which the inspectors appear to have of removing patients from one ward to another before they are "posted" should be withdrawn.

During our inquiry it was shown that, not only at meal times generally, but also on Sundays, certain wards, and, amongst them, Nos. 6 and 7, are left in charge of one attendant, assistance, if wanted, being procured from an adjoining ward. Thus on Sundays Nos. 6 and 7, which are refractory wards, containing when full 50 patients, are left with three attendants.

On the morning of Sunday, the 17th September, when Nistri is stated to have fallen down, Sutton, who was in charge of the ward, was called away to assist in another ward; and, although most of the patients were in it, there is no doubt that for a short period it was left without any attendant. The number of available attendants in the wards appropriated to the more troublesome class of patients should be increased, and we direct attention to the following remarks upon the insufficient staff of attendants in both divisions, made upon the occasion of the last official visit to the asylum:—

"There is one more suggestion by our colleagues which we think of the greatest moment, and as to which nothing seems to have been done, namely, the appointment of an additional special night attendant to each infirmary. Repeating this recommendation strongly, we also think that additions are required to the number of attendants in both divisions, for though, as the numbers are now given, there seems to be a not unfair average, a deduction, of from 12 to 14, has to be made for those who are daily absent on necessary holidays or other occasions, and for these latter corresponding increase should be made."

We further think it of the greatest importance that the state of the lungs and heart of every patient should be examined upon admission, by means of the stethoscope, with the utmost care, and irrespective of the existence of bruises or pulmonary disturbance, and the result recorded in the case book.

W. G. Campbell.
James Wilkes.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell,
Office of Clerk to the Committee of Visitors,
Sir, 21 March 1870.

I HAVE to inform you that the committee of visitors, at their meeting on Thursday last, the 17th instant, had under consideration the letter addressed to them by your board on the 28th ultimo, upon the subject of the death of the patient, Santi Nistri, at this asylum, and asking to be informed what effect had been given to the various suggestions contained in the report of the Commissioners, who made

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a special inquiry into the case; and, in reply, I am directed to state that the committee have appointed an additional special night attendant in the infirmaries, male and female, and have given orders that the inspectors shall always be present at the bathing of patients who make objections to being bathed; that the stethoscope shall be used on the admission of every male patient, instead of occasionally only, in the same manner as has long been the case in respect to every admission on the female side.

The committee have still under consideration the question of appointing a second assistant medical officer on the female side, and will communicate to the Commissioners their final decision thereupon; but they do not intend to appoint a second assistant medical officer on the male side, and they are fortified in the views they take in this matter, by the opinion and large experience of Dr. Begley, who considers such an appointment unnecessary; and they are thoroughly convinced that if the assistant medical officer on the male side duly discharges the duty expected from him, no such addition to the medical staff is required.

The committee do not think it necessary to enter into further discussion as to the facts of this case. If they had been satisfied by the examination before the coroner, or by that made by the Commissioners themselves, or by the inquiry, made with care and anxiety, by the committee, that the injuries which caused the death of the patient, had been occasioned by the act of any person or persons in their service, they would undoubtedly have taken care that the persons implicated should have been brought before the proper tribunal for deciding authoritatively as to their guilt or otherwise; but no such discovery was made, either by the coroner, the Commissioners, or the committee.

The view taken by the committee is set forth in the report to the court of quarter sessions in January, and to that report the committee desire to refer the Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Partridge,*
Clerk to Visitors.

C. P. Phillips, Esq.
&c. &c.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

ASYLUM.	Number of Deaths in 1869.	Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.	OBSERVATIONS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	70	58	No special regulations. If friends visit they are informed that an examination will be made.
Bucks - - - -	39	8	Friends occasionally consulted. No special regulations. Discretionary with superintendent.
Cambridge - - - -	48	32	Relatives consulted whenever practicable. No special regulations.
Carmarthen - - -	18	15	By order of the visitors, the superintendent is authorised to make an examination in all cases in which he may deem it advisable. Notice is sent to the friends in all cases.
Chester - - - -	77	12	No special regulations. Friends usually consulted.
Cornwall - - - -	38	2	Examinations only made in cases in which the cause of death is doubtful.
Cumberland - - -	28	26	No special regulations. Relatives always informed that "the usual post-mortem examination will be performed."
Denbigh - - - -	51	3	Examinations generally made without the knowledge of friends. No special rule.
Derby - - - -	50	2	Friends consulted, unless examination ordered by coroner.
Devon - - - -	84	33	Friends not usually consulted. No special regulations. Discretionary with superintendent.
Dorset - - - -	37	2 or 3	Examinations chiefly made in cases in which the cause of death is doubtful. Friends usually consulted.
am - - - -	81	about 54	Unless patients have no friends who take an interest in them, the relatives are usually consulted. This is by order of the visitors.
Essex - - - -	60	18	No examination made without the previous consent of friends, by verbal direction of visitors.
Glamorgan - - -	38	26	Relatives occasionally consulted, and no examination made if objected to. When burial takes place at asylum, the examination takes place without the friends being aware of it.
Gloucester - - - -	70	15	Relatives consulted when known.

Post-mortem Examinations—*continued.*

Asylum.	Number of Deaths in 1869.	Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.	Observations.
Hants	56	14	No special rule. Examination always made in doubtful cases, and at the discretion of the superintendent in others.
Kent	114	12	Friends consulted if practicable, but examination made without in special cases.
Lancaster	101	14	Examination usually made without asking permission of relatives, who however are told, if they attend the funeral.
Rainhill	45	18	No special regulations. Permission for post-mortem examination not asked as a rule.
Prestwich	121	13	Except under special circumstances, no examination made without the sanction of friends.
Leicester	53	48	Examination made as a matter of course, without asking the permission of friends.
Lincoln	65	6	The friends are consulted whenever there is an opportunity of doing so. No rule on the subject.
Middlesex, Colney Hatch	202	40	Examination made at the discretion of the superintendents without reference to the friends of the patients.
„ Hanwell	175	161	The practice is to make a post-mortem examination in every case unless specially objected to by the relatives.
Monmouth, &c., Abergavenny	41	33	No special regulations. Time is allowed to hear from the relatives before making post-mortem examinations.
Norfolk	55	17	Examination never made without permission of relatives.
Northumberland	38	5	Special instructions that the friends shall be consulted except in cases of sudden death.
Notts	30	3	In these three cases the friends were not known, or indifferent about the patients. The superintendent doubts the legality of making examinations unless by order of coroner.
Oxford	74	13	No regulations on the subject. The superintendent uses his discretion, and has met with no difficulty.

Salop	48	1	No special regulations. Not usual to consult the friends before making examination.
Somerset	92	88	Friends informed that, unless they object, a post-mortem examination will be made.
Stafford, Stafford	88	25	No special regulations. Examinations usually made in cases of patients without friends; known relatives consulted.
„ Burntwood	50	2	No special regulations in force.
Suffolk	61	0	The causes of death stated to have been very clear in all the patients who died in 1869. No regulations on the subject.
Surrey, Wandsworth	66	37	Printed notice sent to friends, and no examination made if objected to.
Surrey, Brookwood	56	13	Examinations made for the purpose of giving the coroner accurate information as to cause of death. Friends not consulted, and hitherto no complaints been made.
Sussex	64	17	Permission of nearest relative always obtained. In many cases refused.
Warwick	43	23	No special regulations. Relatives not consulted unless there is reason to suppose they would object to the examination.
Wilts	46	21	No special regulations. Friends consulted if on the spot.
Worcester	67	58	In sending the notice of death to the friends, a post-mortem examination is stated to be necessary, and is accordingly made, unless objected to.
York, North Riding	55	25	As a rule, the relatives are not consulted.
York, West Riding	175	165	Rule, that autopsy should take place in every case, unless specially objected to by friends.
Birmingham	75	17	No special regulations. When cause of death obscure, autopsy made. Friends, as a rule, are consulted.
Bristol	32	0	Friends are not formally consulted. No special regulations.
Hull	17	0	No special regulations. Permission of relatives always asked.
City of London	23	16	The friends are not usually consulted. No rule on the subject.
Norwich	15	9	Examination never made without permission of relatives, unless in special cases.
Newcastle	16	9	No special regulations. Consent of friends always obtained, unless in cases of sudden death, or doubt existing as to the cause.
HOSPITALS:			
Wonford House	4	0	No special regulations. Friends always consulted.
Barnwood House	1	0	No special regulations. Consent of friends always obtained.
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	5	0	By order of the governors, post-mortem examinations are made (with the sanction of the relatives) in doubtful cases, or those of special interest.
Manchester - ditto	19	5	Friends consulted in every case, and examination stated to be frequently objected to.
Lincoln - - ditto	3	0	The regulations forbid any post-mortem examination being made without the permission of the friends.

Post-mortem Examinations—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Number of Deaths in 1869.	Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.	OBSERVATIONS.
St. Luke's Lunatic Hospital	11	3	By a rule of the hospital a post-mortem is made in every case, unless the friends of the patient object to it.
Bethel - - - ditto -	9	0	No post-mortem examination is ever made, without the consent of the friends, by order of the Governors.
Northampton - ditto -	57	5	By order of the committee, no post-mortem examination is allowed to be made without the permission of a near relative, unless by order of the coroner.
Nottingham - ditto -	2	0	No special regulations. Friends always consulted.
Warneford - - ditto -	2	0	No special regulations. Friends always consulted.
Coton Hill - - ditto -	15	4	No special regulations. Friends not generally consulted.
Bethlehem - - ditto -	28	13	No special regulations. Previous permission always obtained from friends.
Idiot Asylum, Earlswood -	31	16	The committee passed a bye-law in 1868, empowering the superintendent to make an examination in every case, unless objected to by the friends.
York Hospital - - -	12	0	No special regulations. Friends consulted unless in exceptional cases. Want of assistance prevents the superintendent from making an examination in every case.
The Retreat, York - -	12	1	No special regulations. Friends usually consulted.
LICENSED HOUSES:			
Fisherton House - - -	83	6	Friends of private patients alone consulted before making post-mortem examinations.
Haydock Lodge - - -	43	0	No special regulations. Friends always consulted, when they have any.
Grove Hall - - -	47	0	Unless in special cases, no post-mortem examination made without consulting friends.
Peckham House - -	43	3	Permission of friends obtained before making examinations.
Bethnal House - - -	28	2	No examination made without consent of relatives or friends.
Camberwell House - -	44	1	Friends always consulted, and frequent objection made to post-mortem examination.
Hoxton House - - -	47	0	No special regulations. Friends would always be consulted previous to making examination of body.

Appendix (I.)

Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor.

Report (23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, s. 14).

6 November 1869.

Pursuant to our statutory duty we have, yesterday and this day, visited and inspected the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and, so far as we deemed material, inquired into its management, and the condition, mentally and bodily, of the persons therein detained, all of whom we saw.

We gave attention to all complaints made to us, personally or in writing; but after due inquiries, came to the conclusion that they were either entirely unfounded, or of such a nature as not to call for further investigation.

We were accompanied during our inspection by Dr. Meyer and Dr. Orange, from whom we received every assistance and information.

We have to record the following as the changes in the patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, 14th October 1868, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	35	10	45
Re-admitted after escape - -	3	—	3
Discharged and recovered - -	5	1	6
Removed to county asylums on expiration of sentence.	10	2	12
Died (all from ordinary causes) -	12	3	15
Escaped - - - - -	4	1	5
Remaining in asylum - - -	377	86	463

The causes of death, according to the verdicts returned upon the inquests, which are held in all cases, were as follows:—

General paralysis - - - - -	5
Phthisis - - - - - - -	8
Empyema - - - - - - -	1
Old age and bronchitis - - - -	1

Of the patients who escaped 2 remained at large, viz., D. McL., who effected his escape, 24th December, by forcing out the iron crossbar of his sleeping-room window, and A. K., who escaped, 27th July last, over the wall of her airing-court.

During the past year fever of a typhoid character has prevailed in the asylum and neighbourhood, as it had prior to the last visit,

Appendix (I.)

and, in the opinion of Dr. Meyer, from the same causes, which is hoped will be effectually counteracted by measures in progres There has been no case directly fatal, but the death of 1 man fro phthisis was supposed to have been accelerated by the fever.

In connection with this subject we have to state that, in all t wards containing day accommodation (*i. e.* all but the second floo of blocks, Nos. 2 and 5 in the male division), earthclosets ha been introduced, and, as we are informed, with satisfactory resul The closets were, when inspected by us, clean and dry, and fr from offensive odour.

The patients registered as under medical treatment are 47 of t male sex and 28 of the female.

The numbers attending Divine service in the chapel, accordi to the latest returns, were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morning - - - - -	99	32	131
Evening - - - - -	97	20	117
The patients present at evening prayers in the blocks average -	126	39	165

The records relative to employment show the following results:-

Males.		Females.	
Farm and garden -	28	Needlework, &c. -	27
Trades - - -	33	Laundry - - -	13
Laundry and kitchen -	14	Kitchen - - -	2
Wards - - -	56	Wards - - -	21
Sundry work - -	19		
Total - - -	150	Total - - -	63
		213	

For recreation and amusements generally, good provision is n made. On this subject, and in reference to the observations in t last report, applicable to the male patients of the worst class, have to report, as a material improvement, that one of the two da rooms on the ground floor of male block, No. 1, containing patients of the most dangerous character under the charge of a he and 10 ordinary attendants, has, since the last visit, been appropri ted to the purposes of amusement, furnished with a bagatelle boa &c., and made accessible to all the inmates of the three wards that block, by turns.

At the evening amusements provided, as many as 135 male a 55 female patients have, as reported to us, been present.

T

The arrangements for out-door exercise have, since the last visit, been greatly improved. Appendix (I.)

The large airing-ground on the lower level, which was common to the patients in the male blocks, Nos. 3 and 4 (the main building), has, during the summer, been divided by a high wall into two equal portions, which are assigned to those two blocks respectively. This has, amongst other advantages, had the effect of enabling the attendants to exercise, better than before, the necessary supervision of the more violent and dangerous patients associated with the others.

About 100 male and 18 or 20 female patients, from all the blocks, walk out in parties on the estate, beyond the airing-grounds, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

We have now to advert with special satisfaction to the improved arrangements made during the past year, as respects the male patients of the worst class, inmates of blocks Nos. 1 and 6.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of their last visit, the Commissioners commented in strong terms upon the system of treatment of the violent and refractory patients referred to, their frequent and prolonged seclusion, or constant isolation; the cheerless character of their rooms, the absence of occupation or amusement, and their confinement, for exercise, to narrow airing-courts with high walls.

The condition of this class of patients has since been much improved.

In addition to the means of amusement above mentioned, those patients are all now taken out twice a week to walk, for two hours on the principal terrace; the inmates of No. 1, Tuesdays and Fridays, and of No. 2, Mondays and Thursdays, and no male patients are any longer restricted for exercise to their high-walled airing-courts.

In reference to the 7 men specially noticed at the last visit as having been isolated for many months, rarely even walking, under the restrictions imposed, in the airing-courts, we were glad to find 5 of them quiet, associated with others, and apparently contented. The other 2 were, at the time of our visit, secluded, one in a single room in block No. 1, and the other in the barred-off portion of a gallery in No. 6.

We regret that it has been deemed expedient since the last visit to bar off the end of a fourth gallery. These barred-off portions of galleries contain each some single rooms. The holes in the walls of a few single rooms in blocks Nos. 1 and 6 are still considered by Dr. Meyer as required in some cases of very violent and dangerous patients, with a view to the protection of the attendants, and in order to avoid personal conflicts. We cannot but think that this exceptional mode of treating even such patients, is not only unnecessary, but calculated prejudicially to affect the relation between attendants and patients.

At our request we have been furnished with a detailed return of cases of seclusion from the 16th October 1868 to the 5th November inst., inclusive, of which the following is a summary.

The total number of male patients secluded for all causes has been 117, and of females 29.

Appendix (I.)

Of the former 15, and of the latter 3, were kept in bed during portions of the day for medical reasons, as fever, phthisis, &c., or whilst recovering from epileptic attacks.

The patients secluded for other causes, such as acute mania, violence, or dangerous propensities, have been 102 in the male division and 26 in the female, the former altogether on 1,852, and the latter on 449 occasions.

The number of instances of seclusion in the male division during the 10 months before the last visit, applying exclusively to violent conduct and dangerous or destructive propensities, were as stated in the report, 2,535. The number of similar occasions, during the past 13 months has, as above reported, been 1,852. The average numbers monthly during the respective periods appear thus to have been reduced by about one-half. We trust that, under the improved arrangements and system, the number will still further be considerably reduced.

As respects mechanical restraint, we are informed that, since the last visit, 2 men and 1 woman wore strait waistcoats, the former once each, and the latter during six nights, in all the cases to prevent self injury.

We have to report favourably of the personal condition and demeanour of the patients generally of both sexes. The cases of violent excitement were confined to 2 male patients, of whom 1 had been admitted within a few days.

In the improved arrangements to which we have adverted, for out-door exercise and recreation, of which the male patients generally, including the most untractable, violent, and dangerous, have now regularly the benefit, and in the consequent great diminution in the amount of seclusion in the male division, we recognise, with satisfaction, the adoption of the views and principles advocated, from time to time, by the Commissioners, and strongly expressed on the occasion of their last visit.

The arrangements for bathing are quite satisfactory, and the patients have ample means for personal attention.

The men are provided weekly with two shirts, a night shirt, a flannel, and two pairs of stockings.

We found the several wards and rooms, beds and bedding, clean, and in the best order.

During the past year the cast-iron trellis-work has been removed from all the remaining windows, as fragile and unsafe, and replaced by wrought-iron bars with cross bars.

The airing-court in connection with male block No. 2 has, since the last visit, been laid out and planted, as also will shortly be that of block No. 5.

In reply to our inquiries as to the extent of surplus accommodation, we were informed that there is, at present, only one vacant bed in the male division, and that the vacant beds in the female are 63 in number. The original number of beds in the former was diminished by 22, on the necessary extension of the day accommodation.

Dr. Cassidy, two months ago, succeeded to the appointment of second assistant medical officer.

Appendix (J.)

Fort Pitt, Chatham, Hospital for Lunatic Soldiers.

23 November 1869,

We found everything in good order at our visit to this hospital to-day, and, of the 23 soldiers who form the present number of lunatic inmates, there was only 1, a patient suffering from melancholia, with strongly suicidal tendencies, whose infirmity was keeping him in doors. The rest were drawn up for inspection outside; 8 of them, besides the case mentioned, only waiting the necessary vacancies at Grove Hall to be tranferred to that asylum; and their condition and appearance generally were satisfactory. The War Office has sanctioned a recommended change in the clothing; and measures are in progress to secure that an improved character shall in future be given to it. All proper attention continues to be paid to the diet, which is liberal for all of this class; and such comforts of accommodation as the present building has been necessarily deficientin, with the suitable addition of furniture it has also greatly needed, will, we hope, be supplied in the establishment at Netley, to which removal is now proposed to be made almost immediately.

It is matter of much satisfaction to us to learn that this removal will not deprive the insane soldiers of the medical care and skill of Dr. Blatherwick, or of the intelligent and zealous supervision of Serjeant Major Gould; and it would be desirable, if the occasion could be taken in any manner compatible with the rules of the service, to recognise the efficiency with which, for now more than 14 years, the difficult and delicate duties entrusted to the last-mentioned excellent officer have been faithfully discharged.

The number of insane admitted into the hospital since the visit of the 26th November 1868, at which time there were 28 inmates, have been 166; and of these 194 patients, who have thus been under treatment in that interval, 171 have been removed, leaving the 23 seen by us to-day. There has been no death in the hospital, and no casualty of any kind; though there appear to have been 22 cases of suicidal melancholia and 4 of homicidal propensity retained here longer than was desirable, owing to the difficulties attending removal. The discharged cases were sent, 66 to Grove Hall, 1 to Halliford House, 15 to union authorities, and 89 invalided to the care of friends. We regret to have to infer, from Dr. Blatherwick's careful returns, a steady rise in the proportion of insane soldiers to the average number of men in the service, the reported increase during the past five years having been 25 per cent.

In the past year there has been unavoidable overcrowding in the hospital, as many as 50 having been resident, owing to unexpected arrivals from abroad, and the difficulty of obtaining asylum accommodation for the more severe cases. That the health should, nevertheless, have been so well maintained is satisfactory evidence of

Appendix (J.)

skilful and kind treatment. There has been no restraint; and the seclusion has been limited to five instances during the year, each of little more than four hours' duration.

The case referred to at the beginning of our report urgently presses for immediate removal.

Royal Naval Lunatic Hospital, Yarmouth.

25 October 1869.

We, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, report that we have this day inspected the Naval Lunatic Hospital at Yarmouth, visiting all the wards and offices, and seeing every patient.

The establishment at present contains 30 officers and 154 men, total 184. The changes since our last visit, a year ago, comprise the admission of 6 officers and 29 men; the discharge, recovered, of 7 officers and 12 men, and the death of 4 officers and 17 men. This mortality, which appears to be somewhat high, may be accounted for by the large number of cases of general paralysis usually to be found amongst these patients, and there are as many as 34 now resident, who are affected with that disease.

We have again a most favourable report to make of the condition of the institution and its inmates, all the wards were perfectly clean and well-ventilated, a proper temperature was maintained throughout, and the bedding and furniture was most comfortable and suitable. As regards matters of decoration, we noticed that the woodwork in the warrant officer's mess-room had been grained in imitation of oak. That here, and also in the officers' refractory ward, cornices and valances have been fixed to the windows, and that framed prints have been hung in all the sleeping-wards save one. Some important structural alterations and additions have also been made during the past year. A new reception-room for the friends of officers has been fitted up in the angle between A and B houses, and a covered way has been constructed in connection with it, which will be warmed with hot water as suggested by our colleagues, and serve as a passage of communication between the day-rooms and sleeping-rooms of the officers occupying this portion of the hospital. There is also a new reception-room between G and H houses for the men, and here a very important improvement will shortly be made by fitting up the first floor of the west end of H house as a contagious ward, and the room below as an ordinary night-ward. The stores which now occupy the whole of this block will, by improved arrangements, be easily contained in the two floors on the east of the building. Separate entrances will be formed to all these departments, and due precautions taken, as far as practicable, to disconnect the contagious ward from the adjacent rooms. A separate bath, watercloset, and lavatory will also be necessary for this department.

New waterclosets with cross ventilation, which have proved so successful in other wards, are now in course of construction between E and F houses, and others in connection with the bath-room; and the rooms above will, we hope, shortly be commenced, as we understand

understand that a demand for them has already been forwarded to the proper quarter. Appendix (J.)

The suggestion made by our colleagues for the engagement of female nurses for the infirmary will be carried out so soon as quarters can be built for them. We were informed that it is in contemplation to extend the front walls and railings to the extreme boundary of the land belonging to the Crown, and in connection with this subject we suggest the lowering of the internal walls separating the airing-courts.

The patients, at the time of our visit were, without exception, quiet and orderly, and personally in a most satisfactory state. We saw the dinners served and tasted the food, which was excellent in quality, well cooked, and neatly served. All needful provisions continue to be made within doors for the recreation of the patients. From 40 to 50 of them go beyond the premises for exercise, and the officers have the use of a carriage on four days in the week. Latterly as many as 50 were taken to a circus, and there are fishing parties and other out-door amusements. There are, besides the Sunday services, daily prayers in the chapel, at which about 55 patients are usually present. The Sunday congregation amounts to about 80. From 60 to 70 of the men are regularly and usefully employed on the land, in the laundry and washhouse, assisting in the wards, and at various trades. The tailors, of whom there are seven, make all the jackets and greatcoats, and all the repairs are done on the premises.

The very satisfactory condition in which we found all the departments of this institution is highly creditable to Deputy Inspector General Dr. McCleod, who continues to be ably assisted by Dr. Whicher; and the experience in the management of the insane which these officers have acquired, owing to their continued residence here, enables them to adopt the most efficient means for the care and treatment of the patients, and the good government of the hospital.

Appendix (K.)

TABLE showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, not in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses, chargeable to the several Unions and Parishes in England and Wales, on 1st January 1870, being an Abstract from the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
ANGLESEY:						
Anglesey	–	–	–	13	17	30
Holyhead	–	–	–	20	26	46
Total	–	–	–	33	43	76
BEDFORD:						
Ampthill	4	6	10	5	8	13
Bedford	3	9	12	1	–	1
Biggleswade	7	3	10	15	9	24
Leighton Buzzard	2	1	3	12	7	19
Luton	5	8	13	8	12	20
Woburn	1	2	3	–	–	–
Total	22	29	51	41	36	77
BERKS:						
Abingdon	3	7	10	8	2	10
Bradfield	7	16	23	3	1	4
Cookham	6	4	10	6	7	13
Easthampstead	–	4	4	1	1	2
Farringdon	6	7	13	2	–	2
Hungerford	3	2	5	2	2	4
Newbury	6	4	10	4	11	15
Reading	7	10	17	2	3	5
Wallingford	3	6	9	8	22	30
Wantage	2	4	6	6	8	14
Windsor	6	3	9	3	5	8
Wokingham	1	5	6	3	6	9
Total	50	72	122	48	68	116
BRECON:						
Brecknock	1	2	3	–	5	5
Builth	–	–	–	5	14	19
Crickhowell	7	2	9	7	9	16
Hay	1	3	4	10	5	15
Total	9	7	16	22	33	55

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
BUCKS:						
Amersham	5	8	13	7	3	10
Aylesbury	11	2	13	4	12	16
Buckingham	3	1	4	2	3	5
Eton	–	8	8	–	2	2
Newport Pagnell	4	9	13	4	7	11
Winslow	6	2	8	–	–	–
Wycombe	6	6	12	4	2	6
Total	35	36	71	21	29	50
CAMBRIDGE:						
Cambridge	4	5	9	4	7	11
Caxton and Arrington	3	4	7	2	5	7
Chesterton	4	5	9	12	7	19
Ely	4	9	13	3	4	7
Linton	2	–	2	4	10	14
Newmarket	2	3	5	11	11	22
North Witchford	5	4	9	4	2	6
Whittlesey	2	2	4	–	–	–
Wisbeach	4	6	10	3	5	8
Total	30	38	68	43	51	94
CARDIGAN:						
Aberayron	–	–	–	10	24	34
Aberystwith	1	–	1	8	10	18
Cardigan	–	–	–	6	19	25
Lampeter	–	–	–	3	5	8
Tregaron	–	–	–	5	8	13
Total	1	–	1	32	66	98
CARMARTHEN:						
Carmarthen	4	11	15	30	46	76
Llanelly	–	1	1	10	21	31
Llandilo Fawr	–	1	1	11	25	36
Llandovery	–	–	–	9	3	12
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	–	1	1	19	18	37
Total	4	14	18	79	113	192

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CARNARVON:						
Bangor and Beaumaris	3	4	7	20	27	47
Carnarvon	1	2	3	16	15	31
Conway	1	2	3	10	8	18
Pwllheli	8	5	13	13	29	42
TOTAL	13	13	26	59	79	138
CHESTER:						
Altrincham	5	11	16	2	7	9
Birkenhead	6	1	7	4	2	6
Great Boughton	2	3	5	8	6	14
Chester	5	7	12	–	–	–
Congleton	8	8	16	6	7	13
Macclesfield	27	32	59	9	8	17
Nantwich	3	3	6	6	13	19
Northwich	3	9	12	13	15	28
Runcorn	2	7	9	2	1	3
Stockport	64	69	133	5	10	15
Wirral	1	2	3	4	3	7
TOTAL	126	152	278	59	72	131
CORNWALL:						
Austell, St.	3	6	9	1	1	2
Bodmin	1	–	1	6	8	14
Camelford	–	1	1	2	5	7
Columb Major, St.	–	8	8	2	2	4
Falmouth	2	1	3	–	1	1
Germains, St.	3	4	7	1	–	1
Helston	7	2	9	3	2	5
Launceston	2	3	5	–	5	5
Liskeard	5	7	12	4	–	4
Penzance	3	5	8	4	2	6
Redruth	5	11	16	2	2	4
Stratton	2	–	2	1	3	4
Truro	3	10	13	9	15	24
TOTAL	36	58	94	35	46	81
CUMBERLAND:						
Alston	1	3	4	1	–	1
Bootle	3	6	9	–	–	–
Brampton	3	6	9	8	1	9
Carlisle	4	3	7	3	6	9
Cockermouth	12	6	18	9	9	18
Longtown	2	1	3	2	1	3
Penrith	8	5	13	3	4	7
Whitehaven	7	14	21	8	8	16
Wigton	9	16	25	2	2	4
TOTAL	49	60	109	36	31	67
DENBIGH:						
Llanrwst	–	–	–	8	8	16
Ruthin	6	5	11	2	3	5
Wrexham	5	15	20	9	10	19
TOTAL	11	20	31	19	21	40
DERBY:						
Ashbourne	3	9	12	6	5	11
Bakewell	3	7	10	4	2	6
Belper	7	6	13	6	8	14
Chapel-en-le-Frith	2	7	9	–	–	–
Chesterfield	14	24	38	12	13	25
Derby	10	11	21	–	6	6
Glossop	2	3	5	1	2	3
Hayfield	9	5	14	3	3	6
Shardlow	4	2	6	1	5	6
TOTAL	54	74	128	33	44	77
DEVON:						
Axminster	4	7	11	3	7	10
Barnstaple	3	4	7	5	8	13
Bideford	1	1	2	1	7	8
Crediton	11	10	21	8	3	11
East Stonehouse	1	3	4	1	–	1
Exeter	18	29	47	12	12	24
Holsworthy	5	3	8	–	–	–
Honiton	2	1	3	15	11	26
Kingsbridge	6	5	11	1	3	4
Newton Abbott	4	7	11	3	6	9
Okehampton	2	4	6	9	11	20
Plymouth	25	25	50	25	16	41
Plympton, St. Mary	5	2	7	7	13	20
South Molton	5	5	10	1	–	1
Stoke Damerel	12	24	36	1	9	10
Tavistock	1	5	6	6	9	15
Thomas, St.	11	14	25	8	20	28
Tiverton	7	7	14	16	13	29
Torrington	3	4	7	–	–	–
Totnes	8	6	14	6	11	17
TOTAL	134	166	300	128	159	287

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
DORSET:						
Beaminster	1	3	4	6	4	10
Blandford	2	2	4	6	5	11
Bridport	2	0	2	4	1	5
Cerne	1	1	2	2	5	7
Dorchester	–	3	3	1	3	4
Poole	10	7	17	1	1	2
Shaftesbury	1	2	3	4	4	8
Sherborne	1	1	2	–	2	2
Sturminster	–	1	1	–	4	4
Wareham & Purbeck	5	4	9	9	11	20
Weymouth	9	10	19	1	1	2
Wimborne & Cranborne	2	3	5	–	1	1
TOTAL	34	37	71	34	42	76
DURHAM:						
Auckland	4	2	6	3	2	5
Chester-le-Street	5	3	8	–	–	–
Darlington	1	3	4	–	–	–
Durham	7	7	14	1	3	4
Easington	–	–	–	4	–	4
Gateshead	18	4	22	8	13	21
Hartlepool	2	2	4	–	–	–
Houghton-le-Spring	–	6	6	1	2	3
Lanchester	1	3	4	–	–	–
Sedgefield	1	4	5	–	–	–
South Shields	5	7	12	11	23	34
Stockton	5	6	11	2	–	2
Sunderland	47	53	100	7	22	29
Teesdale	3	7	10	4	2	6
Weardale	1	1	2	–	–	–
TOTAL	109	108	208	41	67	108
ESSEX:						
Billericay	1	2	3	3	10	13
Braintree	3	5	8	6	9	15
Chelmsford	6	6	12	5	8	13
Colchester	10	13	23	13	12	25
Dunmow	2	1	3	5	17	22
Epping	5	9	14	3	5	8
Halstead	2	2	4	4	4	8
Lexden & Winstree	6	7	13	–	1	1
Maldon	1	1	2	3	4	7
Ongar	3	3	6	3	8	11
Orsett	5	4	9	2	–	2
Rochford	10	7	17	1	1	2
Romford	4	3	7	3	2	5
Saffron Walden	6	9	15	10	7	17
Tendring	3	–	3	5	14	19
West Ham	24	28	52	5	15	20
Witham	1	–	1	3	4	7
TOTAL	92	100	192	74	121	195

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
FLINT:						
St. Asaph	6	5	11	18	18	36
Hawarden	4	6	10	1	–	1
Holywell	9	19	28	7	9	16
TOTAL	19	30	49	26	27	53
GLAMORGAN:						
Bridgend and Cowbridge	–	–	–	7	8	15
Cardiff	7	7	14	4	2	6
Gower	2	1	3	6	11	17
Merthyr Tydfil	6	9	15	21	29	50
Neath	4	15	19	20	26	46
Pontypridd	1	6	7	1	2	3
Swansea	8	11	19	19	32	51
TOTAL	28	49	77	78	110	188
GLOUCESTER:						
Bristol	64	103	167	11	19	30
Cheltenham	5	11	16	25	35	60
Chipping Sodbury	3	5	8	–	2	2
Cirencester	5	4	9	6	5	11
Clifton	66	77	143	14	21	35
Dursley	8	7	15	1	6	7
Gloucester	2	8	10	4	6	10
Newent	6	6	12	7	9	16
Northleach	1	2	3	–	2	2
Stow-on-the-Wold	2	3	5	4	7	11
Stroud	15	22	37	17	16	33
Tetbury	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tewkesbury	4	7	11	4	4	8
Thornbury	3	6	9	3	3	6
Westbury-on-Severn	2	3	5	2	5	7
Wheatenhurst	1	5	6	–	3	3
Winchcomb	3	6	9	2	–	2
TOTAL	190	275	465	100	143	243
HEREFORD:						
Bromyard	1	3	4	20	16	36
Dore	3	3	6	3	2	5
Hereford	5	8	13	8	21	29
Kington	2	2	4	4	6	10
Ledbury	1	3	4	1	12	13
Leominster	1	2	3	5	15	20
Ross	3	4	7	7	12	19
Weobley	7	4	11	–	1	1
TOTAL	23	29	52	48	85	133

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
HERTS:						
St. Albans	5	11	16	8	11	19
Barnet	3	6	9	–	–	–
Berkhampstead	3	4	7	1	3	4
Bishop's Stortford	4	4	8	17	17	34
Buntingford	3	1	4	–	2	2
Hatfield	1	2	3	–	–	–
Hemel Hempstead	3	4	7	4	5	9
Hertford	4	2	6	5	–	5
Hitchin	4	3	7	12	11	23
Royston	7	6	13	6	6	12
Ware	4	5	9	7	2	9
Watford	6	8	14	1	–	1
Welwyn	–	–	–	–	1	1
TOTAL	47	56	103	61	58	119
HUNTS:						
Huntingdon	–	–	–	2	3	5
St. Ives	6	7	13	–	4	4
St. Neot's	3	4	7	1	9	10
TOTAL	9	11	20	3	16	19
KENT:						
Ashford, East	5	6	11	–	1	1
Ashford, West	3	3	6	1	4	5
Blean	5	–	5	–	1	1
Bridge	3	1	4	–	5	5
Bromley	1	6	7	–	–	–
Canterbury	2	6	8	4	5	9
Cranbrook	4	1	5	2	10	12
Dartford	3	4	7	3	8	11
Dover	8	9	17	2	–	2
Eastry	8	16	24	5	8	13
Elham	5	4	9	2	2	4
Faversham	3	1	4	3	–	3
Gravesend and Milton	6	3	9	–	–	–
Greenwich	11	13	24	9	17	26
Hollingbourne	4	2	6	2	1	3
Hoo	2	–	2	–	–	–
Lewisham	5	4	9	–	8	8
Maidstone	17	14	31	5	12	17
Malling	11	5	16	1	2	3
Medway	19	22	41	–	–	–
Milton	1	1	2	2	1	3
North Aylesford	3	11	14	4	5	9
Romney Marsh	1	–	1	–	2	2
Sevenoaks	3	2	5	11	5	16
Sheppey	3	1	4	–	–	–
Tenterden	4	6	10	5	5	10
Thanet, Isle of	11	15	26	3	6	9
KENT—*contd.*						
Tunbridge	1	11	12	4	10	14
Woolwich	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	152	167	319	68	118	186
LANCASTER:						
Ashton-under-Lyne	64	64	128	3	–	3
Barton-upon-Irwell	16	17	33	–	2	2
Blackburn	65	65	130	–	–	–
Bolton	65	88	153	8	8	16
Burnley	9	12	21	22	19	41
Bury	70	91	161	12	15	27
Chorley	11	22	33	11	7	18
Chorlton	75	89	164	3	–	3
Clitheroe	11	17	28	4	9	13
Fylde, The	8	2	10	–	2	2
Garstang	–	–	–	2	1	3
Haslingden	16	15	31	9	7	16
Lancaster	3	5	8	1	2	3
Leigh	5	9	14	3	3	6
Liverpool	34	84	118	27	36	63
Lunesdale	2	1	3	–	–	–
Manchester	140	161	301	1	7	8
Oldham	68	48	116	2	6	8
Ormskirk	7	15	22	4	4	8
Prescott	23	24	47	6	13	19
Preston	54	31	85	12	12	24
Prestwich	10	16	26	1	1	2
Rochdale	39	53	92	9	7	16
Salford	54	82	136	1	5	6
Todmorden	–	–	–	3	4	7
Toxteth Park	22	27	49	3	4	7
Ulverstone	5	6	11	4	7	11
Warrington	7	19	26	–	2	2
West Derby	49	64	113	–	4	4
Wigan	39	55	94	3	3	6
TOTAL	971	1182	2,153	154	190	344
LEICESTER:						
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	5	1	6	4	5	9
Barrow-on-Soar	6	5	11	10	22	32
Billesden	4	2	6	7	5	12
Blaby	2	6	8	5	9	14
Hinckley	11	13	24	7	7	14
Leicester	76	32	108	2	12	14
Lougborough	8	5	13	1	–	1
Lutterworth	8	4	12	3	3	6
Market Bosworth	6	5	11	1	2	3
Market Harboro	6	5	11	1	1	2
Melton Mowbray	4	6	10	1	2	3
TOTAL	136	84	220	42	68	110

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
LINCOLN:						
Boston	–	7	7	6	21	27
Bourn	4	2	6	–	3	3
Caistor	6	13	19	3	3	6
Gainsborough	3	7	10	2	3	5
Glanford Brigg	2	1	3	5	12	17
Grantham	2	7	9	7	9	16
Holbeach	2	9	11	2	1	3
Horncastle	5	6	11	2	–	2
Lincoln	9	14	23	2	3	5
Louth	4	5	9	1	3	4
Sleaford	6	5	11	4	17	21
Spalding	7	6	13	1	7	8
Spilsby	5	3	8	11	12	23
Stamford	4	2	6	–	2	2
TOTAL	59	87	146	46	96	142
MERIONETH:						
Bala	–	–	–	3	4	7
Corwen	2	4	6	11	3	14
Dolgelly	6	2	8	11	25	36
Festiniog	2	1	3	10	3	13
TOTAL	10	7	17	35	35	70
MIDDLESEX:						
Bethnal Green	22	18	40	–	–	–
Brentford	4	6	10	–	–	–
Chelsea	22	16	38	2	1	3
Edmonton	8	11	19	2	4	6
Fulham	18	22	14	–	–	–
George, St., Hanover Square	1	11	12	–	–	–
George, St., in the East	20	25	45	–	–	–
Giles, St., and St. George	17	24	41	–	–	–
Hackney	37	27	64	–	–	–
Hampstead	3	3	6	–	2	2
Hendon	3	2	5	–	–	–
Holborn	38	62	100	8	4	12
Islington	11	5	16	6	7	13
Kensington	15	21	36	–	–	–
London, City of	59	113	172	4	6	10
Margaret, St., and St. John's, Westminster	23	36	59	–	–	–
Marylebone	28	53	81	41	33	74
Mile End Old Town	9	8	17	10	19	29
Paddington	9	12	21	–	–	–

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MIDDLESEX—*contd.*						
Pancras, St.	43	117	160	–	–	–
Poplar	18	16	34	69	79	148
Shoreditch	33	84	117	–	–	–
Staines	4	2	6	–	–	–
Stepney	21	33	54	6	5	11
Strand	17	27	44	1	2	3
Uxbridge	5	2	7	2	4	6
Westminster	17	13	30	–	2	2
Whitechapel	38	72	110	1	1	2
TOTAL	543	841	1,384	152	169	321
MONMOUTH:						
Abergavenny	5	7	12	5	2	7
Bedwelty	–	2	2	2	2	4
Chepstow	7	6	13	2	4	6
Monmouth	5	11	16	10	13	23
Newport	1	10	11	–	–	–
Pontypool	8	14	22	4	10	14
TOTAL	26	50	76	23	31	54
MONTGOMERY:						
Llanfyllin	–	–	–	12	17	29
Machynlleth	2	4	6	8	10	18
Montgomery	5	4	9	4	2	6
Newtown and Llanidloes	2	9	11	10	10	20
TOTAL	9	17	26	34	39	73
NORFOLK:						
Aylsham	1	4	5	6	5	11
Blofield	4	–	4	1	1	2
Depwade	4	7	11	9	15	24
Docking	2	3	5	2	–	2
Downham	2	4	6	2	6	8
Erpingham	6	3	9	1	7	8
St. Faith's	3	1	4	–	–	–
East and West Flegg	–	3	3	1	–	1
Forehoe	–	7	7	2	9	11
Freebridge Lynn	1	1	2	1	3	4
Guiltcross	–	4	4	6	3	9
Henstead	3	3	6	–	2	2
King's Lynn	1	8	9	–	2	2
Loddon and Clavering	2	11	13	1	8	9

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
NORFOLK—*cont^d.*						
Mitford and Launditch	12	8	20	15	14	29
Norwich	32	34	66	14	36	50
Swaffham	2	2	4	3	13	16
Thetford	5	6	11	4	6	10
Smallburgh	–	–	–	5	3	8
Walsingham	4	2	6	10	14	24
Wayland	–	2	2	3	9	12
Great Yarmouth	20	29	49	3	7	10
TOTAL	104	142	246	89	163	252
NORTHAMPTON:						
Brackley	1	5	6	1	1	2
Brixworth	4	6	10	–	1	1
Daventry	10	9	19	7	9	16
Hardingstone	1	3	4	2	3	5
Kettering	7	5	12	6	4	10
Northampton	10	19	29	20	30	50
Oundle	8	6	14	5	2	7
Peterborough	7	6	13	4	8	12
Potterspury	5	1	6	3	2	5
Thrapstone	5	6	11	2	3	5
Towcester	1	3	4	2	8	10
Wellingborough	8	3	11	6	10	16
TOTAL	67	72	139	58	81	139
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Alnwick	2	5	7	1	–	1
Belford	–	1	1	–	–	–
Bellingham	1	1	2	5	6	11
Berwick-on-Tweed	6	3	9	9	10	19
Castle Ward	5	3	8	–	4	4
Glendale	1	4	5	12	3	15
Haltwhistle	2	7	9	1	–	1
Hexham	4	9	13	6	7	13
Morpeth	4	–	4	3	4	7
Newcastle	27	37	64	16	20	36
Rothbury	1	1	2	–	3	3
Tynemouth	15	13	28	5	7	12
TOTAL	68	84	152	58	64	122
NOTTINGHAM:						
Basford	16	21	37	13	9	22
Bingham	2	4	6	–	3	3
East Retford	8	9	17	11	11	22
Mansfield	8	9	17	6	17	23
Newark	7	16	23	14	3	17
Nottingham	67	61	128	11	18	29
NOTTINGHAM—*cont^d.*						
Radford	4	4	8	4	2	6
Southwell	4	6	10	–	–	–
Worksop	4	5	9	–	4	4
TOTAL	120	135	255	59	67	126
OXFORD:						
Banbury	7	11	18	10	18	28
Bicester	5	8	13	–	2	2
Chipping Norton	–	2	2	5	8	13
Headington	–	–	–	–	2	2
Henley	6	11	17	1	–	1
Oxford	10	5	15	–	–	–
Thame	3	6	9	8	4	12
Witney	6	13	19	19	17	36
Woodstock	5	5	10	3	3	6
TOTAL	42	61	103	46	54	100
PEMBROKE:						
Haverfordwest	–	–	–	26	34	60
Narberth	3	7	10	18	36	54
Pembroke	1	1	2	17	22	39
TOTAL	4	8	12	61	92	153
RADNOR:						
Knighton	1	–	1	1	5	6
Presteign	–	–	–	–	1	1
Rhayader	–	–	–	6	5	11
TOTAL	1	–	1	7	11	18
RUTLAND:						
Oakham	3	2	5	1	–	1
Uppingham	1	3	4	1	–	1
TOTAL	4	5	9	2	–	2
SALOP:						
Atcham	1	9	10	–	–	–
Bridgnorth	1	6	7	3	2	5
Church Stretton	5	2	7	–	3	3
Cleobury Mortimer	3	4	7	8	11	19
Clun	1	2	3	4	5	9
Drayton	2	3	5	2	2	4
Ellesmere	3	8	11	4	1	5
Ludlow	2	5	7	2	3	5
Madeley	5	8	13	6	15	21

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
SALOP—*cont^d.*						
Newport	–	1	1	2	10	12
Oswestry	1	8	9	–	3	3
Shiffnal	1	4	5	4	5	9
Shrewsbury	–	3	3	1	–	1
Wellington	2	3	5	13	13	26
Wem	1	9	10	4	3	7
Whitchurch	6	8	14	1	1	2
TOTAL	34	83	117	54	77	131
SOMERSET:						
Axbridge	10	11	21	5	9	14
Bath	52	57	109	–	–	–
Bedminster	9	7	16	3	10	13
Bridgwater	7	7	14	5	12	17
Chard	3	2	5	9	5	14
Clutton	9	7	16	14	14	28
Dulverton	1	3	4	2	6	8
Frome	1	7	8	8	11	19
Keynsham	7	7	14	4	8	12
Langport	5	2	7	4	3	7
Shepton Mallett	1	7	8	14	24	38
Taunton	4	12	16	18	20	38
Wellington	8	10	18	9	35	44
Wells	3	3	6	5	7	12
Williton	8	8	16	5	5	10
Wincanton	3	7	10	6	10	16
Yeovil	4	11	15	7	5	12
TOTAL	135	168	303	118	184	302
SOUTHAMPTON:						
Alresford	3	–	3	–	–	–
Alton	9	10	19	2	–	2
Alverstoke	14	8	22	–	–	–
Andover	13	11	24	6	8	14
Basingstoke	3	3	6	12	7	19
Catherington	–	–	–	–	–	–
Christchurch	2	4	6	1	1	2
Droxford	–	2	2	3	3	6
Fareham	6	5	11	5	1	6
Fordingbridge	4	5	9	1	2	3
Hartley Wintney	3	5	8	4	6	10
Havant	4	9	13	1	2	3
Hursley	3	–	3	–	–	–
Kingsclere	–	1	1	2	–	2
Lymington	2	3	5	–	6	6
New Forest	3	8	11	5	4	9
Petersfield	2	2	4	–	–	–
Portsea Island	35	79	114	4	10	14
Ringwood	1	3	4	–	1	1
Romsey	4	4	8	1	–	1
Southampton	28	28	56	17	10	27

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
SOUTHAMPTON—*cont^d.*						
South Stoneham	1	3	4	5	13	18
Stockbridge	4	1	5	1	3	4
Whitchurch	5	1	6	3	1	4
Isle of Wight	15	17	32	8	6	14
Winchester	2	2	4	4	6	10
TOTAL	166	214	380	85	90	175
STAFFORD:						
Burton-on-Trent	3	3	6	3	2	5
Cheadle	2	9	11	2	–	2
Leek	5	10	15	2	1	3
Lichfield	6	5	11	1	4	5
Newcastle-under Lyne.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penkridge	2	5	7	2	2	4
Seisdon	–	–	–	1	6	7
Stafford	11	15	26	3	5	8
Stoke-upon-Trent	10	11	21	–	–	–
Stone	2	2	4	3	2	5
Tamworth	2	–	2	1	–	1
Uttoxeter	9	7	16	–	3	3
Walsall	8	6	14	4	10	14
West Bromwich	25	38	63	14	16	30
Wolstanton and Burslem.	13	11	24	1	4	5
Wolverhampton	40	63	103	6	7	13
TOTAL	138	185	323	43	62	105
SUFFOLK:						
Blything	8	2	10	1	–	1
Bosmere and Claydon.	3	7	10	6	9	15
Bury St. Edmunds	–	1	1	1	2	3
Cosford	4	6	10	7	10	17
Hartismere	2	1	3	3	7	10
Hoxne	1	5	6	10	4	14
Ipswich	13	15	28	16	14	30
Mildenhall	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mitford and Lothingland.	–	4	4	1	4	5
Plomesgate	5	3	8	3	7	10
Risbridge	4	6	10	12	16	28
Samford	3	4	7	–	5	5
Stow	–	–	–	7	15	22
Sudbury	2	6	8	8	15	23
Thingoe	–	–	–	4	10	14
Wangford	5	4	9	6	5	11
Woodbridge	5	2	7	8	5	13
TOTAL	55	66	121	93	128	221

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
SURREY:						
Camberwell	44	58	102	–	2	2
Chertsey	6	7	13	1	4	5
Croydon	2	8	10	1	6	7
Dorking	8	4	12	1	–	1
Epsom	9	9	18	2	3	5
Farnham	1	4	5	7	8	15
Godstone	1	7	8	3	3	6
Guildford	5	7	12	9	9	18
Hambledon	2	8	10	1	5	6
Kingston	8	22	30	1	1	2
Lambeth	19	31	50	6	16	22
Olaves, St.	25	26	51	7	6	13
Reigate	6	9	15	1	1	2
Richmond	5	4	9	–	–	–
Saviours, St.	18	34	52	3	7	10
Wandsworth and Clapham	15	6	21	2	6	8
TOTAL	174	244	418	45	77	122
SUSSEX:						
Battle	5	4	9	2	1	3
Brighton	35	35	70	18	4	22
Chailey	1	–	1	2	4	6
Chichester	–	1	1	1	3	4
Cuckfield	5	5	10	2	4	6
Eastbourne	1	2	3	1	1	2
East Grinstead	8	8	16	1	4	5
East Preston	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hailsham	5	4	9	3	7	10
Hastings	3	2	5	1	2	3
Horsham	4	13	17	4	10	14
Lewes	3	3	6	1	2	3
Midhurst	3	2	5	5	10	15
Newhaven	–	2	2	–	–	–
Petworth	4	6	10	3	–	3
Rye	6	3	9	3	4	7
Steyning	6	4	10	2	6	8
Thakeham	2	2	4	–	3	3
Ticehurst	5	4	9	5	3	8
Uckfield	3	3	6	10	5	15
Westbourne	3	3	6	2	3	5
West Firle	–	–	–	1	1	2
Westhampnett	6	3	9	5	6	11
TOTAL	108	109	217	72	83	155
WARWICK:						
Alcester	5	4	9	4	5	9
Aston	9	11	20	1	1	2
Atherstone	–	10	10	1	2	3
Birmingham	92	93	185	33	49	82

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
WARWICK—*cont.*						
Coventry	4	11	15	–	–	–
Foleshill	1	8	9	9	18	27
Meriden	1	6	7	4	5	9
Nuneaton	1	4	5	6	17	23
Rugby	– Return not received.					
Solihull	3	4	7	2	–	2
Southam	4	6	10	1	5	6
Stratford-on-Avon	4	5	9	–	2	2
Warwick	3	5	8	5	13	18
TOTAL	127	167	294	66	117	183
WESTMORELAND:						
East Ward	3	2	5	3	3	6
Kendall	15	11	26	3	6	9
West Ward	–	3	3	3	1	4
TOTAL	18	16	34	9	10	19
WILTS:						
Alderbury	5	1	6	7	9	16
Amesbury	2	2	4	2	2	4
Bradford-on-Avon	1	3	4	6	5	11
Calne	7	6	13	3	5	8
Chippenham	3	8	11	13	7	20
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett	2	2	4	–	1	1
Devizes	7	5	12	1	1	2
Highworth and Swindon	4	2	6	9	3	12
Malmesbury	4	4	8	4	6	10
Marlborough	1	4	5	1	–	1
Melksham	2	9	11	15	17	32
Mere	–	4	4	2	2	4
Pewsey	–	2	2	2	–	2
Tisbury	9	6	15	3	11	14
Warminster	5	4	9	5	12	17
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	1	1	2	5	9	14
Wilton	4	4	8	3	9	12
TOTAL	57	67	124	81	99	180
WORCESTER:						
Bromsgrove	3	6	9	3	4	7
Droitwich	2	5	7	3	7	10
Dudley	30	59	89	17	22	39
Evesham	–	3	3	3	4	7
Kidderminster	2	10	12	4	9	13
King's Norton	5	7	12	1	5	6

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
WORCESTER—*continued.*						
Martley	6	5	11	6	3	9
Pershore	4	8	12	4	3	7
Shipton-on-Stour	7	3	10	4	6	10
Stourbridge	4	15	19	11	19	30
Tenbury	–	1	1	1	3	4
Upton-on-Severn	2	9	11	6	6	12
Worcester	1	3	4	3	8	11
TOTAL	66	134	200	66	99	165
YORK (EAST RIDING):						
Beverley	1	4	5	1	3	4
Bridlington	–	3	3	2	–	2
Driffield	4	8	12	9	14	23
Howden	2	2	4	2	10	12
Hull	12	15	27	–	–	–
Patrington	2	–	2	1	–	1
Pocklington	1	3	4	–	–	–
Sculcoates	4	14	18	–	–	–
Skirlaugh	1	3	4	2	–	2
York	31	49	80	1	1	2
TOTAL	58	101	159	18	28	46
YORK (NORTH RIDING):						
Aysgarth	2	4	6	2	2	4
Bedale	3	3	6	6	7	13
Easingwold	1	2	3	1	2	3
Guisborough	2	4	6	–	1	1
Helmsley	1	4	5	4	–	4
Kirkby Moorside	1	3	4	1	1	2
Leyburn	2	2	4	2	1	3
Malton	2	–	2	–	1	1
Northallerton	–	1	1	–	–	–
Pickering	–	3	3	1	4	5
Reeth	–	–	–	2	–	2
Richmond	3	4	7	2	3	5
Scarborough	8	12	20	7	19	26
Stokesley	–	1	1	–	–	–
Thirsk	5	2	7	–	–	–
Whitby	2	3	5	–	2	2
TOTAL	32	48	80	28	43	71

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
YORK (WEST RIDING):						
Barnsley	5	6	11	7	15	22
North Bierley	28	31	59	9	16	25
Bradford	29	44	73	–	–	–
Bramley	7	6	13	1	7	8
Dewsbury	4	5	9	–	–	–
Doncaster	6	10	16	6	4	10
Ecclesall Bierlow	13	7	20	7	5	12
Goole	5	4	9	1	1	2
Halifax	46	59	105	17	13	30
Hemsworth	8	7	15	–	1	1
Holbeck	9	5	14	1	2	3
Huddersfield	20	29	49	7	8	15
Hunslet	–	1	1	–	–	–
Keighley	17	17	34	4	6	10
Knaresborough	7	5	12	2	1	3
Leeds	41	50	91	1	3	4
Great Ousebourn	3	3	6	2	5	7
Pateley Bridge	1	–	1	4	1	5
Penistone	9	6	15	–	2	2
Pontefract	–	1	1	3	5	8
Ripon	7	8	15	2	9	11
Rotherham	5	14	19	1	1	2
Saddleworth	9	5	14	–	1	1
Sedbergh	3	1	4	1	–	1
Selby	–	4	4	3	3	6
Settle	5	4	9	–	2	2
Sheffield	42	47	89	32	26	58
Skipton	8	6	14	4	4	8
Tadcaster	3	3	6	–	1	1
Thorne	1	4	5	3	2	5
Wakefield	7	6	13	3	1	4
Wetherby	4	2	6	–	–	–
Wharfedale	4	9	13	1	4	5
Wortley	9	6	15	8	7	15
TOTAL	365	415	780	130	156	286

COUNTIES.

	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Anglesey	–	–	–	33	43	76
Bedford	22	29	51	41	36	77
Berks	50	72	122	48	68	116
Brecon	9	7	16	22	33	55
Bucks	35	36	71	21	29	50
Cambridge	30	38	68	43	51	94
Cardigan	1	–	1	32	66	98
Carmarthen	4	14	18	79	113	192
Carnarvon	13	13	26	59	79	138
Chester	126	152	278	59	72	131
Cornwall	36	58	94	35	46	81
Cumberland	49	60	109	36	31	67
Denbigh	11	20	31	19	21	40
Derby	54	74	128	33	44	77
Devon	134	166	300	128	159	287
Dorset	34	37	71	34	42	76
Durham	100	108	208	41	67	108
Essex	92	100	192	74	121	195
Flint	19	30	49	26	27	53
Glamorgan	28	49	77	78	110	188
Gloucester	190	275	465	100	143	243
Hereford	23	29	52	48	85	133
Herts	47	56	103	61	58	119
Hunts	9	11	20	3	16	19
Kent	152	167	319	68	118	186
Lancaster	971	1,182	2,153	154	190	344
Leicester	136	84	220	42	68	110
Lincoln	59	87	146	46	96	142
Merioneth	10	7	17	35	35	70
Middlesex	543	841	1,384	152	169	321
Monmouth	26	50	76	23	31	54
Montgomery	9	17	26	34	39	73
Norfolk	104	142	246	89	163	252
Northampton	67	72	139	58	81	139
Northumberland	68	84	152	58	64	122
Nottingham	120	135	255	59	67	126
Oxford	42	61	103	46	54	100
Pembroke	4	8	12	61	92	153
Radnor	1	–	1	7	11	18
Rutland	4	5	9	2	–	2
Salop	34	83	117	54	77	131
Somerset	135	168	303	118	184	302
Southampton	166	214	380	85	90	175
Stafford	138	185	323	43	62	105
Suffolk	55	66	121	93	128	221
Surrey	174	244	418	45	77	122
Sussex	108	109	217	72	83	155
Warwick	127	167	294	66	117	183
Westmoreland	18	16	34	9	10	19
Wilts	57	67	124	81	99	180
Worcester	66	134	200	66	99	165
York, East Riding	58	101	159	18	28	46
„ North Riding	32	48	80	28	43	71
„ West Riding	365	415	780	130	156	286
TOTAL	4,965	6,393	11,358	2,995	4,091	7,086

Appendix (L.)

Appendix (L.)

List of Workhouses visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

COUNTY	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford	Bedford	1	9	10
	Leighton Buzzard	2	–	2
Berks	Abingdon	3	7	10
	Cookham	6	4	10
	Easthampstead (visited twice)	1	4	5
	Faringdon	7	6	13
	Newbury	5	4	9
	Reading	7	14	21
	Wallingfo	1	5	6
	Wantage	2	3	5
	Windsor	7	3	10
	Wokingham (visited twice)	1	3	4
Bucks	Aylesbury	12	2	14
	Eton	–	8	8
Cambridge	Whittlesey	1	4	5
	Wisbech	5	6	11
Chester	Macclesfield	33	36	69
	Stockport	61	71	132
Cumberland	Brampton	2	5	7
	Carlisle	5	3	8
	Cockermouth	12	8	20
	Longtown	2	1	3
	Wigton	7	16	23
Devon	Axminster	4	6	10
	Crediton	9	11	20
	East Stonehouse	2	3	5
	Exeter	17	28	45
	Honiton	2	2	4
	Kingsbridge	6	5	11
	Newton Abbot	4	7	11
	Plymouth	22	23	45

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon—*continued*	Plympton, St. Mary	5	4	9
	Stoke Damerel	14	24	38
	Thomas, St.	11	14	25
	Tiverton	7	4	11
	Totnes	9	6	15
Dorset	Blandford	4	3	7
	Poole	11	8	19
	Shaftesbury	1	2	3
	Sherborne	1	1	2
	Sturminster	–	1	1
	Wareham and Purbeck	6	3	9
	Wimborne and Cranborne	2	2	4
Durham	Auckland	5	1	6
	Darlington	2	4	6
	Durham	8	6	14
	Hartlepool	3	2	5
	Sedgefield	1	4	5
	South Shields	6	7	13
	Stockton	5	7	12
	Sunderland	45	61	106
	Teesdale	7	7	14
	Weardale	1	1	2
Essex	Billericay	1	2	3
	Chelmsford	6	10	16
	Romford	3	3	6
	West Ham	26	32	58
Gloucester	Bristol, Stapleton	62	103	165
	„ St. Peter's Hospital	1	–	1
	Clifton	62	74	136
	Stroud	14	23	37
Hereford	Hereford	2	8	10
	Leominster	1	2	3
	Ross	3	4	7
Hertford	Berkhampstead	3	4	7
	Hemel Hempstead	3	5	8
	Watford	5	8	13
Kent	Dartford	3	4	7
	Greenwich	9	16	25
	Lewisham	5	4	9
	Medway	22	29	51

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	54	61	115
	Blackburn	65	80	145
	Bolton	67	89	156
	Bury	67	98	165
	Chorlton	97	95	192
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	4	5	9
	„ Dingle Mount	–	63	63
	„ Mill-lane	25	–	25
	Manchester, Old	6	20	26
	„ New	128	132	260
	Oldham	65	58	123
	Ormskirk	9	13	22
	Preston, Ribchester	52	–	52
	Rochdale, Hollingworth	9	5	14
	„ Marland	20	24	44
	„ Spotland	7	18	25
	„ Wardleworth	–	5	5
	Salford	52	81	133
	Toxteth Park	19	24	43
	West Derby	46	69	115
	Wigan	41	56	97
Leicester	Hinckley	11	12	23
	Leicester	50	31	81
	Market Bosworth	6	4	10
Lincoln	Boston	2	7	9
	Grantham	–	4	4
	Holbeach	2	9	11
	Horncastle	5	9	14
	Lincoln	8	16	24
	Louth	4	4	8
	Sleaford	6	7	13
	Spalding	7	8	15
	Spilsby	5	4	9
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	23	29	52
	Brentford	7	6	13
	Chelsea	23	15	38
	Edmonton	10	11	21
	Fulham	16	20	36
	George, St., Hanover-square	4	2	6
	„ Little Chelsea	–	10	10
	George, St., in-the-East	25	23	48
	Giles, St., in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury	16	22	38

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex—*continued.*	Hackney - - -	35	33	68
	Hampstead - - -	3	3	6
	Hendon - - -	5	3	8
	Holborn, Gray's Inn-lane	4	4	8
	„ Clerkenwell -	32	29	61
	„ City-road -	27	51	78
	Islington, St. Mary -	14	7	21
	Kensington - - -	12	23	35
	City of London, Bow-road	38	53	91
	„ Homerton	22	45	67
	„ Holloway	3	11	14
	Margaret, St., & St. John, Westminster, Kensington - - -	27	39	66
	„ Petty France	3	4	7
	Marylebone, St. - -	50	67	117
	Mile End Old Town -	11	14	25
	Paddington - - -	9	11	20
	Pancras, St. - - -	43	120	163
	Poplar - - -	21	12	33
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	92	108	200
	Staines - - -	4	2	6
	Stepney - - -	33	48	81
	Strand, The, Cleveland-st.	10	3	13
	„ Castle-street	8	24	32
	Uxbridge - - -	5	2	7
	Westminster - -	16	14	30
	Whitechapel - -	37	72	109
Monmouth - -	Abergavenny - -	4	6	10
	Chepstow - - -	7	5	12
	Monmouth - - -	7	11	18
	Newport - - -	1	10	11
	Pontypool - - -	8	14	22
Norfolk - - -	Aylsham - - -	1	1	2
	Blofield - - -	3	1	4
	Erpingham - - -	5	2	7
	Faith's, St. - - -	2	1	3
	Flegg, East and West -	—	2	2
	Forehoe - - -	—	8	8
	Henstead - - -	4	4	8
	Loddon and Clavering -	2	11	13
	Mitford and Launditch -	12	8	20
	Norwich - - -	30	35	65
	Smallburgh - - -	1	—	1
	Walsingham - -	4	6	10
	Wayland - - -	—	2	2
	Yarmouth, Great - -	22	33	55

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northampton	Oundle	7	7	14
	Peterborough	5	6	11
	Thrapston	4	4	8
Northumberland	Alnwick	3	5	8
	Belford	1	1	2
	Berwick-on-Tweed	5	7	12
	Glendale	2	3	5
	Morpeth	4	–	4
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	32	38	70
	Rothbury	1	1	2
	Tynemouth	16	14	30
Notts	Basford	20	17	37
	Bingham	2	4	6
	East Retford	8	9	17
	Newark	7	16	23
	Nottingham	62	61	123
	Radford	4	4	8
Oxon	Henley	4	12	16
Salop	Atcham	1	8	9
	Church Stretton	5	4	9
	Clun	1	2	3
	Ludlow	3	5	8
	Oswestry	2	9	11
	Shiffnal	1	4	5
	Shrewsbury	1	8	9
	Wellington, Wellington	4	4	8
	„ Ercall Magna	–	–	–
Somerset	Axbridge	11	12	23
	Bath	53	54	107
	Bedminster	7	7	14
	Bridgewater	7	7	14
	Chard	1	1	2
	Clutton	9	7	16
	Dulverton	2	3	5
	Frome	–	7	7
	Keynsham	6	7	13
	Langport	5	3	8
	Shepton Mallet	1	5	6
	Taunton	5	12	17
	Wellington	6	12	18
	Wells	5	6	11
	Williton	5	10	15
	Wincanton	3	11	14
	Yeovil	8	13	21

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Southampton	Alresford	2	–	2
	Alton	9	10	19
	Alverstoke	12	9	21
	Andover	14	14	28
	Christchurch	2	5	7
	Fordingbridge	4	6	10
	Hursley	2	–	2
	Kingsclere	–	1	1
	Lymington	2	2	4
	New Forest	3	8	11
	Petersfield	2	2	4
	Portsea Island	53	97	150
	Ringwood	1	3	4
	Romsey	4	5	9
	Southampton	23	20	43
	Stockbridge	3	1	4
	Whitchurch	3	1	4
	Wight, Isle of	14	18	32
	Winchester, New	3	3	6
Stafford	Cheadle	3	6	9
	Leek	3	11	14
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	–	–	–
	Seisdon	–	–	–
	Stoke-upon-Trent	10	14	24
	Stone	2	2	4
	Uttoxeter	7	8	15
	West Bromwich	24	41	65
	Wolstanton and Burslem	9	9	18
	Wolverhampton	40	61	101
Suffolk	Ipswich	12	22	34
	Mutford and Lothingland	–	4	4
Surrey	Camberwell	47	56	103
	Dorking	7	4	11
	Epsom	8	10	18
	Kingston	11	26	37
	Lambeth, St. Mary	26	40	66
	Olave's, St., Parish-street	–	–	–
	„ Bermondsey	22	24	46
	„ Rotherhithe	3	2	5
	Reigate	6	9	15
	Saviour's, St., Christchurch	6	26	32
	„ Mint-street	–	–	–
	„ Newington	12	16	28
	Wandsworth and Clapham	13	10	23

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Sussex	Brighton	31	34	65
	Chailey	2	–	2
	Chichester	1	1	2
	East Grinstead	8	8	16
	Horsham	4	11	15
	Lewes	4	5	9
	Steyning	7	5	12
	Uckfield	3	3	6
	Westbourne	3	5	8
	Westhampnett	5	4	9
Warwick	Atherstone	–	10	10
	Birmingham	84	84	168
	Coventry	4	12	16
	Foleshill	1	8	9
	Nuneaton	1	4	5
	Southam	4	3	7
	Warwick	3	5	8
Wilts	Alderbury, Britford	3	1	4
	,, Salisbury	2	–	2
	Bradford	–	2	2
	Chippenham	4	7	11
	Highworth and Swindon	3	3	6
	Mere	–	3	3
	Tisbury	6	8	14
	Warminster	6	4	10
	Westbury and Whorwellsdown	1	1	2
	Wilton	4	4	8
Worcester	Droitwich	2	5	7
	Dudley	27	57	84
	Evesham	4	5	9
	Kidderminster	3	13	16
	Martley	5	5	10
	Pershore	1	7	8
	Worcester	1	3	4
York, East Riding	Beverley	1	6	7
	Kingston-upon-Hull	14	16	30
	Pocklington	1	3	4
	Sculcoates	4	14	18
	Skirlaugh	–	2	2
	York	29	45	74
York, North Riding	Easingwold	1	2	3
	Guisborough	2	4	6

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
York, North Riding—*continued.*	Northallerton	–	3	3
	Reeth	–	2	2
	Richmond	3	3	6
	Thirsk	5	4	9
York, West Riding	Barwick	2	2	4
	Bierley, North	27	27	54
	Bradford	31	44	75
	Bramley	2	5	7
	Dewsbury	3	4	7
	Ecclesall Bierlow	14	7	21
	Halifax	46	66	112
	Hemsworth	6	7	13
	Holbeck	8	3	11
	Huddersfield, Dean House	10	15	25
	„ Bockley	10	10	20
	„ Kirkheaton	–	–	–
	Hunslet	4	–	4
	Keighley	18	17	35
	Knaresborough	6	5	11
	Leeds	35	48	83
	Ouseburn, Great	3	3	6
	Pateley Bridge	1	1	2
	Pontefract	1	4	5
	Preston, Great	–	3	3
	Ripon	6	8	14
	Sheffield	43	46	89
	Wakefield	6	7	13
	Wetherby	4	3	7
	Wharfedale (Carleton)	2	8	10
	Wortley	9	5	14
WALES:				
Brecon	Crickhowell	8	3	11
	Hay	1	4	5
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	3	8	11
	Llanelly	–	2	2
Carnarvon	Bangor and Beaumaris	5	4	9
	Carnarvon	2	5	7
	Conway	1	2	3
	Pwllheli	5	5	10

Appendix (L.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Denbigh	Llanrwst	–	–	–
	Ruthin	6	5	11
	Wrexham	6	13	19
Flint	Asaph, St.	6	6	12
	Hawarden	4	6	10
	Holywell	8	19	27
Glamorgan	Bridgend and Crowbridge	–	–	–
	Gower	1	1	2
	Swansea	10	12	22
Merioneth	Corwen	1	4	5
	Dolgelley	7	5	12
	Festiniog	3	2	5
Montgomery	Llanfyllin	3	3	6
	Machynlleth	1	3	4
	Montgomery and Pool	6	6	12
	Newtown and Llanidloes	2	8	10
Pembroke	Narberth	3	7	10
	Pembroke	4	1	5
Radnor	Knighton	–	1	1
	TOTAL	3,830	4,974	8,804

Workhouses visited - - 345

Appendix (M.)

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
5 April 1870.

Sir,

With reference to the recommendations made by the Commissioners in Lunacy, as to the issue by the Poor Law Board of a circular to boards of guardians relative to the arrangements in workhouses for the bathing of idiots or persons of unsound mind, and to the impropriety of the practice of guardians sending female lunatics from workhouses to asylums unaccompanied by any companion of their own sex, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Commissioners in Lunacy, a copy of a circular which the Board have recently issued upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Arthur W. Peel,*
Secretary.

Charles Palmer Phillips, Esq.,
Secretary to the
Commissioners in Lunacy.

Insane Inmates of Workhouses.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
21 March 1870.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to state that their attention has been specially directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to the subject of the arrangements in workhouses for bathing idiots or persons of unsound mind.

Several instances having occurred of insane paupers being placed in baths without due attention to the rules and conditions which ought to be observed, the Commissioners in Lunacy have expressed their desire to the Poor Law Board that some definite system should be adopted for the future, and they consider it important that fixed rules for the guidance of workhouse officers in giving baths to insane persons, either in wards set apart entirely for that class, or in which they are mixed with the ordinary inmates, should be laid down.

Regulations, of which a copy is annexed, have accordingly been framed by the Commissioners in Lunacy for this object, and in bringing them under the notice of the guardians, I am directed to request that they may receive their careful consideration with the view to their adoption, so far as the circumstances and arrangements of the workhouse will permit.

The attention of the Board has also been drawn to the practice of removing female lunatics from workhouses to asylums without any companion of their own sex. The Board request that the guardians will take the necessary steps for ensuring that a female may accompany the female lunatics on their removal to an asylum.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming,* Secretary.

To
Clerk to the Guardians of the
Union.

Appendix (M.)

Baths.

Regulations for the guidance of the Attendants.

1. Every patient to be bathed immediately after admission, and once a week afterwards, unless exempted by medical order. Should there be the slightest doubt as to the advisability of bathing any patient owing to sickness, feebleness, or excitement, immediate reference to be made to the medical officer.

2. The name of every patient not having the customary bath to be reported to the medical officer.

3. In preparing a bath, the cold water is always to be turned on first.

4. Before the patient enters the bath the temperature is to be ascertained by the thermometer, and is not to be less than 88 degrees, nor above 98 degrees. In case of the thermometer becoming inefficient from injury, &c., all bathing operations to be suspended until another be obtained.

5. Not more than one patient to be bathed in the same water.

6. Under no circumstances whatever are two patients to occupy the bath at the same time.

7. During the employment of the bath the room is never to be left without an attendant. At all other times the door is to remain locked, and the floor to be kept dry.

8. Under no pretence whatever is the patient's head to be put under water.

9. In the bath the body of each patient is to be well cleansed with soap. After coming out of the bath especial care must be taken to dry those patients who are feeble and helpless, and to clothe them as rapidly as possible.

10. The keys are never to remain on the bath taps, nor are they to be employed by patients. When not in use they are to be locked in the attendants' room.

11. Any marks, bruises, wounds, sores, local pain, evidences of disease of any kind, complained of by the patients or noticed by the attendant during any of the bathing operations, to be immediately reported to the medical officer.

12. Any deficiency in the supply of warm water, soap, towels, &c., to be reported to the medical officer.

13. The attendants are to bear in mind that, except under medical order the baths are to be employed solely for the purposes of cleanliness.

14. Neither

14. Neither the cold nor the shower bath is ever to be employed, except under medical order, and then only in presence of one of the officers. When not in use the door of the latter is to remain locked, and the key to be kept in the attendants' room.

15. It is the duty of the head attendant to be present at all baths employed under medical order, and to take care that the duration does not exceed the time specified in such order. He is also to surpervise the whole of the ordinary bathing operations, to ascertain that the rules are rigidly carried out, and to report to the medical superintendent every infringement that may come to his knowledge.

Appendix (N.)

Appendix (N.)

CASE and OPINION on construction of 90th Section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100.

COUNSEL are requested to consider the letter and spirit of the stringent statutory provisions for the reception or charge of the insane, and especially the language of the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, and to advise the Commissioners in Lunacy upon the following points:

1. Is the word "profit" in that section to be read as synonymous with "payment;" if not, how is that word to be construed?

1. We are of opinion that "payment" is not absolutely synonymous with "profit." Profit is the larger term, and may include other advantages besides pecuniary.

2. Is receiving "to board or lodge" in that section to be read as a proceeding distinct from taking the "care or charge" of a lunatic? If so, where a lunatic is received to board or lodge in the house of one person, and another takes the "care or charge" of him, by which person should the statutory documents be obtained, and are both punishable for neglect in obtaining the same, and supplying copies to the Commissioners?

2. We are of opinion that receiving to board or lodge must be read as distinct from taking care or charge. The duty in question is imposed by the statute on both, and both are punishable if they neglect it.

3. What is the full force and meaning of the words in the 90th section, "as a lunatic or alleged lunatic," and by whom must the lunatic be alleged to be so?

3. We think the words lunatic or alleged lunatic are used for the purpose of ensuring the protection of the law not only to lunatics in fact, but to all persons who, without being lunatics, are treated as lunatics. No one in particular need "allege" the person to be a lunatic for the purposes of s. 90. It is enough if the person is received, or taken charge of, as being, or as being represented to be a lunatic.

4. If a wife become lunatic, and be removed by her husband from home to a house elsewhere taken for her exclusive accommodation, and she be there placed in the charge of a resident medical man or paid attendant, are an order and certificates under the 90th section requisite for her reception or charge, and if so, to whom should the order of reception be addressed?

4. In the case of a husband, he will very seldom be within s. 90 at all, because he very seldom derives any profit from the charge. In the case supposed the resident medical man is, however, we think, bound to have the order and certificates, and to transmit them under s. 90.

5. Is

5. No.

5. Is the last question affected, and in what way, by the fact that the house to which the lunatic is so removed is not a house specially hired for the lunatic, but the property or former residence of the husband?

5. No.

6. Does the residence in that house of the husband, or of any and what number of the patient's family, affect, and in what way, that question? Are occasional visits to the wife there, by the husband or relative, tantamount to residence by him?

6. We think the residence of the husband in the house would render any order or certificates unnecessary, if he, in fact, took the care and charge of his own wife, without placing her under the care or charge of any one else; otherwise it would not affect the question. Occasional visits by the husband or other relation would not, in our opinion, amount to residence, or to taking care and charge.

7. Is an insane person remaining at home and alone in consequence of having no relations, but placed in the charge of a resident medical man or attendant paid for his services, subject to the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100?

7. We are of opinion that this question must be answered in the affirmative.

8. Is the case of a lunatic husband or any other and what lunatic member of a family dealt with as stated in query 4 by his wife or any and what near relative, equally within the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, as that of a wife?

8. We give the same answer to this question.

9. Can a person sign an order of reception under the Act expressly as an agent, and can he thereby avoid individual responsibility in the proceeding save to his principal?

9. We think not. The order is to be "under the hand" of some person; and the signing person seems to us therefore to be a principal, and cannot sign as agent for another.

10. If a husband deny the lunacy of his wife, may another, being the husband's solicitor, or styling himself to be so, sign an order for her reception under the Act as a lunatic?

10. We think he may, and that such order would *primâ facie* be good, if it purported to be made by the solicitor acting for himself, and not as attorney or agent for another person. The matter of fact would, in regular course, if disputed, come to be tried.

11. If the copy of an order signed by the solicitor, and so described at the foot of the order, be sent to the Commissioners, what is their proper course?

11. If the order purported to be signed by the solicitor, *qua* solicitor or agent, it would be invalid; if on his own behalf and the statutory forms were complied with, it should be dealt with by the Commissioners as a valid order. The peculiar circumstances would of course suggest the strictest possible enquiry.

Temple, 25 April 1870.

(signed) *R. P. Collier.*
J. D. Coleridge.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

THE

NINETEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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NINETEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

INTRODUCTORY.

We have the honour to submit our Nineteenth Report on the condition of Lunatic Asylums, and of the Insane in Ireland for your Excellency's information, and we begin as usual by giving a summary of the returns obtained by us from various sources, setting forth the total number of insane persons in the country on the 31st December, 1869, and how they were then located, contrasted with a like statement for the year 1860, in order to show the changes that have occurred in ten years.

Total number of insane in Ireland.

	1869.	1860.	Increase in 10 Years.	Diminution in 10 Years.
In Public Asylums, . . .	6,316	4,289	2,027	—
In Private do., ...	639	509	130	—
In Gaols, ...	5	293	—	288
In Poorhouses, ...	2,907	2,534	373	—
In Lucan, supported by Government,	45	86	—	41
In Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics, ...	170	133	37	—
Total number of registered Lunatics, ...	10,082	7,844	2,567	329
Lunatics at large, . . .	6,579	8,991	—	2,412
Total number of Insane in Ireland, ...	16,661	16,835	—	174

The main feature of this table is that the floating population of insane at large, that is, persons not resident in any asylum, poorhouse, or other institution, but living with their relatives or friends, has been reduced in ten years to the extent of 2,412, by the absorption of 2,567 individuals into the various asylums provided for them, and by an absolute falling off of 174 in the total number of insane in Ireland.

Decrease of insane.

This latter result is a very satisfactory one, particularly when it is remembered that the tendency of increased asylum accommodation is as a rule to develope the amount of insanity existing in a country by bringing to light a number of cases that would otherwise remain unknown.

It is also a subject of congratulation to find that the institutions erected and maintained at so great a cost for the care and treatment of the insane, appear thus to have had a marked effect in arresting the progress of insanity, at least that conclusion may

Introductory.

fairly be deduced from these statistics which have been prepared with all possible accuracy.

Dangerous lunatics, 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118.

In our Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports we referred at considerable length to the injurious consequences of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, by which magistrates are empowered to commit any person brought before them, and alleged to have been "discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing some crime, for which, if committed, such person would be liable to be indicted" to the asylum of the district in which such insane person has been apprehended.

Defective working of the Act.

In the former of these reports we forecast what would probably happen, and in the latter we gave a concise statement of what had actually occured, namely, the indiscriminate committal of reputed dangerous lunatics to district asylums, the compulsory admission thereby of all sorts of unfit persons, numerous cases in point being cited by us, the consequent interference with the regular course of admission by authority of Boards, with the advice and assistance of their medical officers, pointing out the defective working of the Act in many respects.

The results of the past year have produced additional evidence upon the subject, for not only has this indiscriminate committal of alleged dangerous lunatics gone on as before, but we have found out that the Bridewells are now made receptacles for insane persons when brought before justices.

Lunatics in bridewells.

In the Appendix will be found a return of fifty-two Bridewells in which lunatics were placed from time to time by their orders—149 persons having been thus dealt with during the year 1869, nearly all of whom were subsequently transmitted on magisterial warrants to district asylums. Many of them had undergone remands to Bridewell two or three times from one Petty Sessions day to another before the Justices were, as it would appear, able to come to a decision on the subject of their insanity, or to complete the necessary informations for committing them formally as dangerous lunatics; so that in some instances persons were thus detained, for eight or ten days at a time, in places where the accommodation and attendance are necessarily of the most imperfect description, and quite unsuited to the requirements of the insane.

Many of these cases are reported by the Bridewell-keepers to have been violent and destructive in their dispositions, and of course means had to be used to prevent them from destroying property or injuring themselves, such as confining their limbs, or otherwise restricting their movements, which, when left to be done at the option of and in such manner as an inexperienced person, without suitable appliances at hand, can at the moment accomplish must unavoidably be attended with unnecessary pain and inconvenience to the unfortunate lunatic.

The extent to which this system has gone will be best understood from the fact that out of 2,307 direct admissions into asylums in 1869 1,180 persons were committed as alleged dangerous lunatics under the 30 & 31 Vic., 1,127 only being admitted by the Boards of Governors and Medical Officers in the ordinary way.

In our Eighteenth Report, p. 7, we gave a tabular summary for ten years of the number of lunatics admitted into district asylums, showing the authority for their reception, to which summary the following observations were added: "It thus appears that while the average admission of dangerous lunatics into asylums by Lord Lieutenant's warrant was at the rate of 354 per annum for ten years past, the first year the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, came into operation, transferring the power from the Lord Lieutenant to the Justices of the Peace, the admissions rose to 1,109, more than trebling the former average;" in the present year, as above stated, they have risen still further to 1,180. INTRODUCTORY. Increase of committals.

We think enough has been said to show that some change is necessary, particularly as there is ample accommodation in nearly all the asylums, and as the local Governors and Medical Officers are fully alive to the great importance of early treatment on the first appearance of symptoms of insanity, and have, moreover, full powers to accord instant admission to any urgent case that may be brought before them; it would on these grounds alone appear inexpedient to continue to Justices that authority which has been exercised in the manner described.

The number of persons discharged during the year was 1,625, of whom 1,011 are returned as recovered, 471 improved, and 143 unimproved. The recoveries thus reach 43·8 per cent. on the admissions, which, deducting 310 transfers from one asylum to another, and 75 gaol cases, amounted to 2,307. The mortality was under 9 per cent., the deaths amounting to 556 on a daily average of 6,258½ inmates. These results are satisfactory, particularly the recoveries; while if the mortality be calculated on the total number under treatment, namely, 8,506, it only amounts to 6·5 per cent. The sanitary condition of the asylums generally has therefore been on the whole favourable. No epidemic disease of any kind appeared, and but few cases of suicide—to which we shall refer individually in our special remarks on the asylums in which they occurred—have to be recorded. Statistics.

The total expenditure for the support and maintenance of district asylums for the year was £140,034 10*s.* 11*d.*, as against £132,528 2*s.* 7*d.* the previous year, being an increase of £7,506 8*s.* 4*d.* This increase is accounted for by the additional number of patients under treatment during the year, the daily average being 6,258½ as against 5,670 in 1868. Notwithstanding that the gross expenditure has thus risen, the average cost has diminished to the extent of £2 3*s.* 7*d.* per head per annum—the figures being respectively, in 1868, £24 10*s.* 11*d.*; 1869, £22 7*s.* 4*d.* Expenditure.

We have to report in conformity with the Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 14, that the accounts of the various district asylums were duly audited for the year ending 31st December, 1868; and we give in the Appendix a return setting forth all the information required by the statute. Audit of accounts. App. C., p. 118.

It is satisfactory to us to find, as we are sure it will be to your Excellency, to learn that on this the first local audit which has taken place, the Auditors were enabled generally to report to us in favourable terms as to the correctness of the accounts. We gather from the whole tenor of their observations that while room

INTRODUCTORY.

for improvement in matters of detail existed in their opinions, still everything was in the main well conducted, and they have, save as regards one or two asylums the particulars of which have already been fully explained to the Executive, spoken in terms of praise of the way in which the fiscal business has been generally carried on, suggesting, at the same time, such alterations in the mode of keeping the accounts as appeared to them to be called for by the circumstances.

Disparity in payments to Auditor.

We notice a great disparity in the sums paid to the different Auditors for the performance of their duties, more than double the amount being assigned by the Governors of different asylums for apparently the same or even a less amount of work—this should not be the case. We are far from wishing to curtail the legitimate remuneration of these gentlemen, which has been laid down by the Act, sec. 11, at "such reasonable sum, not being less than two guineas for every day employed, as the Governors may from time to time appoint," together with expenses of travelling to and from the place of audit. We, however, fail to perceive why, as at Ballinasloe, for instance, the Auditor for six days' work, namely, from 28th June to 3rd July inclusive, was paid only £10, including travelling charges, for auditing the accounts of an asylum having 336 patients, and an expenditure of £7,500, while as at Mullingar, with a similar number of patients, and an expenditure of £6,800, a sum of £25 was paid for three days' work, including also travelling charges. In like manner at Armagh, with an expenditure of £4,663, the cost of auditing the accounts was only £7 13*s.* 5*d.*, while at Waterford it amounted to £18 7*s.* 4*d.*, the expenditure audited being £4,006.

In one instance only have we observed any disposition on the part of an Auditor to digress into matters rather conversant with the general administration of asylum affairs than with his own immediate duties, which, as we understand the Act, consist in investigating the accounts, seeing that the sums payable to the governors are duly brought to debit, that adequate vouchers and receipts for the expenditure are produced, and that there is legal authority for every item thereof.

We shall now, according to the plan we have laid down for our annual reports, proceed to notice such facts connected with each asylum separately, as appear to us to be of sufficient importance to deserve mention.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

ARMAGH.

Crowded condition.

When last reporting on this Asylum for your Excellency's information, it devolved upon us to describe a very unsatisfactory condition of things, crowded as it then was with persons committed as dangerous lunatics, to the extent of fifty-five over its number, and being, moreover, one of the smallest institutions of the kind, and consequently least capable of temporary expansion on emergency—the chief officer obliged to live outside in order that his apartments might be converted to the use of lunatics, and committals still accumulating—so matters continued until the

meeting of the Board held in March, 1869, when the following minute was recorded:— ARMAGH ASYLUM.

"The Governors earnestly request the attention of the Inspectors to the memorandum made by Dr. Hatchell on the occasion of his visit to this asylum in February last, in which he expressed a hope that the asylum in Monaghan will be opened before the end of the month of March. The Governors would urge the Inspectors to adopt whatever means may be in their power to secure the immediate opening of the asylum in Monaghan, so as to relieve this asylum from the inconvenience and risk to which it is exposed from overcrowding. The medical attendants have reported to-day that typhoid fever and diarrhœa have appeared amongst the inmates."

In the face of this state of things we used every exertion to hasten the opening of the new asylum, but so many considerations are involved in such an undertaking, so various are the details to be attended to, and so necessary is it that every department should be well organized and regulated before patients are admitted, that it was not until May all could be declared in readiness, and at this time the inmates of the Armagh Asylum had increased to 237, being 67 over the proper number. The first draft of lunatics was now removed, and by the month of July the whole of the Cavan and Monaghan patients, to the number of 113, had been transferred to their new abode. Transference of patients to Monaghan.

We are happy to state that notwithstanding the overcrowding, and the fact of fever and diarrhœa having actually appeared in the house, the death-rate has not much exceeded the average, only three cases, one of fever and two of diarrhœa, having terminated fatally.

Now that the pressure has been taken off, and that there is room to move about, various internal improvements, which, although urgently needed, could not be undertaken in the previously congested state of the house, will be carried out, amongst the most important of which are those connected with the sewerage and ventilation. Improvements recommended.

The sanitary condition of the institution appears to have been to some extent influenced unfavourably by the exceptional circumstances in which it has so long been placed, the mortality being 11 per cent. on the daily average number of patients; one case of suicide is reported, a patient having poisoned herself with fluid carbolic acid, which was incautiously left down by one of the female attendants, who was about to use it for disinfecting purposes. Case of suicide.

It appears that the resident Medical Superintendent had instructed and cautioned the nurse, as well as the attendants, and nurses generally in regard to the use of the fluid. The Coroner's Jury, however, did not think her to blame, and returned a verdict accordingly.

A case of poisoning from precisely the same cause occurred in another Asylum in 1867, which was also the subject of a Coroner's Inquest, with a similar result.

Of 99 admissions, 65 or two-thirds, were persons committed by Justices as dangerous lunatics. Dangerous lunatics.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE.

New works.

The works for providing additional accommodation, mentioned in our Eighteenth Report, have been in active progress during the year, and will, it is expected, soon be completed. The increase of room will not, however, be available a moment too soon looking to the wholesale committal of lunatics by Justices under the recent enactment, for out of 88 admissions 79 were in the category of "dangerous lunatics," so that the Governors and Medical Officers had a voice in the admission of only nine cases.

Dangerous lunatics.

Case of suicide.

One case of suicide occurred, a male patient while working on the ground suddenly jumped into the river, and was drowned. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the remains, and a verdict had in accordance with the facts, exonerating the attendants from blame.

There is a great reduction this year on the average cost of maintenance, amounting to £2 5*s.* 4*d.*

BELFAST ASYLUM.

BELFAST.

Crowded condition.

Here, as in Armagh, much inconvenience has been experienced from overcrowding—at one time there were 415 patients, or 85 over the proper number in the house, and on our taking steps to have a lunatic, J. S., who had been two years in the gaol at Belfast, transferred to this asylum, the Board at its meeting on 4th January, 1869, passed the following resolution—"Resolved, that the overcrowded state of the house with inmates compulsorily sent in as dangerous lunatics, renders it impossible to admit J. S., and further, that several cases in ordinary, and under no control, only such as can be badly provided at home by their own poor relations, are awaiting vacancies for admission." In spite of this no fewer than eighteen alleged dangerous lunatics were committed in less than a month from the date of the resolution; and one of the day-rooms had to be converted into a dormitory, however inconvenient, to meet the unexpected demand.

Transference of patients to Down.

It was only in October last that relief was afforded by the transference of the Down patients to the new asylum erected at Downpatrick, and henceforth this institution will no more be subject to the evil from which it has so long suffered.

New water-closets, lavatories, bath-rooms, and sculleries are in course of erection, as well as a dining-hall, which we recommended, and which has received the unanimous approval of the Board.

Water supply.

We regret that a deficiency in the water supply has occurred. The supply has been obtained from two wells on the premises, worked by a steam pump, and finding it failing the Board applied to the Water Commissioners of Belfast; but the only terms on which they would give water were by assessing the institution at the domestic rate, which would amount to so large a sum that the Board did not feel justified in agreeing thereto. They are, however, taking other means to supply the deficiency.

Dangerous lunatics.

Out of 195 patients received during the twelvemonths, 74 only were admitted in the ordinary course, the remainder, 121, being committed under the Act as alleged dangerous lunatics.

Statistics.

The number set down in the first return furnished to us by the Resident Medical Superintendent at the end of the year as having

Belfast Asylum.

been discharged recovered, was 129, and improved, 186, total, 315; in a subsequent return he, however, makes the recovered 197, improved 92, leaving a balance of 26 unaccounted for, while in the detailed tables of recoveries he gives 128 as the number. We merely mention this fact because great stress was laid upon the number of recoveries shown as annually taking place in the Belfast Asylum, such recoveries being attributed by the Board of Governors to the fact that chaplains were not allowed to minister to the spiritual wants of the inmates in that institution.

Chaplaincy question.

The chaplaincy question, so long a subject of controversy, and so frequently pressed on the attention of Government in our annual reports was, while these pages were going through the press, finally disposed of by the appointment by your Excellency of a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, and a Presbyterian chaplain. Having communicated directly with the three reverend gentlemen, and received their assurances on the subject, we entertain the belief that so far as they are concerned, nothing will occur to disturb the harmony that should exist among all denominations, particularly in a lunatic asylum, and that in conformity with the Privy Council rules, while doing all in their power to comfort and soothe the members of their respective creeds, and to promote friendliness and good-will amongst them and their fellow-patients, they will strictly avoid all topics of controversy.

We trust, too, now that the question is at length solved, the Resident Medical Superintendent, whose personal dislike to the introduction of chaplains has been all along no secret, will lend himself to the good work by facilitating the chaplains in the discharge of their duties by every means in his power; so that should a falling off unhappily take place in the annual number of recoveries for the future, it might not be attributed to a different cause than the effects of religious consolation administered by clergymen to the members of their own flocks.

CARLOW.

Carlow Asylum.

Statistics.

The inmates of this asylum have increased during the year from 153 to 174, the number of admissions being 58, of which 32 were committals by Justices under the Act, and 26 ordinary cases; referring in his annual report to the Governors, published by order of the Board, to the committal of these 32 alleged dangerous lunatics, the Resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. Howlett, observes, "At least 20 of them were quiet, and might have been admitted in the ordinary way. Two patients were committed from Naas in a dying state, one of them labouring under general paralysis from disease of the brain, and without any power whatever of locomotion.

Dangerous lunatics.

"By reference to Table V. it will be seen that two patients were committed to the asylum, one whose malady was certified to be hysteria, the other labouring under delirium tremens—both these patients were committed by Athy magistrates. The former laboured under some excitement, caused by a young policeman breaking off an engagement with her." On a representation of the facts from this department to Government by one of the Inspectors,

CARLOW ASYLUM.

Improper committals.

who made a special investigation of them, the conduct of this man formed a subject for investigation by the Inspector-General of Constabulary, and was deemed so gross that he was dismissed from the service. The person who was labouring under delirium tremens was discharged on recovering from that malady. It is added that "Many patients committed by the magistrates are brought to the asylum at very unreasonable hours, which causes considerable inconvenience."

Additional accommodation.

The male side of the house is, moreover, inconveniently crowded, so that if any more men are committed, the Resident Medical Superintendent, having no power to refuse, must only improvise accommodation as best he can, by the conversion of day rooms or corridors into sleeping apartments. There is a margin of 31 vacancies on the female side, but, of course, quite unavailable for the opposite sex; so that the only thing is to provide increased room for men as soon as possible, and the Governors have applied to your Excellency in Council for the necessary authority, and for an advance of money under the Act, to do so.

The new domestic offices, kitchen, laundry, store rooms, &c., will, it is expected, be available in a short time, as also the bath-rooms, which are being remodelled and improved.

CASTLEBAR.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.

Dangerous lunatics.

There is no important change to record in regard to the affairs of this asylum. The admissions for the year amounted to 64, 30 being ordinary cases admitted by the Governors and Physicians, and 34 committed by Justices as dangerous lunatics; one of these latter cases manifested no symptom of insanity from the day of his admission to that of his discharge, a period of six weeks. The following is a copy of the certificate :—

Improper committal. Case of J. K.

"2nd July, 1869.—We certify that from the date of J. K.'s admission to the present period he has not shown the least symptom of insanity. We therefore discharge him in conformity with the Act, as pointed out in the Inspector's letter of 1st July.

(Signed) "J. EDMUNDSON, Resident Medical Superintendent.
"M. J. JORDAN, Consulting and Visiting Physician."

The facts of this case are of such a peculiar nature, and illustrate so well the uses to which the statute may be turned, that we quote them in *extenso* as they appear in the report of the Resident Medical Superintendent, entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Governors, at a meeting held on the 12th June, 1869.

"J. K., since his admission on warrant on May 20, has manifested no symptoms of insanity; he is described as an epileptic patient, but has not yet got any epileptic seizure. I fear that this is a case which should not have been sent in. From what I can learn the fits are of a mild character, with intermissions of a month or more, succeeded by mental derangement of a harmless character, which generally passes off in a few hours. He is in comfortable circumstances, being worth in every way some £600.

"About a month before admission he threw up some blood, and he and his wife were under the impression that he would die. Having

over £100 in bank, he asked his wife for the receipts, as he wished to secure the money to his children in the event of death, which she refused, and being naturally a hot-tempered man, he threatened to strike her in the heat of the argument, which he states was the groundwork of the committal.

"The brother states that he wanted the wife and father-in-law to pay a trifle to a person to look after him for a day or two occasionally when required, which they refused."

It is perfectly clear that in this case, which we adduce, not as a solitary one, but in reality as exemplifying a too common procedure, no sufficient grounds existed either for committing the man as a dangerous lunatic, or placing him in an asylum at all; and it is open to strong suspicion that the wife and father-in-law were acting rather in their own interests than in the interest of J. K. Had this man been presented for admission in the ordinary way, not forced in by a magisterial warrant, no doubt he would have escaped incarceration in an asylum, for the same knowledge and experience that enabled the Medical Officers at once to pronounce him sane would have been exercised in rejecting him altogether as an unfit case from the absence of all symptoms of mental derangement.

Conduct of attendants.

The conduct of the attendants and employees continues to engage the anxious attention of the Resident Medical Superintendent, and we regret to find that he was obliged to dismiss so responsible an officer as the steward and gardener for immoral conduct in bringing an unfortunate female on to the asylum premises, where she was found locked up in a room in which he had placed her.

The moral character of those employed about the insane should be unimpeachable, and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon them that the slightest deviation from strict rectitude in this respect will always be visited with instant dismissal.

Non-attendance of Governors at meetings.

The attendance of Governors at Board meetings was very irregular, no Board having assembled in February though twice summoned, and none in July, August, or September; so that in point of fact from 26th June to 2nd October no business was transacted by the Governors. The contractors' bills could not be paid or the accounts made up or settled, and much inconvenience must necessarily have been the result.

The Board consists of nineteen members, of whom three form a quorum, and are competent to the discharge of all business coming within their province.

We find that one Governor attended at the asylum on twelve occasions, one on nine, one on seven, one on six, one on four, two on two, two on one, and ten did not attend at all.

We alluded in our last report to the non-attendance of Governors at the meetings called at this asylum, in the hope that as these reports are available for the perusal of all members of the Board, they would see the necessity for a better attendance in future, and we would now recommend the appointment of some additional Governors with that object, particularly as the Privy Council rules expressly require that a meeting of the Board shall be held regularly once a month.

CLONMEL PARENT ASYLUM.

CLONMEL (PARENT ASYLUM.)

Want of room.

There is a want of room here, and beds have to be made upon the floors for dangerous lunatics when they arrive. Of the 95 admissions, 57 were of this class, 38 being ordinary cases; and here, as elsewhere, are to be found amongst the alleged "dangerous lunatics," several, who were reported to be tranquil and unsuitable, one a harmless idiot, and one not insane.

Dangerous lunatics.

Case of J. F.

J. F. was received under a magisterial warrant on the 23d June, 1869, he had been an inmate of the Borrisokane Union Workhouse, and becoming insane in that institution, was committed to the asylum, to which he was brought by an escort of Constabulary. It was found that he had received a dislocation of the shoulder during transmission, having fallen off the vehicle on which he was being conveyed; on making inquiry it appeared that he was subject to fits, a fact which it is stated had not been communicated to the escort, as it should have been.

Unsuitable committal.

Case of J. K.

The next case is from the same locality, and the following are the remarks made by us at the time in bringing it under the notice of Government—"A young female aged twenty-six, an inmate of the Borrisokane Workhouse, and described in the medical certificate attached to the warrant of committal as 'Miss J. K,' was committed under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, as a dangerous lunatic on the 8th inst. (October, 1869), to the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum, the charge being that of threatening to commit suicide, and the information having been simply made by another inmate of the workhouse. She was thereupon sent to the asylum, a distance of forty miles, under escort of two policemen, and without any female attendant.

"She is reported to be of the better class, and the probable cause of her malady is stated to be 'constitutional derangement and mental anxiety from family circumstances and disappointment,' it is also stated that she had 'no friends in the locality.' The Resident Medical Superintendent and the Consulting and Visiting Physician of the Asylum certify that she 'is and appears to be quiet, gentle, and harmless,' adding that, 'her manners are ladylike and mild.'

"A great number of cases have from time to time been brought under His Excellency's notice since the Act came into operation (1st January, 1868), illustrative of its injurious effects on the interests and condition of the insane poor, and of the inconsiderate manner in which Justices frequently commit persons as dangerous lunatics, who either should not be committed at all, not being fit objects for asylum treatment, or who being so, should be sent to the asylum in the ordinary and regular mode.

"In their report to His Excellency for the year 1868 the Inspectors entered fully into this subject, giving a number of instances in which warrants had been most improperly issued. The committals for the current year fully sustain the remarks they then felt it their duty to make, and indeed that now under observation appears to exceed in unfitness any former one, for however desirable it might have been to place the unfortunate young person in an institution for the treatment of insanity, on account of her

alleged suicidal tendencies, the Inspectors consider, with the report of the Medical Officers of the asylum before them as to her appearance, conduct, and demeanour on her arrival at the institution, and bearing in mind the melancholy causes which are stated to have reduced her first to the position of inmate of a poorhouse, and then to that of a lunatic, that the course adopted in her regard was uncalled for. Clonmel Parent Asylum

"In any case they think it would have been advisable to have had her accompanied by one of her own sex, when a single male escort would have sufficed, particularly as she displayed no disposition to violence. In making these observations the Inspectors wish to guard against imputing the slightest want of propriety to the Constabulary, who, as a rule, they have always found most humane and considerate towards the insane intrusted to their charge."

At the meeting of the 12th October, 1869, the Resident Medical Superintendent observes in his report to the Board, "I cannot omit to state that the asylum is crowded to excess, and that the pressure from warrants is so great, it will be soon impossible to meet the demands for admission." A Committee of Governors was thereupon immediately formed to consider how far additional accommodation could be provided at the Auxiliary Asylum, to relieve in some measure the Parent House from overcrowding.

CLONMEL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.

Clonmel Auxiliary Asylum.

A change took place in the management of this institution at the close of the year 1868—Dr. Tyner, the Resident Medical Superintendent having been promoted to a similar position in the new asylum at Downpatrick. He was succeeded here by Dr. Garner, under whose superintendence during 1869, the asylum has maintained its previous character for usefulness and suitability as a receptacle for chronic and incurable cases from the parent house.

At their meeting held in reference to increasing the accommodation, the Board approved of the plans, prepared by Mr. Wilkinson, architect to the Commissioners, for the erection of an additional building of two stories in height, containing twelve cells on each floor, also of the removal of the working men's day-room, and the construction of a new dining hall, 50 × 60 feet, as well as of a new day-room on the female side. Additional accommodation.

Suitable chapel accommodation is also in course of construction for both institutions, and when these improvements, with increased dormitory provision, are completed, we expect the Parent and Auxiliary Asylums will be in very efficient working order.

CORK.

Cork Asylum.

There has again been a marked increase in the number of inmates in this asylum, the number resident on 31st December, 1869, being 600, against 572 in 1868. The sexes are about equally divided, viz., 304 males and 296 females. It appears on reference to our Sixth Report—the first published after the opening of this asylum—that there were 353 patients in it on the 31st March, 1853, accommodation having been provided for 500, and ample margin being Increase of inmates.

Cork Asylum.

Additional accommodation.

left, as it was then thought, for future admissions, but in ten years time, that is in the year 1863, it had received its full number, so that further provision had to be made, and there is now room for 630 patients; looking, however, to the rate at which admissions have increased for the last two years, it may fairly be inferred that some further extension will soon be called for, and that the suggestion contained in our Eighteenth Report to erect an asylum for the Western Riding of this large county may eventually have to be acted on.

The average number of admissions annually for the five years immediately preceding the passing of the 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118, was 177, while for the two subsequent years, 1868–1869, it was 208; no less than 222 admissions having occurred in the latter year, and of these 104, or nearly one-half, were persons committed as dangerous lunatics.

Dangerous lunatics.

On the 12th February, 1869, the Resident Medical Superintendent, in his monthly report to the Board of Governors, says—

"I regret to have to call your attention to the rapidly increasing number of cases of insanity crowding into the institution. There are at present 591 in the house, which was constructed for only 500. During the month of January no less than twelve cases were sent in on magistrates' warrants, and four this month, the last on the 10th, on a manuscript committal which appears to me irregular. I should have sent the case back but that the poor old woman would have to be taken back to near Crookhaven, nearly seventy miles off."

Extraordinary committal. Case of P. S.

A singular case may be cited as showing the interpretation of which this Act is capable in the minds of some Justices. P. S., an idiotic child of apparently about ten years old, diminutive even for that age, and still in petticoats, was received on 6th July, 1869, under warrant. He was seen shortly after by one of the Inspectors, to whom he appeared to be an inoffensive quiet little creature, and the Resident Medical Superintendent reported that he had not shown the slightest tendency to violence from the time he was placed in the asylum; yet this mere infant was sent from Berehaven to Cork, a distance of more than 120 miles, under a Constabulary escort at the public expense, as a "dangerous lunatic."

A further peculiarity of the case is that in the person of one of the committing magistrates, the offices of Justice of the Peace and Dispensary Doctor were combined, and that he acted under the statute in the double capacity, first certifying as to the dangerous lunacy of the child, and then signing the warrant for his commitment. On the case being brought by us under the notice of Government, the magistrates were at once communicated with, but they defended their procedure by asserting the violent and dangerous character of the child, and stating that they acted as they had done from a sense of duty.

DOWNPATRICK.

Downpatrick Asylum.

Opening of the Institution.

This asylum having been completed, the Governors appointed by your Excellency assembled at the institution on the 15th May, 1869, and held their first Board Meeting at which, and the subsequent meetings prior to the admission of patients, steps were

taken to organize a suitable staff in accordance with the statute. Some misapprehension, however, arose on the subject, as the fact appeared to have been lost sight of that the power to define the staff and fix the salaries is specially reserved by the Act to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.

Having, however, obtained the views of the Board as to the various officers and servants, in which, amongst other things, they recommended the appointment of an Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent in place of an Apothecary, the Inspectors submitted a list of the proposed staff and salaries, for approval; the only point on which they differed with the Governors, being in regard to the Matron's salary, which they considered had been fixed at too low a scale, viz., £40, and they accordingly suggested that it should be fixed on the same scale as that of the Matrons in other asylums, who receive from £80 to £100 a year. Appointment of officers. Matron's salary.

In making this suggestion the Inspectors were actuated by a desire to secure the good of the service, believing that nothing can possibly tend more to elevate the character and general tone of an asylum in a social aspect, as regards the female inmates, both servants and patients, than the presence and example of a suitable person in the capacity of Matron, one whose personal respectability, education, demeanour, and social position will claim respect and ensure obedience. On the other hand, to assign so small a salary as £40 a year to a Matron, however highly qualified, places her in a position of such dependence, that she can hardly be looked up to with the feelings that should be entertained by inferiors towards persons in authority. Your Excellency concurred in our views, but desired that the matter might be further considered by the Governors before giving your final decision. The case rests here. We trust, however, that before this report has issued, it will be settled in a satisfactory manner, and that the desire of your Excellency will be carried out.

The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the staff organized, the asylum furnished, funds for support and maintenance duly provided, and contracts for supplies entered into, the patients from Belfast were removed in drafts of 50 at a time, the county gaol being also relieved of the lunatics confined therein, and by the close of the year this asylum, built for 300, had 222 patients resident in it, or within 78 of the full number in three months after its opening. Admissions of patients.

Of course, referring to so brief a period of time as three months, it is needless to enter into any details. We may, however, observe that so far everything has gone on satisfactorily, and that we have had no reason to complain of the general arrangements. Some of the servants employed in the first instance had to be discharged for drunkenness, but the prompt action taken in reference to them, and the system of discipline carried out by the Resident Medical Superintendent, has had a salutary effect, and no further ground for complaint appears to have been felt in this respect.

Ennis Asylum.

ENNIS.

The progress of this institution, which is now two years and some months in operation, has been most satisfactory. Erected for 260, it contained at the close of the year 218 patients, being within 42 of its full complement—this leaves by no means too large a margin for future requirements.

Dangerous lunatics.

The admissions during the year amounted to 63, 33 being committed as alleged dangerous lunatics under the Act, and of these latter 16 are reported to be "tranquil and unsuitable."

Case of G. W.

As evidence of the operation of the Act in this asylum, we select the case of G. W., a gentleman highly connected, and in a very respectable position, who, having led rather a wild life, became insane, was committed as a dangerous lunatic, and forced into the asylum at the public expense, the committal being signed by his uncle, as one of the committing magistrates. Having in the course of a month progressed so far towards recovery as to be allowed out on the grounds on parole, he escaped from the institution. Two attendants were sent in pursuit, who traced him to Dublin to his father's house, and on his way back, while under their charge, he jumped from the train, and suffered severe internal injuries, from which, however, he recovered. The recapture and restoration of this patient to the asylum was attended with considerable expense to the ratepayers of the county.

Improvements required.

On our inspections we drew attention to certain defects in the building, with a view to the application of a remedy, also to the state of the grounds, and of the airing courts, which require to be properly laid down. The sewerage from the kitchen and scullery is defective, the water-closets in the yards are also in a very unsatisfactory state, and as the purity of the atmosphere in an institution containing so many inmates depends so much on the completeness of the arrangements in regard to these matters, we commented strongly upon them in the minutes left by us on the books of the institution.

Expenditure.

There has been a great decrease in the cost of maintenance, the average in 1868 being £27 2*s.* 6*d.*, against £23 2*s.* 5*d.* in the present year, being a saving of £4 0*s.* 1*d.* per head; this is partly accounted for by the increased number of patients, amongst whom the outlay has been divided, partly by the fact that for the first year or so after opening expenses are necessarily greater, and partly by a slight diminution in the contract prices of supplies.

Enniscorthy Asylum.

ENNISCORTHY.

Statistics.

The number of patients in this asylum increased from 175 in December, 1868, to 198 at same date in 1869. The admissions during the year amounted to 60, of whom only 20, or one-third were committed as alleged dangerous lunatics, 28 having been received as urgent cases by the Medical Officers, and 12 ordinary patients whose admission was by order of the Board. The

Admission of patients.

course of admission here shows how little necessity exists for the compulsory powers of the Act, for had the 20 persons sent in under it as dangerous lunatics been presented for admission as

urgent cases, if they were so in reality, the Medical Officers would have admitted them under the Privy Council rules. ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.

On our inspections throughout the year we invariably found the asylum in a high state of efficiency as regards its internal arrangements and management, while its sanitary state was all that could be desired, and we left minutes to that effect upon the asylum books, pointing out at the same time several matters connected with the building which required attention, such as the dampness in certain portions thereof, the want of painting to the wood work, the erection of stables, &c.

There has been a diminution of £18 1*s.* 8*d.* per head in the cost of support and maintenance here for the past year, attributable to the great increase in the number of patients, as well as to the fact that in the first year of its opening certain expenses were incurred and included in the maintenance account that are no longer necessary. Altogether, the condition and progress of this institution is highly satisfactory, and reflects credit on the Resident Medical Superintendent and staff. Expenditure.

KILKENNY.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

There were 178 patients here at the close of the year, being an increase of 23 on the previous year, and 38 over the number for which the asylum was built. With regard to admissions, the Resident Medical Superintendent observes in his annual report to the Board, "23 were received by Justices' warrants as dangerous lunatics, some of whom, in my opinion, were not of that character, and whose cases could be met by the usual application to the Board. Statistics. Dangerous lunatics.

"Moreover, some were brought late at night during inclement weather, causing additional bodily risk, also bound and handcuffed, and bearing marks of rough usage on their persons. The lateness of the arrival of these patients disturbed and excited others previously at rest in the divisions. From the increase of patients admitted under the recent Act, the male side of the house has become overcrowded, and latterly has rendered it difficult to have the same order observed as heretofore.

"Under the Act patients must be admitted although possessed of property, thereby shutting out so far the pauper class, for whom these institutions were originally designed."

On our inspections, which were frequent throughout the year, we found the asylum generally in a very satisfactory condition, and left minutes to that effect on the books. On one occasion only it did not come up to its usual neat and orderly appearance in the male divisions, owing doubtless to overcrowding on that side of the house. We think that before long the question of extending the accommodation must be considered, at least for male lunatics, as there are at present 23 men in the institution beyond the number for which it was originally constructed.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY.

A further increase of 14 patients occurred here in 1869, the number resident on 31st December being 271, against 257 the previous year. Of 73 admissions 53 were persons committed as "dangerous lunatics" under the Act, and with respect to some of whom the Resident Medical Superintendent observes in his annual report, they "decidedly could not be so classified according to the definition given to the term by the Act of Parliament." He adds, "the great majority of these cases were charged with assault, but some of the assaults were of so trivial a nature that they would scarcely have been punished with a shilling fine in the Sessions Court."

Dangerous lunatics.

Unfit cases.

To take one or two cases in illustration, as reported by the Resident Medical Superintendent, H. C., was "an old woman, unable to walk, or even to rise from the chair or bed, in consequence of an old injury of the knee-joint—somewhat abusive occasionally in her language—insane, but only requiring ordinary nursetending, sent here from Tralee workhouse." B. L., "an exhausted girl, far advanced in consumption, insane, said to have broken windows, and to have threatened to beat her sister."

J. D., "sent under a warrant altogether improperly filled up, and utterly worthless," &c.

These and similar cases show how easily "dangerous lunatics," who, to bring them within that category, should be "discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind and a purpose of committing an offence, for which, if committed, they would be liable to be indicted," can be manufactured although incapacitated by physical weakness from any acts of a dangerous or offensive character.

Want of room.

This asylum having over 30 patients beyond the number for which it was originally designed, is manifestly unable to meet the demand upon its resources. In our last report we alluded specially to this subject, observing that—"To obviate the present overcrowding, and to anticipate the dangerous results that may arise therefrom, we see no other alternative in the absence of a well regulated provision in poorhouses for the due care and maintenance of the demented, tranquil, and harmless classes, as well as for such epileptics and imbeciles as the Medical Officers might select, but an enlargement of the building on the male side, and which might be effected at a probable cost of from £4,000 to £5,000. This is a question, however, for the consideration of the Governors in the first instance."

The Board of Governors have since appointed a Building Committee to consider the subject, and to report upon the best means of enlarging the present building, no doubt, therefore, a decision will speedily be come to.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY.

Constructed for 300, this Institution, now in the fourth year of its operation, contains 249 inmates, being an increase of 22 on the previous year; there are thus 51 vacancies still left; it may consequently be taken that sufficient provision exists for the future requirements of the insane poor of the district. The results of

the year as regards the working of the asylum have been very satisfactory, although a slight increase has occurred in the rate of mortality; there is, however, a marked improvement in the percentage of recoveries, and in the fiscal department a decrease of £3 3*s.* 4*d.* per head per annum is observable on the support and maintenance account for the year. LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

Everything being in a creditable state, and the institution in efficient working order throughout, there does not appear to be any topic connected with it calling for special remark on our part.

LIMERICK.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

A considerable reduction of the staff of servants, especially of the female attendants, took place here consequent on the removal of the Clare patients to the new asylum at Ennis, but owing to the rapidity with which the inmates increased in number, we found on our visits of inspection that the proportion of attendants to patients was quite too small, the average on the female side being one attendant to seventeen patients, and we accordingly drew the special attention of the Governors to the subject in the minutes left by us on the asylum books. Although an additional male and two females were subsequently employed, it appears that at the close of the year there were only 11 men in charge of 176 patients, and 11 women in charge of 183, thus on the average there were over 16 patients for each attendant; this is, we consider quite beyond the number that an attendant can take proper care of, and we trust the Board will adopt the usual proportion of attendants so essential to the well working of an institution for the insane. Reduction of staff.

The alterations referred to in our last report as necessary for the improvement of the institution have engaged the anxious consideration of the Board; but as yet, beyond some minor details, nothing of importance has been effected, although frequently discussed by the Governors. Alterations and improvements.

The establishment being over 42 years in use, has of course been affected by the wear and tear of occupation, particularly in the interior, and many improvements in matters of detail, as regards asylum arrangements, have been discovered in the interim; hence it has become necessary to make certain changes here in accordance with the progress of the times, and we anticipate that the Governors will take the necessary steps with that object without further delay.

The general working of the institution has, as heretofore, been deserving of approbation, notwithstanding the drawbacks above alluded to. The rate of mortality is very low, 18 on a daily average of 348, or little over 5 per cent. The recoveries are also satisfactory, while the cost of maintenance is below the average.

LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

Here, as at Limerick, with the exception of some absolutely indispensable house repairs, nothing has yet been done in the way of improving or extending the accommodation for patients, the necessity for which was strongly represented in our last report.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

Increased accommodation necessary.

One of the Inspectors having attended a meeting of the Board held on the 11th November, 1869, and brought the matter specially under notice, the Governors passed a resolution to the following effect:—"Prior to taking into consideration the proposition of increasing the accommodation of this asylum, and effecting the improvements as suggested by the Inspector, we are of opinion that it is highly advisable before the estimated expenditure of probably £6,000 be undertaken, that inasmuch as the award of the Government Valuator appears excessive, a committee be appointed to collect the particulars on which the award was founded, and to report to the next meeting of the Board of Governors."

This resolution refers to the award made as to the sum to be refunded to the county Donegal on its separation from the district of Londonderry in consideration of its original contribution to the erection of the Derry Asylum.

We earnestly hope that the Governors will come to a speedy solution of the matter, as there can be no question whatever about the urgency of improving and extending the accommodation for the insane poor of the Londonderry district.

Case of suicide.

A case of poisoning occurred here from somewhat a similar cause to that which occurred in the Armagh asylum. It appears that some subacetate of copper had been in a press in the nurse's room for two years, since the room was coloured with a portion of same, and according to the statement of the Resident Medical Superintendent, it is supposed the patient, Mary Byrne, swallowed a portion of it, whether with an intention of committing suicide or not, did not transpire; an inquest was held, but no *post mortem* made, the verdict being simply, "We find that Mary Byrne came to her death from some poisonous substance unknown to us."

The whole proceeding seems to have been characterized by carelessness; the jury expressed no opinion as to the culpability or otherwise of the parties who were responsible for the care and well-being of the unfortunate lunatic, and the inquest appears as too often happens to have been a mere formality.

MARYBOROUGH.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

Our inspections of this institution afforded us much satisfaction, its condition on the various occasions of our visits throughout the year being highly commendable, and we recorded our opinions accordingly on the asylum books. The small extent of the farm, about 19 acres, exclusive of buildings and airing courts, has frequently been referred to by us, and we entertain a hope that the Board will take the necessary steps to increase it.

They certainly should not be deterred from doing so on economic grounds, as at every asylum in Ireland where the farms are large enough, besides giving plenty of healthful and appropriate exercise to the inmates, a great saving is effected, and the provisions from without are supplemented by abundant supplies of wholesome vegetables and farm produce, especially in cases where dairy farms have been introduced.

Dangerous lunatics.

Of the admissions, 21 were by magisterial warrant as alleged

dangerous lunatics, being three less than the previous year. The Resident Medical Superintendent, observing on the subject in his report to the Board, states that they are "still too many in proportion to the equally effective and more convenient ordinary form." Of these 21 cases 10 are reported to be "tranquil and unsuitable," and three are classed under the head of persons "apparently not insane, or whose insanity was doubtful." MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

There is a diminution of £2 11*s.* 9*d.* per head on the cost of maintenance for the year, and this has taken place without any curtailment of the necessaries or comforts of the inmates.

The sanitary aspect of the asylum is satisfactory, the mortality being less than 8 per cent. of the daily average resident, while the recoveries are reported at 50 per cent.

MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.

Accommodation is afforded by this asylum for 340 patients belonging to the counties of Cavan and Monaghan, which were previously attached to the Armagh District. The building having been completed in 186-, and handed over by the contractor, a Resident Medical Superintendent was duly appointed by your Excellency in the person of Doctor Robertson, who was thereupon directed to proceed to Monaghan to superintend the preliminary arrangements for the opening of the institution, namely, the furnishing of the house, organization of the staff, formation of contracts for supplies, and other matters of detail. Opening of the Institution.

The first Board meeting was held on the 19th March, 1869, and the appointment of the staff commenced, which, together with the taking of contracts, &c., occupied the attention of the Board at the three subsequent meetings, and all being in readiness, a transfer of 40 patients from Armagh Asylum was made on the 19th of May, 1869. From thenceforth further drafts were received, until all the patients belonging to the new district were accommodated. Admission of patients.

The total number admitted was 195, viz., 123 transferred from Armagh Asylum and from the gaols of the district, 20 ordinary patients on the authority of the Governors and Medical Officers, and 52 by warrant of Justices under the Act, many of the latter being reported to be tranquil and unsuitable cases, amongst whom we would instance J. L., also partially crippled in the lower extremities, and J. F., perfectly blind, stated by the Resident Medical Superintendent to be the neatest and cleanest patient in the house, and quite harmless. Dangerous lunatics. Unfit cases.

We are happy to report that the condition of this institution, now eight months in operation, is highly creditable, its various departments being in very efficient working order, under the careful supervision of the Resident Medical Superintendent, whose previous experience in institutions for the insane enabled him to effect very satisfactory results in a short time; we therefore bear willing testimony to the zeal and energy evinced by him, and to the value of his practical knowledge of asylum business in the discharge of his duties. State of house.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

MULLINGAR.

Increased accommodation.

As we stated last year in our report to your Excellency, an extension of accommodation for 100 additional patients is being carried out here by the erection of two buildings for 50 of each sex, planned as associated domitories, with appropriate day-rooms and other conveniences, and at a cost of about £5,000; the works are in a forward condition, and the new buildings will, we expect, be occupied in the course of the year 1870. Some improvement in the water supply, and in the system of cooking, is required, and the Governors are taking steps to effect them by obtaining estimates of the probable cost thereof.

Additional land.

We have frequently urged the Governors to enlarge the area of the farm, which contains, exclusive of buildings, airing courts, &c., only 13½ acres, an amount of land quite insufficient for an asylum which is intended to accommodate 400 inmates, principally belonging to the agricultural classes. Having entered into details on the subject in our minutes of inspection when visiting the asylum, it is now unnecessary to do more than to repeat the opinion expressed in our Eighteenth Report, that from 20 to 30 acres of land should be added to the asylum grounds.

Although greatly overcrowded, and containing at the close of the year 335 inmates, the original accommodation being for 300, we were enabled on our various visitations to leave favourable reports on the books as to the order, cleanliness, and discipline of the house.

OMAGH ASYLUM.

OMAGH.

This asylum, for the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, the former detached from the Londonderry, and the latter from the Armagh District, was opened in 1853 with accommodation for 300 patients, an amount far in excess of the then existing requirements, and thought to be amply sufficient for all future exigencies, an opinion which seemed to be borne out by the fact that in 1860, seven years after it was opened, there still was a margin of 34 vacancies; in the next few years, however, it became so crowded that the question of its extension could no longer be deferred, and in 1868, when the works were commenced, it contained 86 above its number.

New buildings.

The new buildings for 200 additional patients, are now approaching completion, including two dining and recreation halls, with additional airing yards. A deep well is being sunk to be worked by steam power, as the existing water supply, obtained from a tank by the side of the river by horse power, is much less than it ought to be. It is also proposed to make some alteration in the present drains of the building, which are not effective.

Owing to the great pressure on the establishment, 403 lunatics being resident in it on the 31st December, 1869, it was found necessary to occupy a portion of the new buildings before they were out of the contractor's hands, but no untoward result followed from this step, which was under the circumstances unavoidable.

Dangerous lunatics.

Of the 39 persons committed as dangerous lunatics during the year, a considerable number are returned as "tranquil and un-

suitable," the Resident Medical Superintendent observing in reference to them, "that there is not sufficient discrimination exercised in selecting the cases for committal as dangerous lunatics." OMAGH ASYLUM.

The sanitary condition of the house, notwithstanding the overcrowding, has been throughout satisfactory, the mortality being but a fraction over 7 per cent. The recoveries show an equally favourable average, while the cost of maintenance is the lowest of all the asylums, being but £16 13*s.* 6*d.* per head per annum, this is an exceedingly small outlay, and we would be glad to see it increased, believing that as a rule, lunatic patients cannot be adequately provided with all the necessary comforts and amusements, which their unhappy condition demands, at an expenditure much below £20 per head per annum, even in an institution most favourably circumstanced as to its fiscal arrangements in an economic point of view. Expenditure.

RICHMOND.

This asylum, the largest institution of its kind in Ireland, contained at the close of the year 899 lunatic inmates, namely, 439 in the Parent House, 210 in the New Building, 186 in Grangegorman Prison (now used as an Auxiliary Asylum), and 64 in the hospitals of the institution. The district embraces three counties—Dublin, Louth and Wicklow, together with the city of Dublin and the town of Drogheda, with an aggregate population of 587,378. RICHMOND ASYLUM.

We originally proposed, when the necessity for enlarging the accommodation became imperative, to divide this too extensive district, and to erect an asylum for the portion so separated in the county of Wicklow, but we regret to say the Governors and Grand Juries were averse to the proposition, and there was no alternative but to erect additional buildings on the existing site. Enlargement.

The works are now in progress, and when completed the asylum will on the whole afford accommodation for 1,040 patients.

These works consist of new buildings at the Grangegorman side, the greater amount of accommodation being provided in buildings planned for associated dormitories. A new dining hall is also included, 110 × 45 feet, with rooms above for school and workrooms. New works.

At the Parent Asylum an additional number of beds has been provided for by taking down several of the arched cells and corridors, the building having been originally one almost wholly of single cells or rooms. Extensive new store-rooms, new wash-house, additional airing sheds, and numerous internal alterations and additions have been completed, or are in progress, which will contribute materially to the general efficiency of the various departments in this large institution. Alterations.

The number remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1868, was 874, and there were admitted during the year 409, of whom no less than 207 were committed under the Act as dangerous lunatics. Statistics.

The recoveries present a favourable aspect, being 47½ per cent. on admissions, but the mortality is above the average, being 13 per cent. on the daily number resident.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

Case of suicide.

Two cases of suicide occurred here during the year. The first was that of a female named Esther Kinsella, who hanged herself at the Grangegorman Auxiliary with her apron. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the usual verdict returned. Subsequently, at the request of the Board, one of the Inspectors inquired into the circumstances, when it appeared that although the admission form mentioned she was "disposed to injure herself," she was so much improved, and her conduct so quiet during a three months' residence in the asylum, that all suspicion was lulled about her. She was seen by the nurse in charge at half-past seven o'clock, A.M., and shortly after the nurse missed her, but as she was in the habit of making her own bed no further notice of her absence was taken until breakfast time (nine o'clock), when on making search she was found hanging from the banisters leading to the Assistant Matron's room.

Case of suicide.

The second case was that of John Leonard, who was admitted on the 12th June as a dangerous lunatic, and on the 15th cut his throat with a chisel, taken from the tool-case of a carpenter who was at work in the division in which the patient was. An inquest took place, and the following verdict was returned:—"John Leonard died in the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum on Monday, 21st of June, 1869, from the effects of a wound in his throat, inflicted by himself with a chisel, in the bath of the asylum, on Tuesday, the 15th of same month, he being at the time a confirmed lunatic."

No observation is made in regard to the person or persons in whose immediate charge the lunatic was, nor does it appear from the report of the inquest furnished to us, that the inquiry was directed in any degree to ascertain whether culpability attached to any of the officers or attendants of the asylum.

SLIGO.

SLIGO ASYLUM.

Want of room.

The arrangements made, as described in the Eighteenth Report, to increase the sleeping accommodation for patients in this institution, and the course adopted in sending idiotic and demented patients to the neighbouring poorhouse, have had the beneficial effect of preventing that overcrowding which otherwise would have been unavoidable. There were 32 persons committed as alleged

Dangerous lunatics.

dangerous lunatics, amongst whom we may mention a child of thirteen years, P. M., apparently not insane, who, on being

Unfit case.

brought before the Board, was pronounced to be a very unfit subject for the asylum. We submitted the committal to the law adviser, who gave it as his opinion that it was illegal, not disclosing any purpose of committing a crime, for which if committed P M. would be liable to be indicted. The child was of course immediately discharged.

On our visitations, throughout the year we found the institution in a very efficient condition as to order and cleanliness in its various departments, the patients well cared for and comfortable, and in good bodily health generally. The statistical returns printed in the appendix afford evidence of the satisfactory working of

the institution, both as regards the well-being of the inmates, and the conduct of its affairs fiscal and otherwise. SLIGO ASYLUM.

Having commented in detail in our minutes on the subjects presenting themselves to our minds when inspecting, it does not occur to us as necessary to enlarge further thereon in this place.

WATERFORD.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

The additional accommodation provided by the erection of new wings was made available during the year, and the benefits of asylum treatment have consequently been extended to a greater number of patients than heretofore. There remained 185 inmates resident on the last day of the year, being 18 in excess of the previous year. The water supply has been improved, and is now good in quality and ample in quantity; the defective drainage has also been remedied—both items on which the health and comfort of the inmates so materially depend. Additional accommodation. Water supply.

Here, as at Mullingar, the farm being quite insufficient in extent either for the uses of the institution or the due employment of the inmates, we advised an addition thereto. The Board have passed a resolution expressing their concurrence with our opinions, and have appointed a committee to examine the land in the neighbourhood, with a view to purchasing ten or twelve additional acres. Farm.

As regards the curative and sanitary state of affairs during the past year, we are gratified to observe that the per centage of recoveries is above the average, while the mortality has been much below that of previous years, being only 4 per cent. on the daily average number resident in the asylum.

Of the 17 persons committed as dangerous lunatics, 10 are reported to have been unsuitable cases, amongst them "a harmless epileptic, a case of mild delirium tremens, a case of perfectly harmless dementia, and a congenital epileptic male idiot of seventeen years, perfectly harmless, incapable of articulating, and insensible to the calls of nature." Dangerous lunatics. Unfit cases.

On our visitations, made four times during the year, we invariably found this institution in perfect order in every respect. The judicious care and skilful treatment which the inmates receive at the hands of its highly qualified and energetic Resident Medical Superintendent, and the zeal and prudence manifested by him in its supervision and general management, continue to give us unmixed satisfaction, resulting as they have done in establishing the system of order and regularity which now characterize this asylum, one of the oldest in the country.

POOR-HOUSES.

POOR-HOUSES.

Having in our last report reviewed at considerable length the condition of the insane in poor-houses, we shall on the present occasion confine ourselves to a few brief remarks on the subject. Their state continues, on the whole, to improve, considerable care

Poor-houses.

System of classification.

and attention appearing to be bestowed on them. Some system of classification or separation has been adopted in many places, as at Belfast, Waterford, Limerick, &c., where special wards are allocated to them, instead of having them, as heretofore, scattered throughout the house generally, and mixing with the ordinary paupers.

Increase of numbers.

Last year an increase of their numbers had to be recorded to the extent of 40, and now a further addition of 165 has to be noted. The total increase in ten years, as shown in the summary given in the first page of this report, amounts to 373.

We account for the increasing numbers of the demented, idiotic, and epileptic classes in poor-houses by the fact that of late years more attention has been directed to the removal from district asylums of unsuitable cases, coming under this category, especially from those institutions where a pressure for room was felt, in order to afford accommodation for recent and acute cases of mania.

The gross total of the classes referred to resident in poor-houses on 31st December, 1869, was 2,907, divided under four different heads—namely, simple idiots, 1,171; epileptic idiots, 462; simple lunatics, 1,030; epileptic lunatics, 244.

Condition of insane in Poor-houses.

As regards mere creature comforts and necessaries, no observation requires to be made, for as a general rule the food, sleeping accommodation, and clothing are appropriate to their requirements, but the means for out-door exercise and employment are very limited in most cases. On our inspections we directed applications to be made for the removal to asylum of such individuals as we thought likely to be benefited thereby, or whose condition required special treatment.

Gaols.

GAOLS.

The total number of insane persons in custody in gaols during the year was 108. These consisted of 50 persons committed as dangerous lunatics previous to the passing of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., and 58 persons detained as criminal lunatics who were either acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity or found insane while undergoing sentence.

The reason why so many lunatics were detained in gaol is that room could not be found for them in the asylums of the districts to which they belonged, principally the Armagh and Belfast districts; but on the opening of the new asylums at Monaghan and Downpatrick, the lunatics belonging to the counties of Armagh, Cavan, Monaghan, Antrim, and Down confined in the gaols were all received into their respective asylums; and, as will appear from the tables given in the Appendix, only 5 insane persons remained in gaol on the 31st December last.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

Central Asylum.

The Central Asylum at Dundrum, now twenty years in operation, having been opened in 1850, under the Statute 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 107, for lunatics charged with grave offences, and acquitted on the plea of insanity, as well as for convicts becoming insane during the period of penal confinement, has had up to the 31st December, 1869, an aggregate of 381 inmates within its walls. The actual number at the date just mentioned being 170, of whom 116 were males, and 54 females. The difference between which, viz., 210 and the gross total is thus to be accounted for:—131 were discharged, and 80 died; of those who were discharged, 11, capitally indicted or convicted, were liberated through the clemency of different Lords Lieutenant; while 28 convicted of grievous assaults, 9 of arson, 30 of larceny or of minor offences, were sent out cured; and 45, though the period of their penal servitude had ceased, were for safety-sake, and as still mentally affected, transferred to the district asylums of their native localities. Statistics.

With reference to the after-conduct of those unconditionally liberated, we have received no unfavourable reports whatever, the utmost caution being exercised by us, but above all in homicidal or cases of violent assault before recommending a discharge, unbroken good conduct and obedience to rules, without the manifestation of mental infirmity, either by word or deed, sometimes too for years, constituting the reasons for our favourable interposition. Persons discharged recovered.

As in some preceding reports presented by us to Parliament, we entered fully into the subject of liberating recovered criminal lunatics, it is unnecessary to revert to it in the present.

The Asylum was originally constructed for 120 patients. Its present accommodation, owing to structural additions since 1866, extends to 185 beds, of which there are now only 15 unoccupied.

On the 31st December, 1868, there were 107 males and 55 females in the house. During the year 1869, 14 males and 8 females were admitted; the discharges amounted to 11—4 males, 7 females—1, a female, escaped, and 2 died. Hence, on the 1st of January last there was a total in the Asylum of 170, which, classified according to offences, is thus composed: 56 homicides, 42 men, 14 women; shooting at with intent, 9 men; assaults of a dangerous character, 5 men, 6 women; minor assaults, 52—26 of either sex; arson, 5 men, 4 women; larceny and other minor offences, 10 men and 23 women.

We have just stated that within the past twelvemonth 2 patients died—a mortality little more than 1 per cent. on the total under treatment, or, in other words, two-thirds less than in the population at large, and seven-eighths less than in ordinary hospitals for the insane. During the same time, too, we are happy to inform your Excellency that no accident occurred in the Institution, and no attempt on the person of a violent or malevolent nature, and Mortality little more than 1 per cent.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

that no injuries to the Asylum, either as to structure or furniture, have been recorded; in fact, with the exception of some panes of glass, scarcely to the value of twenty shillings, no loss has been sustained, an extraordinary fact when contrasted with the extent of destruction in lunatic establishments elsewhere within the same period, and one which indicates that whatever faults the Irish lunatic may have, and however excitable from race, he does not evince a very destructive tendency.

Forms of disease, &c.

With regard to the forms of mental disease, the inmates of the Dundrum Asylum were enumerated on the daily Statement-book of that Institution on the 1st January, 1879, as follow:—72 maniacal or excited, and probably incurable; 34 low and melancholic; 20 tranquil, but tending to imbecility; 6 confirmed epileptics; 34 varying, but recoverable, and 4 cured; while, in regard to education, about one half, or 89, can read and write, some few of them being well-informed; and 81 are quite untaught. In point of social condition the great majority, or 131, are unmarried, 39 only being married, or widowed; but in explanation of this discrepancy, it should be remembered that very many of the numbers before us became insane in early life, some before eighteen.

Employment.

It will be satisfactory to your Excellency to hear that the employment of the lunatics at Dundrum, both in and out of doors, is large. One way or another, but particularly in dry weather, an average of from 76 to 85 men are industriously occupied daily throughout the year, and 36 women; the unemployed being principally so from old age or delicacy of constitution. It will be also alike agreeable to your Lordship to be informed that, while mechanical restraint is never had recourse to, temporary seclusion has been only used in regard to three patients, and at very extended intervals.

Difficulty as regards convicts.

Considerable difficulty, no doubt, frequently arises in the treatment of convicts who, becoming insubordinate and cross grained in prison, set discipline at defiance, and are unrestrained by punishment. No matter under what guise or form, as a rule, they are great lawyers, and, being in the Asylum, assume all the privileges of lunacy, and think they are free, irresponsible agents.

However reckless on admission, and ungovernable before, after a time they become for the most part well-conditioned and amenable; but, what may appear extraordinary, some of them request to be sent back to prison, asserting they never were mad, from a sort of innate discontent—perhaps, too, from a dislike to associate with individuals whose delusions they promptly notice. But they are scarcely back in penal confinement than they break out again.

We had last year a convict twice from the Mountjoy female prison who was quite uncontrollable while there. A few days after her admission into the Asylum, on both occasions, she conducted herself quietly and usefully, and continued to do so all the time she was in it; her sole and constant request being to be transferred

back; as for four months she acted with perfect propriety, and was most amenable, her wish was acceded to; she is now as insubordinate almost as ever, controlled only by the threat of being placed for a third time in the Asylum, to the comforts of which she prefers bread and water, solitary confinement—in fact, every denial. Except from her behaviour, an utter disregard of discipline, as a convict, this woman would be considered both plausible and intelligent. Were she left a property to morrow, no tribunal would interfere with her civil rights to it. still, as a criminal, some would probably deem her a lunatic, and irresponsible. CENTRAL ASYLUM.

In cases like the preceding a question of very difficult solution is engaged; the physicians to one institution, from their observation of an unsubdued restlessness and an insubordination that no punishment can subdue in prison, attributing these manifestations to a disordered state of mind; while the physicians to another, observing nothing wrong in the demeanour and conduct of the same individuals who are amenable when under their care in an asylum, regard them as not constituting insanity.

Strongly advocating, as we have ever done, the advantages of affording to the inmates of asylums every facility for religious worship we can adduce that at Dundrum as an illustration of the benefits conferred by the regular administration of chaplains to the members of their respective creeds; it is a solace to many, and tends to generate a general spirit of order and obedience. Benefit of chaplains.

There are now two distinct churches, one for the Protestant—a late separate erection—and one within the house itself for the Catholic community, both being appropriately furnished.

The grounds attached to the Asylum—twenty-two acres—are at present uniformly enclosed; formerly they consisted of an inner and outer farm; the boundary walls average not quite nine feet high, while those around the airing courts do not exceed five in height. It may seem stranger by contrast that loftier barriers are not erected around what comes under the name of a *criminal* establishment; but from experience we are disposed to think that the less the restraint, and the less the prison appurtenances, the less the disposition among lunatics to do gratuitous injury or to attempt escapes. Farm.

A new approach to the front of the buildings is now in process of construction by the Board of Works; when finished it will materially improve the appearance of the place.

Dr. Corbet, the resident physician, devotes great attention to the land, and, independent of securing thereby constant out-door occupation to the patients, realized last year a clear profit over all farm expenses of £206 10*s.*, £89 of which was received for produce sold, and placed to credit in bank.

During the past year the conduct of the attendants and servants has been uniformly good, none having been discharged or fined for Attendants and servants.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

neglect or inattention to duty. In the early part of the year, however, in consequence of statements made to us that an undue familiarity existed between one of the male attendants and the female assistant store-keeper, and which it is but right to observe, caused much dissatisfaction in the house, after a minute inquiry we deemed it incumbent on us to order the discharge of both parties.

Expenditure.

The cost per head at the Central Asylum exceeds by little that in some of the Irish district institutions for the insane, being for example last year but £4 in excess of that of the Richmond or Metropolitan, which contains nearly six times the number of inmates; and where, consequently, the staff expenses being extended over a larger number of persons are proportionately diminished.

Salaries and wages.

Considering the arduous duties of the officers and attendants and relatively speaking, their greater responsibility as employed in a criminal establishment, we could desire an improved scale of salaries and wages at Dundrum. The control and management of this Institution being committed to our charge by the Executive, entails no inconsiderable care and responsibility on us already, acting with our two colleagues (the Commissioners of Public Works) as joint commissioners of control for the erection of all lunatic institutions in Ireland, the property and lands attached to which is vested conjointly in us as trustees.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Statistics.

No change whatever has taken place in regard to private licensed houses during the year; nor has any new licence been granted, or existing one permitted to lapse. The numbers, too, exhibit only a nominal increase, being 639 in 1869 as against 632 in 1868; the admissions amounted to 189, and the discharges to 142, 94 being returned as cured, or 49·73 per cent. on the number admitted; 39 deaths are recorded, or 6·16 per cent. on the daily average resident.

The following table shows the per-centage of recoveries and deaths for the last ten years:—

—	Admitted.	Discharged Cured.	Per-centage of Cures on Admissions.	Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths on Daily Average.
1860	165	56	33·93	494	25	5·06
1861	185	59	31·89	505	34	6·73
1862	166	47	28·31	540	26	4·81
1863	190	66	34·73	552	31	5·61
1864	177	67	37·85	550	49	8·90
1865	187	70	37·43	578	31	5·36
1866	193	61	31 60	612	31	5·06
1867	196	75	38·26	623	42	6·74
1868	182	77	42·3	630	30	4·76
1869	189	94	49·73	633	39	6·16

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

In our 17th report, referring to the statistical returns supplied to us annually by the proprietors of private licensed houses, we stated "these figures support the fact frequently observed upon by us that while the mortality in private licensed houses is much less, the per-centage of cures at the same time falls far short of that which obtains in public asylums."

Returns of cures.

It is remarkable that in the following year, namely, 1868, the returns furnished set forth the cures at 42·3 per cent., the average for the previous eight years being 34, and in the year now under review they are returned at 49·73.

It is to be observed that in previous years the numbers discharged under the heads of "improved" and "unimproved" nearly equalled the number returned as cured, but in the returns of 1869 they amount to just one-half.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Discharged cured,	73	77	94
„ uncured,	65	71	48

We trust that the improvement apparent from these figures may be relied on, but it is a rather curious coincidence that our observations in previous reports should have been immediately followed by so large an addition as 12 per cent., taking the averages of 1868, 1869 to the number returned as cured.

During the past year nothing particularly worthy of public notice has transpired with respect to the management of private licensed houses for the insane in this country. We have to record little change in their domestic arrangements, on the whole they are in a satisfactory state, and are all very frequently visited by us—many of them monthly and at irregular times—we feel the necessity of constant supervision the greater, from the apathy or rather total neglect in too many instances of the friends of patients towards their insane relatives who look to us for sympathy.

Patients neglected by friends.

In stating so much we do not mean to suggest that any unkindness or want of attention on the part of the proprietors of these establishments render our visits necessary, the contrary, as a rule, being the fact—indeed it would be difficult to find institutions more satisfactorily conducted than some of the private asylums of this country—such as Farnham House, Hampstead, and the Retreat belonging to the Society of Friends. We mention these as during the past twelve months a considerable outlay on each has been expended.

Improvements, too, have been effected at St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital, which, like the Retreat and St. Vincent's—is a mixed institution for free and paying patients.

Swift's Hospital.

St. Patrick's, or the hospital founded by Dean Swift more than a century and a quarter since, then outside the city, is now like St. Luke's, in London, surrounded by public streets or buildings, with only five acres of land attached to it, while the patients of both sexes amount to 137. It is most desirable that another site should be selected, and in a rural locality on which buildings more adapted to their object could be erected. We have already recommended the change—the fixed income of the establishment

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

from realized property is over £4,000 a year, and no doubt, with the value of the present tenements, ample means would in the end be available for establishing what is much required in this country, an asylum open to those classes who cannot afford to pay the usual stipend, from £70 and upwards, in ordinary licensed houses, and against whom district asylums are virtually closed.

St. Vincent's.

St. Vincent's is now so full that we cannot authorize any fresh admissions.

Licenses.

We have no further observations to add to those already made by us in former reports on the mode of issuing licences for private asylums.

Lucan Spa Training School for Idiots.

The working of the institution for idiot children in connexion with the asylum for insane persons at Lucan Spa has been so far satisfactory, and appears from the last half yearly report to have fully answered the expectations of the committee of management. From circumstances connected with the tenure and construction of the premises it has, however, been resolved upon to change the locality, and negotiations are in progress for securing the house and demesne at Palmerston occupied by the late Lord Donoughmore. No place could be more eligible for founding such an institution, and we entirely approve of the proposition of the Committee.

The number of idiot children at Lucan at the close of the year was 13 males, from five to fourteen years of age. On our visitations they appeared to be well and carefully attended to, due regard being had to their dress and personal appearance; and we are informed that, on the whole, fair progress has been made in their education.

We look upon this establishment as a most important addition to the institutions of the country for the mentally afflicted. It is devoted exclusively to the training of the children of members of the Protestant Church, so that persons professing the Roman Catholic religion are unable to avail themselves of its teaching. We therefore would desire to see a similar institution established for the latter denomination, feeling assured that, if once set on foot, there would be no lack of means to carry it to a successful issue.

Respectfully submitting this our report, we have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

JOHN NUGENT.
GEO. W. HATCHELL.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles in each Police District, exclusive of those in Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses, on 31st December, 1869.

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.				Class of Life.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Upper Class.
Co. Antrim:																			
Antrim,	4	2	6	20	7	27	3	3	6	27	12	39	6	10	22	1	15	23	1
Ballycastle,	5	1	6	15	8	23	6	5	11	26	14	40	6	16	18	–	19	19	2
Ballymena,	10	4	14	29	12	41	11	2	13	50	18	68	4	17	46	1	48	20	–
Ballymoney,	17	7	24	11	10	21	5	2	7	33	19	52	3	16	33	–	29	21	2
Carrickfergus,	2	1	3	10	8	18	2	2	4	14	11	25	8	–	16	1	10	15	–
Ditto Town,	–	1	1	7	7	14	1	–	1	8	8	16	1	6	6	3	8	7	1
Glenarm,	4	4	8	11	6	17	5	2	7	20	12	32	4	19	9	–	19	12	1
Lisburn,	3	–	3	15	6	21	5	9	14	23	15	38	21	8	7	2	19	18	1
Total,	45	20	65	118	64	182	38	25	63	201	109	310	53	92	157	8	167	135	8
Co. Armagh:																			
Armagh,	5	3	8	18	17	35	5	9	14	28	29	57	35	22	–	–	22	35	–
Ballybot,	7	3	10	13	4	17	2	3	5	22	10	32	6	22	4	–	13	19	–
Crossmaglen,	5	–	5	9	2	11	1	4	5	15	6	21	1	20	–	–	10	11	–
Newtownhamilton,	1	1	2	16	16	32	9	1	10	26	18	44	14	25	5	–	15	29	–
Portadown	7	2	9	27	17	44	17	10	27	51	29	80	43	32	2	3	47	33	–
Total,	25	9	34	83	56	139	34	27	61	142	92	234	99	121	11	3	107	127	–

City of Belfast:																			
Belfast, North,	2	1	3	11	5	16	9	1	10	22	7	29	7	15	7	–	22	7	–
Ditto, South,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Ditto, East,	–	1	1	7	1	8	1	–	1	8	2	10	–	4	6	–	9	1	–
Ditto, West,	–	–	–	8	4	12	4	4	8	12	8	20	4	8	8	–	17	3	–
Total,	2	2	4	27	10	37	15	5	20	44	17	61	11	29	21	–	50	11	–
Co. Carlow:																			
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	2	5	4	3	7	2	5	–	–	2	4	1
Bagnalstown,	1	1	2	10	2	12	1	4	5	12	7	19	4	15	–	–	9	9	1
Borris,	–	–	–	6	5	11	3	5	8	9	10	19	1	18	–	–	9	10	–
Tullow,	4	1	5	9	7	16	4	6	10	17	14	31	4	26	–	1	12	18	1
Total,	5	2	7	26	15	41	11	17	28	42	34	76	11	64	–	1	32	41	3
Co. Cavan:																			
Arva,	2	2	4	3	3	6	11	–	11	16	5	21	3	17	–	1	10	10	1
Bailieborough,	6	3	9	23	8	31	1	3	4	30	14	44	11	33	–	–	42	2	–
Ballyjamesduff,	4	6	10	19	9	28	5	2	7	28	17	45	9	35	1	–	28	16	1
Belturbet,	2	1	3	10	5	15	–	–	–	12	6	18	2	16	–	–	4	13	1
Cavan,	6	6	12	13	5	18	1	4	5	20	15	35	6	29	–	–	18	17	–
Cootehill,	5	3	8	14	7	21	4	3	7	23	13	36	10	24	2	–	13	22	1
Killeshandra,	1	1	2	6	5	11	–	1	1	7	7	14	3	11	–	–	8	6	–
Swanlinbar,	1	3	4	6	4	10	2	–	2	9	7	16	4	12	–	–	5	11	–
Total,	27	25	52	94	46	140	24	13	37	145	84	229	48	177	3	1	128	97	4
Co. Clare:																			
Ballyvaughan,	2	–	2	6	2	8	1	1	2	9	3	12	1	11	–	–	5	7	–
Corrofin,	–	1	1	12	–	12	–	1	1	12	2	14	2	12	–	–	2	10	2
Ennis,	1	3	4	6	3	9	3	3	6	10	9	19	1	18	–	–	10	7	2
Ennistymon,	1	1	2	14	5	19	2	4	6	17	10	27	1	26	–	–	11	14	2
Kildysart,	2	3	5	5	4	9	1	1	2	8	8	16	–	16	–	–	7	9	–
Kilkaloe,	2	3	5	12	6	18	1	–	1	15	9	24	–	24	–	–	16	8	–
Kilrush,	5	6	11	14	12	26	7	9	16	26	27	53	3	50	–	–	25	27	1
Newmarket-on-Fergus,	4	–	4	6	3	9	4	4	8	14	7	21	–	21	–	–	9	12	–
Tulla,	4	1	5	10	6	16	7	1	8	21	8	29	2	27	–	–	11	18	–
Total,	21	18	39	85	41	126	26	24	50	132	83	215	10	205	–	–	96	112	7

[continued.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.				Class of Life.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Upper Class.
Co. Cork, E.R.:																			
Ballincollig,	2	–	2	11	2	13	5	2	7	18	4	22	3	19	–	–	16	6	–
Charleville,	2	4	6	6	2	8	1	1	2	9	7	16	1	15	–	–	10	5	1
City of Cork,	3	1	4	6	4	10	4	5	9	13	10	23	4	19	–	–	22	1	–
Fermoy,	1	1	2	14	11	25	5	2	7	20	14	34	2	32	–	–	16	17	1
Glanmire,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
Kanturk,	1	–	1	5	6	11	8	2	10	14	8	22	2	20	–	–	14	8	–
Kinsale,	1	2	3	8	6	14	2	1	3	11	9	20	4	15	–	1	12	7	1
Mallow,	1	–	1	9	1	10	2	1	3	12	2	14	2	12	–	–	10	4	–
Middleton,	2	–	2	15	6	21	1	1	2	18	7	25	1	24	–	–	18	6	1
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	9	2	11	3	–	3	12	2	14	1	13	–	–	8	6	–
Passage West,	2	3	5	6	3	9	1	2	3	9	8	17	–	17	–	–	14	3	–
Queenstown,	–	–	–	8	3	11	2	–	2	10	3	13	–	13	–	–	12	1	–
Youghal,	2	1	3	9	6	15	3	1	4	14	8	22	–	21	1	–	14	8	–
Total,	17	12	29	107	53	160	38	18	56	162	83	245	20	223	1	1	166	75	4
Co. Cork, W.R.:																			
Bandon,	2	–	2	8	11	19	9	8	17	19	19	38	5	33	–	–	21	17	–
Bantry,	3	4	7	8	8	16	2	4	6	13	16	29	3	26	–	–	20	8	1
Castletown,	2	–	2	6	5	11	3	8	11	11	13	24	1	23	–	–	8	15	1
Clonakilty,	4	3	7	19	8	27	1	8	9	24	19	43	3	40	–	–	22	21	–
Dunmanway,	3	3	6	10	1	11	7	–	7	20	4	24	6	18	–	–	15	9	–
Macroom,	4	–	4	17	9	26	5	7	12	26	16	42	–	42	–	–	19	23	–
Skibbereen,	1	–	1	10	6	16	4	5	9	15	11	26	6	20	–	–	14	11	1
Skull,	1	2	3	2	4	6	6	1	7	9	7	16	2	14	–	–	7	9	–
Total,	20	12	32	80	52	132	37	41	78	137	105	242	26	216	–	–	126	113	3

CO. DONEGAL:																			
Ballyshannon,	11	1	12	16	12	28	2	2	4	29	15	44	12	30	1	1	13	30	1
Buncrana,	4	2	6	9	9	18	7	5	12	20	16	36	1	29	6	–	12	24	–
Carndonagh,	8	5	13	11	7	18	5	1	6	24	13	37	3	28	6	–	4	33	–
Dunfanaghy,	6	2	8	5	5	10	1	4	5	12	11	23	2	21	–	–	17	6	–
Dungloe,	2	3	5	9	4	13	3	–	3	14	7	21	–	21	–	–	8	13	–
Glenties,	–	2	2	8	2	10	1	–	1	9	4	13	1	12	–	–	3	10	–
Killybegs,	–	1	1	9	3	12	3	4	7	12	8	20	7	12	1	–	5	15	–
Letterkenny,	4	6	10	8	5	13	5	2	7	17	13	30	8	18	4	–	19	10	1
Ramelton,	6	11	17	7	3	10	2	–	2	15	14	29	3	20	6	–	14	15	–
Raphoe,	6	7	13	16	14	30	5	5	10	27	26	53	4	36	13	–	25	26	2
Total,	47	40	87	98	64	162	34	23	57	179	127	306	41	227	37	1	120	182	4
CO. DOWN:																			
Ballynahinch,	4	6	10	20	18	38	6	5	11	30	29	59	5	16	35	–	35	24	–
Banbridge,	3	5	8	27	8	35	7	1	8	37	14	51	12	15	24	–	36	15	–
Downpatrick,	7	5	12	24	13	37	9	7	16	40	25	65	11	39	15	–	43	21	1
Hillsborough,	7	5	12	22	13	35	6	5	11	35	23	58	22	12	24	–	31	24	3
Newcastle,	8	8	16	21	9	30	1	3	4	30	20	50	8	30	12	–	17	32	1
Newtownards,	12	7	19	26	22	48	5	5	10	43	34	77	12	12	53	–	42	32	3
Rathfriland,	3	2	5	31	16	47	12	4	16	46	22	68	21	47	–	–	30	38	–
Total,	44	38	82	171	99	270	46	30	76	261	167	428	91	171	166	–	234	186	8
CITY OF DUBLIN:																			
A Division,	3	2	5	12	1	13	3	1	4	18	4	22	2	20	–	–	19	3	–
B ditto,	1	1	2	6	3	9	3	2	5	10	6	16	1	15	–	–	15	1	–
C ditto,	2	–	2	6	3	9	1	–	1	9	3	12	2	10	–	–	10	–	2
D ditto,	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	2	4	5	4	9	1	8	–	–	9	–	–
E ditto,	2	2	4	7	3	10	3	2	5	12	7	19	2	17	–	–	16	3	–
F ditto,	1	2	3	11	3	14	1	1	2	13	6	19	3	16	–	–	18	–	1
Total,	9	7	16	45	15	60	13	8	21	67	30	97	11	86	–	–	87	7	3

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.				Class of Life.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Upper Class.
Co. Dublin:																			
Balbriggan,	3	1	4	9	8	19	9	3	12	21	12	33	1	32	–	–	23	10	–
Clontarf,	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	5	–	–	6	–	–
Lucan,	–	1	1	3	4	7	5	4	9	8	9	17	2	15	–	–	12	3	2
Rathfarnham,	2	2	4	5	–	5	–	1	1	7	3	10	4	6	–	–	5	1	4
Swords,	1	1	2	4	3	7	3	–	3	8	4	12	3	9	–	–	6	5	1
Total,	7	5	12	25	16	41	17	8	25	49	29	78	11	67	–	–	52	19	7
Co. Fermanagh:																			
Arney,	2	3	5	13	4	17	1	3	4	16	10	26	8	18	–	–	10	16	–
Derrygonnelly,	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	–	1	4	5	9	4	5	–	–	3	5	1
Enniskillen,	3	3	6	6	8	14	2	3	5	11	14	25	14	11	–	–	19	6	–
Kesh,	4	2	6	15	6	21	2	4	6	21	12	33	22	11	–	–	16	17	–
Lisnaskea,	4	2	6	17	7	24	–	4	4	21	13	34	16	18	–	–	24	10	–
Total,	15	12	27	52	28	80	6	14	20	73	54	127	64	63	–	–	72	54	1
Co. Galway, E.R.:																			
Athenry,	2	–	2	4	6	10	4	2	6	10	8	18	1	17	–	–	11	7	–
Ballinasloe,	1	1	2	9	6	15	6	8	14	16	15	31	3	28	–	–	23	8	–
Ballygar,	1	–	1	6	7	13	1	2	3	8	9	17	–	17	–	–	9	8	–
Eyrecourt,	–	1	1	2	4	6	1	–	1	3	5	8	–	8	–	–	4	4	–
Loughrea,	–	1	1	11	8	19	3	4	7	14	13	27	–	27	–	–	12	15	–
Marblehill,	1	1	2	5	6	11	2	–	2	8	7	15	1	14	–	–	4	10	1
Portumna,	2	1	3	2	7	9	1	2	3	5	10	15	–	15	–	–	8	6	1
Total,	7	5	12	39	44	83	18	18	36	64	67	131	5	126	–	–	71	58	2

Co. Galway, W.R.:																			
Clifden,	–	1	1	2	2	4	3	–	3	5	3	8	1	7	–	–	6	1	1
Dunmore,	–	–	–	5	3	8	4	2	6	9	5	14	–	14	–	–	9	5	–
Fairhill,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	4	7	6	4	10	–	10	–	–	8	2	–
Galway,	1	2	3	6	4	10	6	2	8	13	8	21	–	21	–	–	16	5	–
Gort,	1	–	1	5	6	11	–	2	2	6	8	14	–	14	–	–	9	5	–
Headford,	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	1	3	6	1	7	–	7	–	–	7	–	–
Outerard,	–	2	2	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	7	–	–	3	4	–
Roundstone,	1	–	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	5	5	10	–	10	–	–	4	6	–
Spiddal,	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	5	–	–	2	3	–
Tuam,	2	3	5	11	4	15	3	6	9	16	13	29	1	28	–	–	13	16	–
Total,	5	8	13	42	25	67	25	20	45	72	53	125	2	123	–	–	77	47	1
Co. Kerry:																			
Cahirciveen,	1	1	2	4	4	8	3	5	8	8	10	18	–	18	–	–	12	6	–
Dingle,	1	–	1	7	3	10	1	–	1	9	3	12	1	11	–	–	8	3	1
Kenmare,	1	1	2	1	5	6	2	3	5	4	9	13	1	12	–	–	10	3	–
Killarney,	3	1	4	14	2	16	3	7	10	20	10	30	–	30	–	–	19	11	–
Killorglin,	–	–	–	3	5	8	2	2	4	5	7	12	4	8	–	–	5	6	1
Listowel,	4	2	6	17	8	25	4	4	8	25	14	39	2	37	–	–	22	17	–
Tralee,	1	3	4	8	5	13	5	3	8	14	11	25	5	20	–	–	16	8	1
Total,	11	8	19	54	32	86	20	24	44	85	64	149	13	136	–	–	92	54	3
Co. Kildare:																			
Athy,	1	3	4	16	4	20	7	–	7	24	7	31	2	29	–	–	19	12	–
Curragh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	–	–	–	11	11	22	–	2	2	11	13	24	–	24	–	–	24	–	–
Leixlip,	2	2	4	10	5	15	–	–	–	12	7	19	2	17	–	–	9	10	–
Naas,	2	–	2	4	7	11	2	4	6	8	11	19	3	16	–	–	15	3	1
Robertstown,	2	3	5	12	6	18	7	4	11	21	13	34	4	30	–	–	27	7	–
Total,	7	8	15	53	33	86	16	10	26	76	51	127	11	116	–	–	94	32	1
Co. Kilkenny:																			
Callan,	1	–	1	8	12	20	8	4	12	17	16	33	4	29	–	–	17	15	1
Castlecomer,	–	2	2	5	13	18	10	6	16	15	21	36	2	34	–	–	22	14	–
Dunmore,	–	2	2	6	4	10	–	4	4	6	10	16	–	16	–	–	12	4	–
Gowran,	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–	1	4	3	7	1	6	–	–	6	1	–

[continued.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.				Class of Life.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Upper Class.
Co. Kilkenny—*con.*																			
Johnstown,	2	1	3	10	5	15	4	3	7	16	9	25	–	25	–	–	9	16	–
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	7	5	6	11	–	11	–	–	11	–	–
Pilltown,	3	2	5	14	12	26	2	5	7	19	19	38	–	38	–	–	18	20	–
Rosbercon,	1	–	1	9	2	11	3	2	5	13	4	17	–	17	–	–	12	5	–
Thomastown,	1	–	1	10	7	17	4	4	8	15	11	26	3	23	–	–	18	8	–
Total,	9	8	17	66	59	125	35	32	67	110	99	209	10	199	–	–	125	83	1
King's County:																			
Edenderry,	1	–	1	8	5	13	3	3	6	12	8	20	4	16	–	–	13	7	–
Ferbane,	1	–	1	7	4	11	3	1	4	11	5	16	2	14	–	–	8	8	–
Frankford,	4	5	8	9	2	11	1	5	6	14	11	25	2	23	–	–	15	10	–
Parsonstown,	–	4	4	9	4	13	4	7	11	13	15	28	3	25	–	–	19	9	–
Shinrone,	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	4	6	4	8	12	2	10	–	–	8	4	–
Tullamore,	1	7	8	14	13	27	–	3	3	15	23	38	2	36	–	–	23	13	2
Total,	8	16	24	48	31	79	13	23	36	69	70	139	15	124	–	–	86	51	2
Co. Leitrim:																			
Ballinamore,	3	1	4	5	3	8	4	3	7	12	7	19	5	14	–	–	7	12	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	5	1	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	7	5	12	3	9	–	–	5	7	–
Carrigallen,	–	–	–	6	5	11	4	3	7	10	8	18	3	14	1	–	6	11	1
Drumkeeran,	3	1	4	6	7	13	4	–	4	13	8	21	–	21	–	–	6	15	–
Manorhamilton,	4	3	7	12	6	18	1	–	1	17	9	26	6	20	–	–	14	12	–
Mohill,	–	1	1	6	3	9	1	1	2	7	5	12	–	12	–	–	4	8	–
Total,	15	7	22	36	26	62	15	9	24	66	42	108	17	90	1	–	42	65	1

Co. Limerick:																			
Adare,	2	–	2	9	5	14	1	3	4	12	8	20	2	18	–	–	13	6	1
Bruff,	5	2	7	7	4	11	9	2	11	21	8	29	–	29	–	–	19	10	–
Cahercenlish,	–	4	4	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	10	13	–	13	–	–	5	8	–
Cappamore,	3	–	3	11	3	14	2	3	5	16	6	22	–	22	–	–	18	4	–
Castleconnell,	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	7	–	–	7	–	–
Glin,	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	–	1	5	4	9	–	9	–	–	8	–	1
Kilfinane,	1	3	4	7	4	11	10	6	16	18	13	31	1	30	–	–	30	1	–
Limerick,	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	3	–	–	2	1	–
Limerick City,	1	–	1	8	5	13	–	3	3	9	8	17	–	17	–	–	17	–	–
Newcastle,	1	2	3	18	10	28	2	–	2	21	12	33	1	32	–	–	19	14	–
Rathkeale,	2	1	3	13	2	15	3	5	8	18	8	26	2	24	–	–	16	8	2
Total,	16	13	29	84	45	129	29	23	52	129	81	210	6	204	–	–	154	52	4
Co. Londonderry:																			
Coleraine,	2	6	8	30	16	46	3	7	10	35	29	64	17	11	36	–	59	4	1
Londonderry,	8	3	11	8	14	22	10	6	16	26	23	49	25	24	–	–	19	30	–
Maghera,	10	1	11	23	14	37	7	7	14	40	22	62	5	42	14	1	24	38	–
Magherafelt,	5	5	10	13	12	25	–	2	2	18	19	37	9	23	5	–	13	24	–
Newtownlimavady,	5	2	7	21	14	35	5	9	14	31	25	56	15	27	14	–	46	9	1
Total,	30	17	47	95	70	165	25	31	56	150	118	268	71	127	69	1	161	105	2
Co. Longford:																			
Ballymahon,	2	2	4	15	4	19	3	1	4	20	7	27	7	20	–	–	16	11	–
Drumlish,	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	2	5	8	7	15	2	13	–	–	7	8	–
Granard,	2	4	6	8	7	15	5	3	8	15	14	29	4	25	–	–	10	19	–
Lanesboro',	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	3	4	3	8	11	3	8	–	–	5	6	–
Longford,	–	1	1	11	8	19	4	4	8	15	13	28	3	25	–	–	22	6	–
Total,	6	9	15	39	27	66	16	13	19	61	49	110	19	91	–	–	60	50	–

[continued.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.				Class of Life.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Upper Class.
Co. Louth:																			
Ardee,	8	6	14	7	12	19	4	8	12	19	26	45	3	42	–	–	29	16	–
Carlingford,	3	–	3	6	3	9	1	–	1	10	3	13	5	8	–	–	8	5	–
Dundalk,	6	9	15	10	2	12	2	2	4	18	13	31	3	28	–	–	20	11	–
Dunleer,	7	6	13	16	13	29	4	4	8	27	23	50	3	47	–	–	32	18	–
Total,	24	21	45	39	30	69	11	14	25	74	65	139	14	125	–	–	89	50	–
Co. Mayo:																			
Ballaghadereen,	3	3	6	8	3	11	2	2	4	13	8	21	–	21	–	–	13	8	–
Ballina,	2	2	4	3	4	7	–	1	1	5	7	12	–	12	–	–	8	4	–
Ballinrobe,	5	2	7	9	4	13	5	5	10	19	11	30	–	30	–	–	23	7	–
Belmullet,	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	9	–	–	3	6	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	4	2	6	6	2	8	10	4	14	–	14	–	–	13	1	–
Claremorris,	–	1	1	5	5	10	1	2	3	6	8	14	–	14	–	–	11	3	–
Crossmolina,	–	1	1	6	4	10	1	3	4	7	8	15	–	15	–	–	3	12	–
Foxford,	2	1	3	3	2	5	4	1	5	9	4	13	–	13	–	–	5	8	–
Newport,	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	–	2	4	3	7	2	5	–	–	4	3	–
Swineford,	1	2	3	3	4	7	2	3	5	6	9	15	–	15	–	–	8	7	–
Westport,	5	5	10	7	6	13	5	5	10	17	16	33	1	32	–	–	16	17	–
Total,	19	18	37	54	40	94	28	24	52	101	82	183	3	180	–	–	107	76	–
Co. Meath:																			
Athboy,	2	2	4	6	3	9	1	9	10	9	14	23	–	23	–	–	14	9	–
Drogheda,	–	1	1	6	–	6	5	5	10	11	6	17	2	15	–	–	12	5	–
Duleek,	–	2	2	6	5	11	1	2	3	7	9	16	–	16	–	–	10	6	–
Dunshaughlin,	1	–	1	5	3	8	5	1	6	11	4	15	1	14	–	–	11	4	–
Kells,	5	3	8	10	13	23	4	5	9	19	21	40	2	38	–	–	20	20	–

Longwood,	1	1	2	11	3	14	–	2	2	12	6	18	1	17	–	–	13	4	1
Navan,	2	1	3	6	3	9	2	3	5	10	7	17	–	17	–	–	12	5	–
Slane,	3	1	4	12	18	30	5	5	10	20	24	44	–	44	–	–	32	12	–
Trim,	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	5	–	–	5	–	–
Total,	14	12	26	65	49	114	23	32	55	102	93	195	6	189	–	–	129	65	1
Co. Monaghan:																			
Carrickmacross,	3	2	5	11	6	17	3	4	7	17	12	29	1	26	2	–	6	23	–
Castleblayney,	4	4	8	18	12	30	10	3	13	32	19	51	10	34	7	–	29	21	1
Clones,	7	1	8	17	7	24	1	2	3	25	10	35	10	21	4	–	8	27	–
Monaghan,	3	5	8	25	13	38	2	2	4	30	20	50	6	36	8	–	24	26	–
Total,	17	12	29	71	38	109	16	11	27	104	61	165	27	117	21	–	67	97	1
Queen's County:																			
Abbeyleix,	4	1	5	7	5	12	–	1	1	11	7	18	1	17	–	–	18	–	–
Ballickmoyler,	–	1	1	11	2	13	–	2	2	11	5	16	1	15	–	–	10	6	–
Maryborough,	3	3	6	7	8	15	1	–	1	11	11	22	2	20	–	–	6	16	–
Mountmellick,	–	–	–	6	13	19	3	2	5	9	15	24	7	17	–	–	14	10	–
Mountrath,	1	2	3	3	4	7	–	3	3	4	9	13	4	9	–	–	8	5	–
Rathdowney,	1	2	3	3	5	8	1	3	4	5	10	15	–	15	–	–	6	9	–
Stradbally,	–	–	–	10	4	14	1	–	1	11	4	15	1	14	–	–	8	7	–
Total,	9	9	18	47	41	88	6	11	17	62	61	123	16	106	–	–	70	53	–
Co. Roscommon:																			
Athlone,	3	1	4	1	1	2	5	4	9	9	6	15	–	15	–	–	15	–	–
Boyle,	1	1	2	6	4	10	4	–	4	11	5	16	2	14	–	–	13	3	–
Castlerea,	1	–	1	4	3	7	6	7	13	11	10	21	1	20	–	–	17	4	–
Elphin,	–	–	–	11	4	15	1	1	2	12	5	17	–	17	–	–	11	6	–
Frenchpark,	1	2	3	10	1	11	7	4	11	18	7	25	–	25	–	–	4	21	–
Roscommon,	2	–	2	11	10	21	–	2	2	13	12	25	1	24	–	–	22	3	–
Stokes,	3	1	4	6	4	10	2	5	7	11	10	21	2	19	–	–	15	5	1
Total,	11	5	16	49	27	76	25	23	48	85	55	140	6	134	–	–	97	42	1

[continued.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.				Class of Life.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Upper Class.
Co. Sligo:																			
Ballysodare,	1	4	5	4	4	8	1	2	3	6	10	16	7	9	—	—	11	5	—
Ballymote,	5	2	7	2	4	6	—	2	2	7	8	15	1	14	—	—	10	5	—
Easkey,	1	2	3	3	6	9	5	3	8	9	11	20	1	15	4	—	8	11	1
Grange,	1	—	1	6	5	11	3	2	5	10	7	17	1	16	—	—	12	5	—
Riverstown,	1	1	2	6	4	10	3	1	4	10	6	16	4	12	—	—	7	9	—
Sligo,	1	6	7	5	—	5	4	4	8	10	10	20	5	15	—	—	19	1	—
Tubbercurry,	1	—	1	6	2	8	4	5	9	11	7	18	1	17	—	—	7	11	—
Total,	11	15	26	32	25	57	20	19	39	63	59	122	20	98	4	—	74	47	—
Co. Tipperary, N.R.:																			
Ballina,	—	—	—	7	3	10	1	2	3	8	5	13	1	12	—	—	4	9	—
Borrisokane,	2	1	3	5	5	10	7	4	11	14	10	24	6	18	—	—	18	6	—
Borrisoleigh,	4	3	7	10	5	15	4	—	4	18	8	26	1	25	—	—	13	13	—
Lorrha,	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	3	5	6	6	12	—	12	—	—	7	5	—
Nenagh,	2	—	2	7	4	11	4	9	13	13	13	26	3	23	—	—	9	16	1
Newport,	4	2	6	9	3	12	1	2	3	14	7	21	1	20	—	—	14	7	—
Roscrea,	1	1	2	4	3	7	—	—	—	5	4	9	2	7	—	—	3	5	1
Templemore,	—	1	1	5	7	12	—	6	6	5	14	19	3	16	—	—	6	12	1
Thurles,	1	—	1	12	5	17	1	—	1	14	5	19	—	19	—	—	16	3	—
Total,	16	10	26	61	36	97	20	26	46	97	72	169	17	152	—	—	90	76	3
Co. Tipperary, S.R.:																			
Ballynonty,	3	1	4	7	7	14	2	1	3	12	9	21	—	21	—	—	12	9	—
Bansha,	1	—	1	4	1	5	1	3	4	6	4	10	—	10	—	—	9	—	1

Cahir,	2	–	2	6	3	9	–	–	–	8	3	11	1	10	–	–	7	4	–
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	3	3	11	3	14	1	–	1	12	6	18	–	18	–	–	13	4	1
Cashel,	1	–	1	4	2	6	4	–	4	9	2	11	1	10	–	–	8	3	–
Clogheen,	5	2	7	2	–	2	3	1	4	10	3	13	–	13	–	–	8	5	–
Clonmel,	3	5	8	3	7	10	6	4	10	12	16	28	1	27	–	–	10	18	–
Dundrum,	1	–	1	7	2	9	–	–	–	8	2	10	–	10	–	–	10	–	–
Mullinahone,	2	4	6	14	7	21	3	2	5	19	13	32	1	31	–	–	15	17	–
Tipperary,	2	–	2	7	2	9	3	3	6	12	5	17	–	17	–	–	12	5	–
Total,	20	15	35	65	34	99	23	14	37	108	63	171	4	167	–	–	104	65	2
Co. Tyrone:																			
Auchnacloy,	–	1	1	14	16	30	6	4	10	20	21	41	13	24	4	–	22	19	–
Cookstown,	2	5	7	19	8	27	5	5	10	26	18	44	12	24	8	–	21	23	–
Dungannon,	14	6	20	21	14	35	10	6	16	45	26	71	22	40	6	3	45	25	1
Fintona,	1	2	3	31	10	41	7	8	15	39	20	59	18	35	6	–	42	17	–
Newtownstewart,	1	2	3	4	10	14	5	2	7	10	14	24	2	15	6	1	8	16	–
Omagh,	2	2	4	13	19	32	7	2	9	22	23	45	3	31	11	–	26	19	–
Strabane,	4	3	7	7	3	10	4	2	6	15	8	23	6	14	3	–	16	7	–
Total,	24	21	45	109	80	189	44	29	73	177	130	307	76	183	44	4	180	126	1
Co. Waterford:																			
Ballinamult,	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	5	–	–	1	4	–
Cappoquin,	–	10	10	11	2	13	2	9	11	13	21	34	–	34	–	–	13	19	2
Dungarvan,	–	2	2	13	9	22	5	1	6	18	12	30	2	28	–	–	20	10	–
Portlaw,	–	–	–	11	2	13	1	2	3	12	4	16	–	16	–	–	2	14	–
Tramore,	4	3	7	5	1	6	–	1	1	9	5	14	1	13	–	–	9	5	–
Waterford,	–	1	1	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	4	6	–	6	–	–	5	1	–
Total,	4	16	20	44	19	63	9	13	22	57	48	105	3	102	–	–	50	53	2
Co. Westmeath:																			
Ballynacargy,	1	1	2	5	2	7	1	1	2	7	4	11	–	11	–	–	8	3	–
Castlepollard,	–	2	2	7	6	13	1	3	4	8	11	19	2	17	–	–	13	6	–
Delvin,	2	3	5	8	11	19	4	7	11	14	21	35	1	34	–	–	20	15	–

[continued.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Imbeciles, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Lunatics.			Idiots.			Epileptic Imbeciles.			General Total.			Religion.				Class of Life.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Lower Class.	Middle Class.	Upper Class.
Co. Westmeath—*continued.*																			
Glasson,	–	5	5	10	5	15	–	–	–	10	10	20	1	19	–	–	7	12	1
Kilbeggan,	4	3	7	4	2	6	6	4	10	14	9	23	2	21	–	–	13	10	–
Moate,	1	1	2	23	10	33	1	–	1	25	11	36	–	36	–	–	12	23	1
Mullingar,	–	3	3	10	6	16	7	1	8	17	10	27	2	25	–	–	19	8	–
Total,	8	18	26	67	42	109	20	16	36	95	76	171	8	163	–	–	92	77	2
Co. Wexford:																			
Arthurstown,	1	1	2	4	6	10	1	–	1	6	7	13	–	13	–	–	6	7	–
Enniscorthy,	5	3	8	15	11	26	6	7	13	26	21	47	5	42	–	–	32	15	–
Gorey,	4	4	8	10	7	17	5	5	10	19	16	35	8	27	–	–	23	12	–
New Ross,	–	1	1	13	6	19	1	2	3	14	9	23	1	22	–	–	8	15	–
Newtownbarry,	3	1	4	7	3	10	3	3	6	13	7	20	4	16	–	–	6	14	–
Taghmon,	5	6	11	15	14	29	10	8	18	30	28	58	–	58	–	–	26	32	–
Wexford,	2	1	3	17	10	27	13	4	17	32	15	47	–	47	–	–	33	14	–
Total,	20	17	37	81	57	138	39	29	68	140	103	243	18	225	–	–	134	109	–
Co. Wicklow:																			
Arklow,	–	1	1	9	5	14	4	2	6	13	8	21	6	15	–	–	15	6	–
Baltinglass,	2	2	4	5	4	9	2	1	3	9	7	16	3	13	–	–	8	8	–
Blessington,	4	3	7	4	2	6	8	4	12	16	9	25	3	22	–	–	6	19	–
Bray,	–	2	2	4	7	11	4	1	5	8	10	18	5	13	–	–	9	5	4
Tinahely,	7	–	7	11	1	12	3	–	3	21	1	22	5	17	–	–	15	7	–
Wicklow,	4	–	4	7	3	10	4	2	6	15	5	20	6	14	–	–	6	9	5
Total,	17	8	25	40	22	62	25	10	35	82	40	122	28	94	–	–	59	54	9

Summary of the foregoing Tables arranged by Counties.

Antrim,	45	20	65	118	64	182	38	25	63	201	109	310	53	92	157	8	167	135	8
Armagh,	25	9	34	83	56	139	34	27	61	142	92	234	99	121	11	3	107	127	–
City of Belfast,	2	2	4	27	10	37	15	5	20	44	17	61	11	29	21	–	50	11	–
Carlow,	5	2	7	26	15	41	11	17	28	42	34	76	11	64	–	1	32	41	3
Cavan,	27	25	52	94	46	140	24	13	37	145	84	229	48	177	3	1	128	97	4
Clare,	21	18	39	85	41	126	26	24	50	132	83	215	10	205	–	–	96	112	7
Cork, E.R.	17	12	29	107	53	160	38	18	56	162	83	245	20	223	1	1	166	75	4
Cork, W.R.	20	12	32	80	52	132	37	41	78	137	105	242	26	216	–	–	126	113	3
Donegal,	47	40	87	98	64	162	34	23	57	179	127	306	41	227	37	1	120	182	4
Down,	44	38	82	171	99	270	46	30	76	261	167	428	91	171	166	–	234	186	8
Dublin City,	9	7	16	45	15	60	13	8	21	67	30	97	11	86	–	–	87	7	3
Dublin County,	7	5	12	25	16	41	17	8	25	49	29	78	11	67	–	–	52	19	7
Fermanagh,	15	12	27	52	28	80	6	14	20	73	54	127	64	63	–	–	72	54	1
Galway, E.R.	7	5	12	39	44	83	18	18	36	64	67	131	5	126	–	–	71	58	2
Galway, W.R.	5	8	13	42	25	67	25	20	45	72	53	125	2	123	–	–	77	47	1
Kerry,	11	8	19	54	32	86	20	24	44	85	64	149	13	136	–	–	92	54	3
Kildare,	7	8	15	53	33	86	16	10	26	76	15	127	11	116	–	–	94	32	1
Kilkenny,	9	8	17	66	59	125	35	32	67	110	99	209	10	199	–	–	125	83	1
King's County,	8	16	24	48	31	79	13	23	36	69	70	139	15	124	–	–	86	51	2
Leitrim,	15	7	22	36	26	62	15	9	24	66	42	108	17	90	1	–	42	65	1
Limerick,	16	13	29	84	45	129	29	23	52	129	81	210	6	204	–	–	154	52	4
Londonderry,	30	17	47	95	70	165	25	31	56	150	118	268	71	127	69	1	161	105	2
Longford,	6	9	15	39	27	66	16	13	29	61	49	110	19	91	–	–	60	50	–
Louth,	24	21	45	39	30	69	11	14	25	74	65	139	14	125	–	–	89	50	–
Mayo,	19	18	37	54	40	94	28	24	52	101	82	173	3	180	–	–	107	76	–
Meath,	14	12	26	65	49	114	23	32	55	102	93	195	6	189	–	–	129	65	1
Monaghan,	17	12	29	71	33	109	16	11	27	104	61	165	27	117	21	–	67	97	1
Queen's County,	9	9	18	47	41	88	6	11	17	62	61	123	16	107	–	–	70	53	–
Roscommon,	11	5	16	49	27	76	25	23	48	85	55	140	6	134	–	–	97	42	1
Sligo,	11	15	26	32	25	57	20	19	39	63	59	122	20	98	4	–	74	47	1
Tipperary, N.R.	16	10	26	61	36	97	20	26	46	97	72	169	17	152	–	–	90	76	3
Tipperary, S.R.	20	15	35	65	34	99	23	14	37	108	63	171	4	167	–	–	104	65	2
Tyrone,	24	21	45	109	80	189	44	29	73	177	130	307	76	183	44	4	180	126	1
Waterford,	4	16	20	44	19	63	9	13	22	57	48	105	3	102	–	–	50	53	2
Westmeath,	8	18	26	67	42	109	20	16	36	95	76	171	8	163	–	–	92	77	2
Wexford,	20	17	37	81	57	138	39	29	68	140	103	243	18	225	–	–	134	109	–
Wicklow,	17	8	25	40	22	62	25	10	35	82	40	122	28	94	–	–	59	54	9
Total,	612	498	1,110	2,391	1,491	3,882	860	727	1,587	3,863	2,716	6,579	911	5,113	535	20	3,741	2,746	92

Appendix B.—Insane Persons in

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Antrim:																		
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballymena,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Ballymoney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	1	4	5	–	1	1	1	5	6	9	8	17	3	2	5	12	10	22
Larne,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	9	–	1	1	3	7	10
Lisburn,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Armagh:																		
Armagh,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	4	4	5	9
Lurgan,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Cavan:																		
Bailieborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cavan,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Cootehill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3
Co. Donegal:																		
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
Glenties,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inishowen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Milford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Down:																		
Banbridge,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Downpatrick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kilkeel,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newry,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Newtownards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2
Co. Fermanagh:																		
Enniskillen,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry:																		
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	1	1	1	8	9
Londonderry,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9
Magherafelt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5
Newtownlimavady,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Co. Monaghan:																		
Carrickmacross,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Castleblayney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Co. Tyrone:																		
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cookstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dungannon,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Gortin,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Strabane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Total, Ulster,	11	11	22	1	5	6	12	16	28	41	54	95	15	19	34	56	73	129

Union Workhouses, Ireland.

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1869, classified under the following heads :—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		ULSTER.
																		Co. Antrim:
2	4	6	–	6	6	2	10	12	2	4	6	–	6	6	2	10	12	Antrim.
4	6	10	1	1	2	5	7	12	4	6	10	1	1	2	5	7	12	Ballycastle.
1	5	6	–	5	5	1	10	11	2	6	8	1	5	6	3	11	14	Ballymena.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballymoney.
6	2	8	–	2	2	6	4	10	16	14	30	3	5	8	19	19	38	Belfast.
3	1	4	–	2	2	3	3	6	7	8	15	–	4	4	7	12	19	Larne.
4	5	9	4	5	9	8	10	18	5	6	11	4	5	9	9	11	20	Lisburn.
																		Co. Armagh:
4	2	6	–	1	1	4	3	7	6	6	12	2	3	5	8	9	17	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Lurgan.
																		Co. Cavan:
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7	Bailieborough.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	Bawnboy.
–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	3	6	Cavan.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	3	5	–	1	1	2	4	6	Cootehill.
																		Co. Donegal:
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Ballyshannon.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6	Donegal.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	Dunfanaghy.
1	5	6	1	1	2	2	6	8	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	6	8	Glenties.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Inishowen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	Letterkenny.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	Milford.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Stranorlar.
																		Co. Down:
5	3	8	1	3	4	6	6	12	5	5	10	1	3	4	6	8	14	Banbridge.
3	10	13	–	1	1	3	11	14	5	11	16	–	1	1	5	12	17	Downpatrick.
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	Kilkeel.
3	5	8	–	2	2	3	7	10	6	7	13	1	3	4	7	10	17	Newry.
7	12	19	1	2	3	8	14	22	8	12	20	2	2	4	10	14	24	Newtownards.
																		Co. Fermanagh:
2	1	3	–	2	2	2	3	5	3	3	6	–	2	2	3	5	8	Enniskillen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	Irvinestown.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Lisnaskea.
																		Co. Londonderry:
3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	4	11	15	–	1	1	4	12	16	Coleraine.
6	7	13	–	–	–	6	7	13	10	11	21	1	1	2	11	12	23	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	Magherafelt.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	Newtownlimavady.
																		Co. Monaghan:
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	Carrickmacross.
2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	–	5	5	2	9	11	Castleblayney.
2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	Clones.
4	6	10	–	3	3	4	9	13	4	6	10	–	4	4	4	10	14	Monaghan.
																		Co. Tyrone:
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	Castlederg.
2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9	Clogher.
–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5	Cookstown.
3	6	9	–	–	–	3	6	9	5	8	13	–	1	1	5	9	14	Dungannon.
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6	Gortin.
2	2	4	3	3	6	5	5	10	2	3	5	4	3	7	6	6	12	Omagh.
4	4	8	–	1	1	4	5	9	6	5	11	1	1	2	7	6	13	Strabane.
86	122	208	15	46	61	101	168	269	138	187	325	31	70	101	169	257	426	Total, Ulster.

[continued.

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MUNSTER.																		
Co. Clare:																		
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	
Corrofin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
Ennis,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	
Ennistymon,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	
Killadysert,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	
Kilrush,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	6	–	1	1	4	3	
Scariff,	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tulla,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	5	5	1	
Co. Cork:																		
Bandon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	
Clonakilty,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	
Cork,	2	2	4	–	2	2	2	4	6	5	4	9	–	2	2	5	6	1
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Fermoy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	
Kanturk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	
Kinsale	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Macroom,	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	3	3	1	5	
Mallow,	3	1	4	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	
Midleton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	
Millstreet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	
Skibbereen,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Youghal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	
Co. Kerry:																		
Caherciveen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killarney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	2	2	1	5	
Listowel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tralee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	1	1	2	4	
Co. Limerick:																		
Croom,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	
Glin,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	
Kilmallock,	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	
Limerick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	3	–	3	10	1	1
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	
Co. Tipperary:																		
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	5	2	4	6	3	8	1
Cashel,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	1	3	4	3	5	
Clogheen,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	
Clonmel,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	
Nenagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Roscrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tipperary,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	1	–	1	1	4	
Co. Waterford:																		
Dungarvan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	4	6	4	9	1
Kilmacthomas,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lismore,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	3	3	6	8	6	1
Total, Munster,	17	11	28	6	4	10	23	15	38	60	72	132	27	36	63	87	108	19

Workhouses, Ireland—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1869, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		MUNSTER.
																		Co. Clare:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Ballyvaghan.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	Corrofin.
3	2	5	2	–	2	5	2	7	5	8	13	3	1	4	8	9	17	Ennis.
3	2	5	–	6	6	3	8	11	5	4	9	–	7	7	5	11	16	Ennistymon.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	4	8	–	1	1	4	5	9	Killadysert.
5	8	13	4	8	12	9	16	25	9	11	20	4	9	13	13	20	33	Kilrush.
2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	Scariff.
–	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	7	2	5	7	5	2	7	7	7	14	Tulla.
																		Co. Cork:
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	Bandon.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	Bantry.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	Castletown.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	–	1	4	1	5	Clonakilty.
4	3	7	–	6	6	4	9	13	11	9	20	–	10	10	11	19	30	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	Dunmanway.
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	6	10	–	–	–	4	6	10	Fermoy.
4	1	5	1	1	2	5	2	7	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11	Kanturk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Kinsale.
–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	2	3	5	1	6	7	3	9	12	Macroom.
1	8	9	–	3	3	1	11	12	4	9	13	2	3	5	6	12	18	Mallow.
3	2	5	2	4	6	5	6	11	4	3	7	3	6	9	7	9	16	Midleton.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	3	Millstreet.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	Mitchelstown.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	4	9	–	–	–	5	4	9	Skibbereen.
–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	Skull.
1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	–	4	2	–	2	6	–	6	Youghal.
																		Co. Kerry:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	Caherciveen.
–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	Dingle.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Kenmare.
1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	7	9	–	2	2	2	9	11	Killarney.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Listowel.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	4	8	–	1	1	4	5	9	Tralee.
																		Co. Limerick:
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	Croom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	Glin.
1	7	8	1	1	2	2	8	10	5	9	14	3	3	6	8	12	20	Kilmallock.
4	15	19	3	2	5	7	17	24	11	16	27	6	2	8	17	18	35	Limerick.
3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11	Newcastle.
1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	6	–	1	1	1	6	7	Rathkeale.
																		Co. Tipperary:
1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	2	2	4	Borrisokane.
1	4	5	–	3	3	1	7	8	2	8	10	3	7	10	5	15	20	Carrick-on-Suir.
2	11	13	–	6	6	2	17	19	4	14	18	1	9	10	5	23	28	Cashel.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	4	7	–	1	1	3	5	8	Clogheen.
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	7	6	13	–	–	–	7	6	13	Clonmel.
1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	Nenagh.
–	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	7	1	7	8	1	1	2	2	8	10	Roscrea.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Thurles.
4	4	8	2	1	3	6	5	11	4	9	13	3	1	4	7	10	17	Tipperary.
																		Co. Waterford:
3	4	7	1	2	3	4	6	10	5	9	14	3	6	9	8	15	23	Dungarvan.
1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5	Kilmacthomas.
–	7	7	–	1	1	–	8	8	–	7	7	1	1	2	1	8	9	Lismore.
4	8	12	3	3	6	7	11	18	9	11	20	6	6	12	15	17	32	Waterford.
70	134	204	25	63	88	95	197	292	147	217	364	58	103	161	205	320	525	Total, Munster.

continued.

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LEINSTER.																		
Co. Carlow:																		
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Co. Dublin:																		
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
Dublin, North,	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	3	5	8	2	2	4	5	7	12
Dublin, South,	–	1	1	4	–	4	4	1	5	14	4	18	6	1	7	20	5	25
Rathdown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	1	1	2	3	9	12
Co. Kildare:																		
Athy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Celbridge,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Naas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Co. Kilkenny:																		
Callan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Thomastown,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Urlingford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
King's Co.:																		
Edenderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3
Parsonstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6
Tullamore,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	3	3	1	3	4
Co. Longford:																		
Ballymahon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Granard,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Longford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Louth:																		
Ardee,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	4	8	–	–	–	4	4	8
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	–	4	6	2	8
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Meath:																		
Dunshaughlin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6
Kells,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Navan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3
Oldcastle,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	5	–	1	1	2	4	6
Trim,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Queen's Co.:																		
Abbeyleix,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3
Mountmellick,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Co. Westmeath:																		
Athlone,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Delvin,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	5	1	6
Co. Wexford:																		
Enniscorthy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	7
Gorey,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Co. Wicklow:																		
Baltinglass,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3
Rathdrum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total, Leinster,	8	6	14	7	3	10	15	9	24	58	55	113	30	24	54	88	79	167

Workhouses, Ireland—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1869, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		LEINSTER.
																		Co. Carlow:
3	8	11	2	11	13	5	19	24	6	8	14	3	12	15	9	20	29	Carlow.
																		Co. Dublin:
3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9	4	4	8	4	2	6	8	6	14	Balrothery.
2	3	5	–	3	3	2	6	8	6	8	14	2	7	9	8	15	23	Dublin, North.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	15	6	21	10	1	11	25	7	32	Dublin, South.
3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	9	14	1	1	2	6	10	16	Rathdown.
																		Co. Kildare:
2	6	8	–	2	2	2	8	10	3	6	9	1	2	3	4	8	12	Athy.
1	4	5	–	3	3	1	7	8	1	5	6	–	3	3	1	8	9	Celbridge.
2	5	7	–	1	1	2	6	8	2	6	8	–	2	2	2	8	10	Naas.
																		Co. Kilkenny:
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	Callan.
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	Castlecomer.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5	Kilkenny.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	Thomastown.
4	2	6	1	–	1	5	2	7	4	3	7	1	–	1	5	3	8	Urlingford.
																		King's Co.:
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	Edenderry.
–	6	6	1	–	1	1	6	7	3	8	11	1	1	2	4	9	13	Parsonstown.
2	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	5	6	4	8	12	Tullamore.
																		Co. Longford:
3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	1	6	1	–	1	6	1	7	Ballymahon.
2	4	6	–	2	2	2	6	8	4	4	8	–	2	2	4	6	10	Granard.
1	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	7	Longford.
																		Co. Louth:
4	7	11	–	–	–	4	7	11	9	11	20	–	–	–	9	11	20	Ardee.
3	1	4	1	–	1	4	1	5	5	3	8	5	–	5	10	3	13	Drogheda.
2	6	8	–	1	1	2	7	9	2	6	8	–	1	1	2	7	9	Dundalk.
																		Co. Meath:
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	7	Dunshaughlin.
4	5	9	–	4	4	4	9	13	4	5	9	–	4	4	4	9	13	Kells.
3	4	7	–	1	1	3	5	8	5	4	9	1	1	2	6	5	11	Navan.
1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5	3	5	8	1	3	4	4	8	12	Oldcastle.
2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5	3	4	7	1	–	1	4	4	8	Trim.
																		Queen's Co.:
2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8	3	6	9	1	2	3	4	8	12	Abbeyleix.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	Donaghmore.
2	4	6	2	3	5	4	7	11	2	6	8	3	4	7	5	10	15	Mountmellick.
																		Co. Westmeath:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	4	3	3	6	Athlone.
1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	–	2	3	4	7	Delvin.
1	4	5	8	2	10	9	6	15	5	5	10	9	2	11	14	7	21	Mullingar.
																		Co. Wexford:
8	6	14	1	1	2	9	7	16	8	12	20	2	2	4	10	14	24	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	Gorey.
6	7	13	6	3	9	12	10	22	6	7	13	6	3	9	12	10	22	New Ross.
2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	4	1	5	3	3	6	7	4	11	Wexford.
																		Co. Wicklow:
2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	3	–	3	–	4	4	3	4	7	Baltinglass.
5	2	7	–	2	2	5	4	9	7	5	12	1	2	3	8	7	15	Rathdrum.
–	6	6	1	1	2	1	7	8	1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9	Shillelagh.
33	118	201	31	51	82	114	169	283	149	179	328	68	78	146	217	257	474	Total, Leinster.

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions, &c.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Galway:																		
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	5	–	2	2	1	6	7
Clifden,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Galway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glennamaddy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mount Bellew,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Oughterard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	3	3	1	5	6
Co. Leitrim:																		
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Manorhamilton,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	–	2	5	1	6
Co. Mayo:																		
Ballina,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	5	2	–	2	7	–	7
Ballinrobe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belmullet,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Claremorris,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Swineford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	1	4	5
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Co. Roscommon:																		
Boyle,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	7	1	8	1	1	2	8	2	10
Castlerea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Roscommon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Strokestown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	5	7
Co. Sligo:																		
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Sligo,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Total, Connaught,	5	6	11	4	1	5	9	7	16	36	35	71	10	18	28	46	53	99

SUMMARY OF

Ulster,	11	11	22	1	5	6	12	16	28	41	54	95	15	19	34	56	73	129
Munster,	17	11	28	6	4	10	23	15	38	60	72	132	27	36	63	87	108	195
Leinster,	8	6	14	7	3	10	15	9	24	58	55	113	30	24	54	88	79	167
Connaught,	5	6	11	4	1	5	9	7	16	36	35	71	10	18	28	46	53	99
Total, Ireland,	41	34	75	18	13	31	59	47	106	195	216	411	82	97	179	277	313	590

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1869, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions, &c.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		CONNAUGHT.
																		Co. Galway:
1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	7	1	3	4	3	8	11	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Clifden.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Galway.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5	Glennamaddy.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Gort.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	Loughrea.
3	2	5	–	2	2	3	4	7	3	5	8	–	2	2	3	7	10	Mount Bellew.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	Oughterard.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Portumna.
2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	4	7	1	4	5	4	8	12	Tuam.
																		Co. Leitrim:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	Carrick-on-Shannon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	Manorhamilton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	–	2	5	1	6	Mohill.
																		Co. Mayo:
1	3	4	–	3	3	1	6	7	6	4	10	2	3	5	8	7	15	Ballina.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballinrobe.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	Belmullet.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	Castlebar.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	4	9	Claremorris.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Killala.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Newport.
1	6	7	–	3	3	1	9	10	2	7	9	–	6	6	2	13	15	Swineford.
–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	Westport.
																		Co. Roscommon:
4	4	8	–	1	1	4	5	9	14	5	19	1	2	3	15	7	22	Boyle.
4	–	4	1	2	3	5	2	7	4	1	5	1	3	4	5	4	9	Castlerea.
–	5	5	1	–	1	1	5	6	2	7	9	1	1	2	3	8	11	Roscommon.
–	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	2	7	9	1	3	4	3	10	13	Strokestown.
																		Co. Sligo:
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6	Dromore West.
3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	6	11	1	–	1	6	6	12	Sligo.
2	6	8	–	1	1	2	7	9	4	6	10	2	2	4	6	8	14	Tobercurry.
28	44	72	4	17	21	32	61	93	69	85	154	18	36	54	87	121	208	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

86	122	208	15	46	61	101	168	269	138	187	325	31	70	101	169	257	426	Ulster.
70	134	204	25	63	88	95	197	292	147	217	364	58	103	161	205	320	525	Munster.
83	118	201	31	51	82	114	169	283	149	179	328	68	78	146	217	257	474	Leinster.
28	44	72	4	17	21	32	61	93	69	85	154	18	36	54	87	121	208	Connaught.
267	418	685	75	177	252	342	595	937	503	668	1,171	175	287	462	678	955	1,633	Total, Ireland.

No. 2.—Return showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Antrim.									
Antrim,	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballymena,	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6
Ballymoney,	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6
Belfast,	41	62	103	11	20	31	52	82	134
Larne,	4	7	11	–	–	–	4	7	11
Lisburn,	3	5	8	3	9	12	6	14	20
Co. Armagh.									
Armagh,	4	7	11	–	–	–	4	7	11
Lurgan,	4	11	15	3	4	7	7	15	22
Co. Cavan.									
Bailieborough,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Bawnboy,	9	2	11	–	2	2	9	4	13
Cavan,	9	7	16	–	–	–	9	7	16
Cootehill,	3	4	7	–	2	2	3	6	9
Co. Donegal.									
Ballyshannon,	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Donegal,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inishowen,	9	14	23	–	–	–	9	14	23
Letterkenny,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Milford,	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	5	7
Stranorlar,	3	0	3	–	1	1	3	1	4
Co. Down.									
Banbridge,	4	2	6	1	–	1	5	2	7
Downpatrick,	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4
Kilkeel,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Newry,	8	16	24	1	–	1	9	16	25*
Newtownards,	1	9	10	–	5	5	1	14	15
Co. Fermanagh.									
Enniskillen,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Irvinestown,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lisnaskea,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Londonderry.									
Coleraine,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Londonderry,	10	5	15	1	–	1	11	5	16
Magherafelt,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Newtownlimavady,	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5
Co. Monaghan.									
Carrickmacross,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
Castleblayney,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Clones,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Monaghan,	4	4	8	–	–	–	4	4	8
Co. Tyrone.									
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cookstown,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Dungannon,	–	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6
Gortin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5
Strabane,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Total Ulster,	142	202	344	23	51	74	165	253	418

* I have recommended the dangerous lunatics to be sent to the lunatic asylums.

[*continued.*

Ireland, on 31st December, 1869, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots.

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Clare.									
Ballyvaghan,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Corrofin,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4
Ennis,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Ennistymon,	5	2	7	1	2	3	6	4	10
Killadysert,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilrush,	2	7	9	3	4	7	5	11	16
Scariff,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Tulla,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3*
Co. Cork.									
Bandon,	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5
Bantry,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cork,	12	44	56	1	17	18	13	61	74
Dunmanway,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Fermoy,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Kanturk,	5	10	15	1	3	4	6	13	19
Kinsale,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Macroom,	2	3	5	–	2	2	2	5	7
Mallow,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Midleton,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Millstreet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Youghal,	6	4	10	–	–	–	6	4	10
Co. Kerry.									
Caherciveen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	4	4	8	1	–	1	5	4	9
Listowel,	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4
Tralee,	1	4	5	1	–	1	2	4	6
Co. Limerick.									
Croom,	3	5	8	1	2	3	4	7	11
Glin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	2	9	11	1	–	1	3	9	12
Limerick,	15	45	60	10	1	11	25	46	71
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Tipperary.									
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5
Cashel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogheen,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Clonmel,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Nenagh,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Roscrea,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary,	–	8	8	–	2	2	–	10	10
Co. Waterford.									
Dungarvan,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lismore,	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6
Waterford,	2	10	12	–	1	1	2	11	13
Total Munster,	76	199	275	22	39	61	98	238	336

* During the past year a female lunatic ward had to be fitted up in the Tulla Workhouse owing to very great difficulty of procuring admission of an inmate of the house into the county asylum. There are at present three lunatics in the ward who are now harmless, though each of them in her turn has passed through a stage of acute mania, during which they were fitter subjects for a lunatic asylum than for a workhouse ward.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland,

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow.									
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Dublin.									
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin, North,	16	33	49	6	6	12	22	39	61
Dublin, South,	47	46	93	31	2	33	78	48	126
Rathdown,	10	29	39	4	4	8	14	33	47
Co. Kildare.									
Athy,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3
Celbridge,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Naas,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Co. Kilkenny.									
Callan,	4	4	8	–	1	1	4	5	9
Castlecomer,	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3
Kilkenny,	8	16	24	–	–	–	8	16	24
Thomastown,	8	1	9	–	–	–	8	1	9
Urlingford,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4*	4
King's Co.									
Edenderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parsonstown,	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	4
Tullamore,	4	5	9	1	–	1	5	5	10
Co. Longford.									
Ballymahon,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Granard,	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Longford,	2	2	4	3	–	3	5	2	7
Co. Louth.									
Ardee,	3	4	7	1	–	1	4	4	8
Drogheda,	7	5	12	1	10	11	8	15	23
Dundalk,	1	1	2	2	4	6	3	5	8
Co. Meath.									
Dunshaughlin,	4	2	6	1	–	1	5	2	7
Kells,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Navan,	4	5	9	1	–	1	5	5	10
Oldcastle,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Trim,	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5
Queen's Co.									
Abbeyleix,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountmellick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Westmeath.									
Athlone,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Delvin,	5	3	8	1	–	1	6	3	9
Mullingar,	9	2	11	1	2	3	10	4	14
Co. Wexford.									
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gorey,	5	1	6	3	1	4	8	2	10
New Ross,	3	9	12	–	–	–	3	9	12
Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Wicklow.									
Baltinglass,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathdrum,	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6
Shillelagh,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total Leinster,	152	199	351	59	34	93	211	233	444

* Two female epileptics not actual lunatics also in the house.

[*continued,*

on 31st December, 1869, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Galway.									
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clifden,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Galway,	4	7	11	1	1	2	5	8	13
Glennamaddy,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Mount Bellew,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Oughterard,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	1	4	5	–	1	1	1	5	6
Co. Leitrim.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Manorhamilton,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Co. Mayo.									
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinrobe,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3
Belmullet,	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claremorris,	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Swineford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Roscommon.									
Boyle,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3
Castlerea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roscommon,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Strokestown,	–	5	5	2	–	2	2	5	7
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	3	16	19	–	–	–	3	16	19
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Connaught,	17	43	60	8	8	16	25	51	76
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.									
Ulster,	142	202	344	23	51	74	165	253	418
Munster,	76	199	275	22	39	61	98	238	336
Leinster,	152	199	351	59	34	93	211	233	444
Connaught,	17	43	60	8	8	16	25	51	76
Total Ireland,	387	643	1,030	112	132	244	499	775	1,274

APPENDIX

No. 1.—Table showing the Original and Present

Asylums.	Year Opened.	Original Accommodation.			Present Accommodation.			Counties Comprised in Original Districts.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Armagh,	1824	52	52	104	88	74	162	Tyrone, Donegal, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh.
Ballinasloe,	1833	75	75	150	185	167	352	City and county of Galway, Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Mayo.
Belfast,	1829	52	52	104	190	140	230	Antrim, Down, and Carrickfergus town.
Carlow,	1832	52	52	104	110	95	205	Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, and Kilkenny.
Castlebar,	1866	125	125	250	125	125	250	Mayo,
Clonmel (Parent Asylum).	1834	30	30	60	66	69	135	Tipperary,
Clonmel (Additional Asylum),	1862	50	50	100	117	88	205	Do.,
Cork,	1852	250	250	500	317	313	630	County and city of Cork,
Down,	1869	150	150	300	150	150	300	Down,
Ennis,	1868	130	130	260	130	130	260	Clare,
Enniscorthy,	1868	144	144	288	144	144	288	Wexford,
Kilkenny,	1852	76	76	152	86	86	172	County and city of Kilkenny,
Killarney,	1852	120	120	240	120	120	240	Kerry,

C.

Asylum Accommodation, Arrangement of Districts, &c.

Counties Comprised in Present Districts.	Date of Order in Council under which Separation took place.	Date of Removal of Patients from one Asylum to Another.	Asylums.
Armagh, . . .	Donegal and Tyrone were separated from it on 17th August, 1827, and Cavan added; Fermanagh on 13th September, 1847, and Monaghan and Cavan, 10th May, 1869.	Patients removed to Derry asylum in July, 1829, and to Omagh in June, 1858; Monaghan and Cavan patients to Monaghan asylum on 19th May, and 7th September, 1869.	Armagh.
Roscommon, city and county of Galway.	Sligo and Leitrim separated on 29th March, 1855; Mayo separated, 29th May, 1861.	Sligo and Leitrim patients removed therefrom on 23rd April, 1855; Mayo patients on 3rd July, 3rd, 7th, and 23rd August, 20th and 25th September, and 19th October, 1866.	Ballinasloe.
County Antrim, and Carrickfergus town.	County Down separated on 27th September, 1869.	County Down patients removed therefrom on 8th October, 1869.	Belfast.
Carlow and Kildare, .	Kilkenny separated on 29th June, 1847; Wexford separated on 4th February, 1860.	Kilkenny patients removed therefrom on 13th and 14th September, 1852; Wexford patients removed on 13th June, 1868.	Carlow.
Mayo, ...	Separated from Ballinasloe on 29th May, 1861.	Patients removed therto from Ballinasloe in July, August, September, and October, 1866.	Castlebar.
Tipperary, . . .	The auxiliary asylum separated from it on 12th September, 1862.	Patients removed to the auxiliary asylum on the 18th December, 1862.	Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
Do. . . .	Separated from the parent asylum on 12th September, 1862.	Patients removed thereto from the parent asylum on the 18th December, 1862.	Clonmel Additional Asylum).
County and city of Cork,	Never connected with any other asylum; new asylum erected under order, dated 26th June, 1846.	None ever removed to or from this asylum to any other asylum.	Cork.
Down, ...	Separated from Belfast on 27th September, 1869.	Patients removed from Belfast asylum on 8th October, 1869.	Down.
Clare, ...	Separated from Limerick, 4th February, 1860.	Clare county patients removed from Limerick on 2nd June and 24th August, 1868.	Ennis.
Wexford, . . .	Separated from Carlow on 4th February, 1860.	Patients removed from Carlow asylum on 13th June, 1868.	Enniscorthy.
Co. and city of Kilkenny,	Separated from Carlow on 29th June, 1847.	Patients removed from Carlow asylum on 13th and 14th September, 1852.	Kilkenny.
Kerry, ...	Separated from the Limerick asylum on 30th December, 1846.	Patients removed from the Limerick asylum in 1853.	Killarney.

[*continued.*

No. 1.—Table showing the Original and Present Asylum

Asylums.	Year Opened.	Original Accommodation.			Present Accommodation.			Counties Comprised in Original Districts.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Letterkenny,	1865	150	150	300	150	150	300	Donegal,
Limerick,	1827	75	75	150	214	198	412	Kerry, Clare, and county and city of Limerick.
Londonderry,	1829	60	60	120	96	94	190	Derry, Tyrone, and Donegal,
Maryborough,	1833	52	52	104	130	130	260	King's and Queen's counties, Westmeath and Longford.
Monaghan,	1869	170	170	340	170	170	340	Monaghan and Cavan,
Mullingar,	1855	150	150	300	150	150	300	Westmeath, Meath, and Longford.
Omagh,	1853	150	150	300	256	254	510	Tyrone and Fermanagh,
Richmond,	1830	Not known.		257	433	532	965	City and county of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Wicklow, and Drogheda town.
Sligo,	1855	125	125	250	187	143	330	Sligo and Leitrim,
Waterford,	1835	50	50	100	105	105	210	County and city of Waterford,

Accommodation, Arrangement of Districts, &c.—*continued.*

Counties Comprised in Present Districts.	Date of Order in Council under which Separation took place.	Date of Removal of Patients from one Asylum to Another.	Asylums.
Donegal, . . .	Separated from Derry on 4th February, 1860; previously separated from Armagh, and joined to Derry on 17th August, 1827.	Patients removed from Londonderry asylum on 22nd May, 1866.	Letterkenny.
County and city of Limerick.	Clare separated from it on 4th February, 1860; and Killarney separated, 30th December, 1846.	Clare patients removed therefrom in June and August, 1868, and Killarney, in 1853.	Limerick.
Derry, ...	Tyrone separated on 13th September, 1867; Donegal separated on 4th February, 1860.	Tyrone patients removed therefrom in May, 1853; Donegal patients removed on 22nd May, 1866.	Londonderry.
King's and Queen's cos.,	Westmeath and Longford separated therefrom on 13th September, 1847.	Patients removed to Mullingar asylum on 6th September, 1855, and 27th April, 1856.	Maryborough.
Monaghan and Cavan, .	Separated from Armagh asylum on 10th May, 1869.	Patients removed from Armagh asylum on 19th May and 7th September, 1869.	Monaghan.
Westmeath, Meath, and Longford,	Meath separated from Richmond asylum on 13th September, 1847; Westmeath and Longford from Maryborough same date.	Meath patients removed from Richmond on 23rd and 25th August, 1855; Westmeath and Longford patients from Maryborough asylum in 1855 and 1856.	Mullingar.
Tyrone and Fermanagh, .	Tyrone, formerly separated from Armagh on 17th August, 1827, and added to Londonderry, and subsequently from the latter on 13th September, 1847.	Patients removed from Londonderry asylum thereto in May, 1853.	Omagh.
City and county of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, and Drogheda town.	Meath separated from it on 13th September, 1847.	Meath patients removed to Mullingar asylum on 23rd and 25th August, 1855.	Richmond.
Sligo and Leitrim, .	Separated from the Ballinasloe asylum on 29th March, 1855.	Patients removed from the Ballinasloe asylum on 23rd April, 1855.	Sligo.
County and city of Waterford.	The patients of this county were never in any other asylum.	Consequently there were never any patients removed to this asylum from any other, or *vice versa*.	Waterford.

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in District Asylums on the 31st December, 1869; also the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths, during the Year ending thereon.

Asylums.	Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.			Admitted during Year ending 31st December, 1869.			Total under treatment during the Year 1869.			Discharged during the Year 1869.									Total Discharged.		
										Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	124	101	225	68	31	99	192	132	324	26	14	40	34	25	59	37	25	62	97	64	161*
Ballinasloe,	195	128	323	50	38	88	245	166	411	23	24	47	–	2	2	–	–	–	23	26	49
Belfast,	216	165	381	122	73	195	338	238	576	80	48	128	108	79	187	–	–	–	188	127	315†
Carlow,	100	53	153	32	26	58	132	79	211	9	4	13	5	7	12	–	–	–	14	11	25
Castlebar,	88	87	175	35	29	64	123	116	239	12	12	24	4	4	8	–	–	–	16	16	32
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	62	64	126	55	40	95	117	104	221	20	14	34	5	2	7	19	13	32	44	29	73
Additional Asylum,	113	81	194	19	11	30	132	92	224	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	2	6	7	2	9
Cork,	296	276	572	106	116	222	402	392	794	57	64	121	6	8	14	2	–	2	65	72	137
Down,	–	–	–	132	96	228†	132	96	228	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3
Ennis,	106	95	201	38	25	63	144	120	264	13	5	18	2	2	4	4	3	7	19	10	29
Enniscorthy,	110	65	175	28	32	60	138	97	235	12	14	26	2	–	2	–	–	–	14	14	28
Kilkenny,	82	73	155	37	21	58	119	94	213	6	6	12	5	3	8	–	–	–	11	9	20
Killarney,	175	82	257	37	36	73	212	118	330	7	12	19	7	4	11	1	–	1	15	16	31
Letterkenny,	120	107	227	68	51	119	188	158	346	27	15	42	15	14	29	–	1	1	42	30	72
Limerick,	159	168	327	45	56	101	204	224	428	22	17	39	1	10	11	–	1	1	23	28	51
Londonderry,	91	58	149	33	30	63	124	88	212	9	7	16	9	5	14	3	–	3	21	12	33
Maryborough,	100	99	199	44	37	81	144	136	280	19	22	41	5	3	8	–	–	–	24	25	49
Monaghan,	–	–	–	110	85	195*	110	85	195	10	4	14	1	–	1	1	–	1	12	4	16
Mullingar,	170	151	321	54	47	101	224	198	422	25	24	49	2	1	3	–	2	2	27	27	54
Omagh,	206	176	382	72	57	129	278	233	511	30	27	57	7	5	12	6	3	9	43	35	78
Richmond,	401	473	874	179	230	409	580	703	1,283	79	115	194	47	19	66	–	3	3	126	137	263
Sligo,	136	95	231	44	44	88	180	139	319	25	18	43	2	–	2	3	1	4	30	19	49
Waterford,	81	86	167	34	39	73	115	125	240	21	11	32	3	4	7	5	4	9	29	19	48
Total,	3,131	2,683	5,814‡	1,442	1,250	2,692	4,573	3,933	8,506	534	477	1,011	273	198	471	85	58	143	892	733	1,625

* 113 of these were transfers from Armagh to Monaghan.

† 159 of these were transfers from Belfast to Down.

‡ The number given in last year's Report was 5,816 owing to a clerical error, by which 60 females were stated to be in the Londonderry Asylum instead of 58, the correct number.

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in District Asylums on the 31st December, 1869; also the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths, during the Year ending thereon—*continued.*

Asylums.	Escaped during the Year.			Died during the Year 1869. From Natural Causes.			From Accidental Causes.			Total Deaths.			Total Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1869.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	9	10	19	–	1	1	9	11	20	107	75	182	85	57	142
Ballinasloe,	1	–	1	16	8	24	1	–	1	17	8	25	41	34	75	204	132	336
Belfast,	–	–	–	15	12	27	–	–	–	15	12	27	203	139	342	135	99	234
Carlow,	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	8	4	12	22	15	37	110	64	174
Castlebar,	–	–	–	10	14	24	–	–	–	10	14	24	26	30	56	97	86	183
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	6	6	12	50	35	85	67	69	136
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	11	3	14	–	–	–	11	3	14	18	5	23	114	87	201
Cork,	1	2	3	32	22	54	–	–	–	32	22	54	98	96	194	304	296	600
Down,	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	2	6	128	94	222
Ennis,	–	1	1	11	5	16	–	–	–	11	5	16	30	16	46	114	104	218
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	7	2	9	21	16	37	117	81	198
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	–	–	9	6	15	20	15	35	99	79	178
Killarney,	1	–	1	19	8	27	–	–	–	19	8	27	35	24	59	177	94	271
Letterkenny,	1	–	1	12	12	24	–	–	–	12	12	24	55	42	97	133	116	249
Limerick,	–	–	–	5	13	18	–	–	–	5	13	18	28	41	69	176	183	359
Londonderry,	1	–	1	6	13	19	–	1	1	6	14	20	28	26	54	96	62	158
Maryborough,	–	–	–	9	7	16	–	–	–	9	7	16	33	32	65	111	104	215
Monaghan,	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	7	1	8	19	5	24	91	80	171
Mullingar,	–	–	–	12	21	33	–	–	–	12	21	33	39	48	87	185	150	335
Omagh,	–	–	–	15	15	30	–	–	–	15	15	30	58	50	108	220	183	403
Richmond,	–	–	–	57	62	119	1	1	2	58	63	121	184	200	384	396	503	899
Sligo,	–	–	–	13	8	21	–	–	–	13	8	21	43	27	70	137	112	249
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	7	7	29	26	55	86	99	185
Total,	6	3	9	291	260	551	2	3	5	293	263	556	1,191	999	2,190	3,382	2,934	6,316

No. 3.—Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, and of those

Asylums.	Admitted.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	8	1	9	18	11	29	20	8	28	10	2	12
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	5	5	10	22	10	32	12	8	20	7	9	16
Belfast,	1	–	1	9	5	14	34	16	50	28	22	50	24	16	40
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	1	2	13	8	21	5	6	11	4	9	13
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	3	3	11	10	21	7	7	14	7	3	10
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	12	13	25	20	12	32	11	8	19	6	3	9
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	2	7	9	43	37	80	35	35	70	14	14	28
Down,	–	–	–	3	3	6	22	16	38	36	22	58	37	21	58
Ennis,	–	–	–	4	2	6	14	6	20	11	5	16	5	3	8
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	2	2	4	8	10	18	7	8	15	6	4	10
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	1	1	14	7	21	8	6	14	7	2	9
Killarney,	–	–	–	8	4	12	16	13	29	6	7	13	1	5	6
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	3	6	9	24	14	38	21	12	33	8	11	19
Limerick,	–	–	–	5	3	8	17	16	33	10	15	25	6	11	17
Londonderry,	1	–	1	2	2	4	10	11	21	1	10	11	9	5	14
Maryborough,	–	–	–	6	7	13	12	14	26	15	6	21	5	5	10
Monaghan,	–	–	–	5	1	6	30	22	52	37	30	67	16	14	30
Mullingar,	–	–	–	4	5	9	18	15	33	16	7	23	7	10	17
Omagh,	–	–	–	3	13	16	23	9	32	23	13	36	11	11	22
Richmond,	1	–	1	17	27	44	59	73	132	40	49	89	27	33	60
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	4	5	19	20	39	12	8	20	5	6	11
Waterford,	–	–	–	6	3	9	6	15	21	8	6	14	9	4	13
Total,	3	–	3	106	118	224	453	365	818	369	298	667	231	201	432

Asylums.	Discharged														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	3	2	5	8	5	13	5	4	9	4	1	5
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	3	3	6	6	9	15	8	4	12	4	6	10
Belfast,	–	–	–	6	3	9	16	11	27	23	13	36	17	14	31
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	3	8	1	–	1	1	–	1
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	–	–
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	4	7	9	5	14	5	3	8
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	1	3	4	23	30	53	20	18	38	9	6	15
Down,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	2	6	3	1	4	1	–	1
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	7	2	4	6	5	2	7
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	3	–	3
Killarney,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	5	6	1	1	2
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	4	1	5	8	2	10	7	7	14	4	4	8
Limerick,	–	–	–	1	2	3	10	4	14	5	5	10	4	2	6
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	2	1	3	5	1	6
Maryborough,	–	–	–	2	3	5	8	7	15	8	7	15	–	4	4
Monaghan,	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	2	2	3	–	3
Mullingar,	–	–	–	3	2	5	6	8	14	7	3	10	2	3	5
Omagh,	–	–	–	2	8	10	9	5	14	11	4	15	4	5	9
Richmond,	1	–	1	9	12	21	23	39	62	16	27	43	16	15	31
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	2	3	11	8	19	6	3	9	4	3	7
Waterford,	–	–	–	4	4	8	5	3	8	5	2	7	4	1	5
Total,	1	–	1	48	56	104	159	153	312	142	117	259	96	71	167

Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Admitted.															Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Admitted.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
6	7	13	5	–	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	68	31	99	Armagh.
2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	38	88	Ballinasloe.
17	6	23	7	7	14	2	1	3	–	–	–	122	73	195	Belfast.
5	–	5	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	26	58	Carlow.
6	2	8	2	4	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	35	29	64	Castlebar.
															Clonmel:
6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	40	95	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	11	30	19	11	30	Additional Asylum.
8	17	25	4	4	8	–	2	2	–	–	–	106	116	222	Cork.
21	24	45	12	8	20	1	2	3	–	–	–	132	96	228	Down.
4	6	10	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	38	25	63	Ennis.
3	4	7	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	28	32	60	Enniscorthy.
2	3	5	5	1	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	37	21	58	Kilkenny.
5	3	8	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	37	36	73	Killarney.
6	3	9	5	4	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	68	51	119	Letterkenny.
5	5	10	2	5	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	45	56	101	Limerick.
6	2	8	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	33	30	63	Londonderry.
4	2	6	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	44	37	81	Maryborough.
17	10	27	5	7	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	110	85	195	Monaghan.
8	4	12	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	3	4	54	47	101	Mullingar.
4	9	13	4	1	5	4	1	5	–	–	–	72	57	129	Omagh.
14	17	31	10	16	26	2	–	2	9	15	24	179	230	409	Richmond.
3	2	5	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	44	88	Sligo.
4	8	12	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	39	73	Waterford.
156	141	297	78	79	157	17	19	36	29	29	58	1,442	1,250	2,692	Total.

Recovered.															Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Discharged Recovered.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
3	2	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	14	40	Armagh.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	24	47	Ballinasloe.
13	3	16	5	3	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	80	48	128	Belfast.
1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	13	Carlow.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	14	12	12	24	Castlebar.
															Clonmel:
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	14	34	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	Additional Asylum.
2	5	7	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	57	64	121	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Down.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	5	18	Ennis.
1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	14	26	Enniscorthy.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	Kilkenny.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	19	Killarney.
3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	15	42	Letterkenny.
1	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	17	39	Limerick.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	Londonderry.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	22	41	Maryborough.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	Monaghan.
3	7	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	25	24	49	Mullingar.
–	3	3	2	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	30	27	57	Omagh.
8	11	19	3	4	7	1	–	1	2	7	9	79	115	194	Richmond.
2	–	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	18	43	Sligo.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	11	32	Waterford.
52	46	98	22	16	38	3	2	5	11	16	27	534	477	1,011	Total.

No. 4.—Table showing the duration of Disease previous to Admission of

Asylums.	Months.									Years.								
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	16	8	24	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	19	15	34	–	6	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Belfast,	26	24	50	6	3	9	8	3	11	16	2	18	11	6	17	3	5	8
Carlow,	8	3	11	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	9	8	17	–	2	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	8	4	12	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	3	5	2	1	3	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	40	43	83	3	7	10	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	1	4	–	1	1
Down,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	7	4	11	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	8	8	16	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	
Kilkenny,	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Killarney,	5	5	10	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	18	9	27	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1
Limerick,	15	12	27	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	9	5	14	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	6	10	16	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Monaghan,	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	16	8	24	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	2
Omagh,	14	20	34	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	35	63	98	6	8	14	4	3	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	6
Sligo,	20	13	33	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–
Waterford,	15	6	21	2	4	6	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	304	273	577	49	57	106	27	17	44	31	20	51	25	19	44	7	14	21

No. 5.—Table showing the length of Residence in Asylums of Patients

Asylums.	Months.															Years.					
	Under 4.			4 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	17	2	19	4	–	4	2	5	7	2	4	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Ballinasloe,	12	7	19	2	4	6	8	5	13	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	2	2
Belfast,	37	21	58	16	17	33	8	2	10	8	3	11	6	2	8	2	–	2	–	3	3
Carlow,	3	3	6	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Castlebar,	8	3	11	1	4	5	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	5	3	8	4	2	6	4	4	8	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	27	26	53	8	13	21	5	12	17	8	3	11	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	4	6
Down,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	6	1	7	2	–	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	1	4	5	3	5	8	1	2	3	6	2	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	4	4	8	–	3	3	–	2	2	2	–	2	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	15	6	21	5	2	7	1	4	5	3	2	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1
Limerick,	6	8	14	6	2	8	3	1	4	4	4	8	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
Londonderry,	9	5	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	9	7	16	4	5	9	–	4	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	2	–	2
Monaghan,	7	3	10	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	13	10	23	1	7	8	3	2	5	4	1	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Omagh,	16	8	24	5	6	11	2	4	6	4	6	10	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Richmond,	39	50	89	11	21	32	7	19	26	8	14	22	7	5	12	3	3	6	–	1	1
Sligo,	15	9	24	4	3	7	2	3	5	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Waterford,	11	3	14	7	4	11	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	262	184	446	90	103	193	54	76	130	60	51	111	32	27	59	13	6	19	6	16	22

Patients Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Years.																		Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 and upwards.			Period not specified.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	26	14	40	Armagh.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	24	47	Ballinasloe.
3	1	4	2	3	5	2	1	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	48	128	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	13	Carlow.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	24	Castlebar.
																					Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	14	34	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	Additional Asylum.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	4	8	57	64	121	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Down.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	5	18	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	12	14	26	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	6	12	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	19	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	1	4	27	15	42	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	17	39	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	6	13	19	22	41	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	10	4	14	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	6	12	25	24	49	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	30	27	57	Omagh.
2	3	5	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	23	24	47	79	115	194	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	25	18	43	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	21	11	32	Waterford.
8	6	14	6	6	12	2	4	6	6	1	7	5	7	12	64	53	117	534	477	1011	Total.

Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Years.																			Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 to 9.			9 and upwards and unknown.				
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	14	40	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	24	47	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	48	128	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	13	Carlow.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	24	Castlebar.
																									Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	14	34	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Additional Asylum.
1	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	64	121	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Down.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	18	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	14	26	Enniscorthy.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	19	Killarney.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	15	42	Letterkenny.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	17	39	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	Londonderry.
–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	22	41	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	Monaghan.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	24	49	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	27	57	Omagh.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	79	115	194	Richmond.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	18	43	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	11	32	Waterford.
6	7	13	5	2	7	2	1	3	–	2	2	3	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	534	477	1,011		Total.

No. 6.—Table showing the length of Residence in Asylums of Patients

Asylums.	Months.															Years.					
	Under 4.			4 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	4	7	3	4	7	5	2	7	2	2	4	6	2	8	–	2	2	2	1	3
Ballinasloe,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	9	5	14	4	–	4	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	6	1	7	2	1	3
Carlow,	5	2	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	3	–	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork,	4	6	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Down,	1	1	2	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	4	7	11	2	2	4	–	1	1	3	1	4	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	2	5
Limerick,	1	4	5	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–
Maryborough,	3	–	3	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	1	1	2	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Richmond,	5	2	7	9	3	12	5	–	5	7	2	9	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	3	5
Sligo,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Waterford,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	47	40	87	31	17	48	19	11	30	20	18	28	9	7	16	17	9	26	11	8	19

Discharged Improved, during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Years.																					Total Discharged Improved.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 to 9.			9 and upwards and unknown.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	5	2	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	6	4	10	34	25	59	Armagh.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	20	10	30	14	15	29	9	8	17	12	11	23	30	25	55	108	79	*187	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	Castlebar.
																								Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	Parent Asylum.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Additional Asylum.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	14	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Down.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	Kilkenny.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	4	11	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	29	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	12	Omagh.
2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	9	4	13	47	19	66	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	4	7	Waterford.
5	3	8	7	3	10	21	10	31	16	16	32	10	9	19	13	12	25	47	34	81	273	198	471	Total.

* 159 of these were transfers to Down.

No. 7.—Table showing the Authority for Admissions of Patients, and Number Admitted, during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Board.			Ordinary cases admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Dangerous Lunatics admitted by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Admitted from Central Asylum and other District Asylums.			Lunatics charged with Offences, admitted by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in default of Security to keep the Peace, by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Dangerous Lunatics committed by Justices, under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118.			Total admitted during the year ending 31st December, 1869.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	9	14	10	4	14	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	18	65	68	31	99
Ballinasloe,	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	32	79	50	38	88
Belfast,	14	16	30	23	20	43	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	85	36	121	122	73	195
Carlow,	5	6	11	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	14	32	32	26	58
Castlebar,	1	1	2	15	12	27	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	15	34	35	29	64
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	5	9	14	12	11	23	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	19	57	55	40	95
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	11	*30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	11	30
Cork,	10	16	26	30	54	84	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	1	5	1	–	1	60	44	104	106	116	222
Down,	8	11	19	5	6	11	15	12	27	94	65	†159	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	12	132	96	228
Ennis,	8	9	17	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	21	12	33	38	25	63
Enniscorthy,	7	5	12	8	20	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	7	20	28	32	60
Kilkenny,	3	3	6	16	12	28	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	5	23	37	21	58
Killarney,	4	10	14	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	23	53	37	36	73
Letterkenny,	6	9	15	17	14	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	44	28	72	68	51	119
Limerick,	6	5	11	19	38	57	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	10	28	45	56	101
Londonderry,	–	–	–	15	23	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	16	6	22	33	30	63
Maryborough,	8	3	11	25	24	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	10	20	44	37	81
Monaghan,	6	10	16	2	2	4	5	5	10	67	46	†113	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	22	52	110	85	195
Mullingar,	8	9	17	10	15	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	23	59	54	47	101
Omagh,	10	8	18	38	34	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	15	39	72	57	129
Richmond,	22	18	40	56	93	149	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	4	8	95	112	207	179	230	409
Sligo,	1	–	1	21	32	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	21	11	32	44	44	88
Waterford,	5	3	8	19	29	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	34	39	73
Total,	145	165	310	362	455	817	27	17	44	181	129	310	12	8	20	6	5	11	709	471	1,180	1,442	1,250	2,692

* Transferred from Parent Asylum as incurable.

† These lunatics were removed from the Belfast and Armagh Asylums respectively, to the new Asylums at Down and Monaghan, on their being opened, to which Asylums they were chargeable.

No. 8.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients admitted into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Hysteria.			Delirium Tremens.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	60	26	86	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	31	99
Ballinasloe,	42	32	74	2	–	2	–	3	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	38	88
Belfast,	99	46	145	7	8	15	5	6	11	10	11	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	122	73	195
Carlow,	24	19	43	2	3	5	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	32	26	58
Castlebar,	17	18	35	3	4	7	3	1	4	6	4	10	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	29	64
Clonmel:																														
Parent Asylum,	40	30	70	5	3	8	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	40	95
Additional Asylum,	8	6	14	3	1	4	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	11	30
Cork,	86	95	181	4	7	11	9	9	18	2	5	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	116	222
Down,	89	64	153	11	12	23	11	8	19	16	8	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	96	228
Ennis,	27	15	42	3	2	5	4	6	10	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	25	63
Enniscorthy,	24	19	43	3	6	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	32	60
Kilkenny,	22	13	35	8	4	12	3	–	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	21	58
Killarney,	26	23	49	6	7	13	4	4	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	36	73
Letterkenny,	39	32	71	12	7	19	5	1	6	6	6	12	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	51	119
Limerick,	36	49	85	5	1	6	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	56	101
Londonderry,	23	25	48	4	4	8	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	30	63
Maryborough,	23	24	47	13	8	21	4	1	5	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	37	81
Monaghan,	55	46	101	6	9	15	19	19	38	–	–	–	25	9	34	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	85	195
Mullingar,	40	38	78	7	4	11	2	–	2	3	2	5	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	47	101
Omagh,	52	46	98	10	9	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	72	57	129
Richmond,	102	139	241	24	36	60	43	36	79	6	12	18	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	230	409
Sligo,	32	30	62	2	9	11	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	44	88
Waterford,	16	18	34	7	11	18	5	8	13	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	39	73
Total,	982	853	1,835	151	157	308	133	119	252	67	62	129	35	15	50	15	11	26	58	32	90	–	1	1	7	1	8	1,442	1,250	2,692

No. 9.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	74	48	122	–	3	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	3	12	85	57	142
Ballinasloe,	164	93	257	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	13	18	31	3	2	5	21	17	38	204	132	336
Belfast,	88	66	154	18	10	28	8	6	14	14	12	26	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	4	10	135	99	234
Carlow,	42	35	77	3	–	3	50	24	74	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	10	4	14	110	64	174
Castlebar,	35	45	80	10	8	18	16	15	31	15	10	25	3	–	3	4	3	7	14	5	19	97	86	183
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	61	64	125	1	1	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	67	69	136
Additional Asylum,	38	46	84	15	6	21	14	12	26	12	4	16	17	4	21	4	1	5	14	14	28	114	87	201
Cork,	154	134	288	29	22	51	28	35	63	23	29	52	53	39	92	7	21	28	10	16	26	304	296	600
Down,	85	62	147	11	12	23	11	8	19	16	8	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	128	94	222
Ennis,	66	73	139	6	6	12	30	13	43	7	1	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	11	15	114	104	218
Enniscorthy,	95	62	157	6	5	11	2	5	7	2	1	3	–	1	1	4	1	5	8	6	14	117	81	198
Kilkenny,	62	41	103	11	18	29	8	7	15	12	8	20	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	5	10	99	79	178
Killarney,	75	32	107	24	23	47	70	35	105	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	4	11	177	94	271
Letterkenny,	77	67	144	8	17	25	29	17	46	5	8	13	–	–	–	5	6	11	9	1	10	133	116	249
Limerick,	138	135	273	14	22	36	3	7	10	2	2	4	2	–	2	9	10	19	8	7	15	176	183	359
Londonderry,	11	20	31	10	6	16	–	–	–	62	36	98	–	–	–	3	–	3	10	–	10	96	62	158
Maryborough,	65	59	124	18	18	36	7	4	11	3	5	8	6	2	8	–	–	–	10	8	18	111	104	215
	2	8	10*																					
Monaghan,	46	43	89	6	9	15	17	17	34	–	–	–	18	9	27	–	–	–	4	2	6	91	80	171
Mullingar,	120	90	210	19	39	58	8	2	10	14	11	25	2	3	5	4	5	9	18	10	28	185	150	335
Omagh,	147	112	259	17	20	37	14	21	35	–	1	1	11	16	27	12	4	16	18	8	26	220	183	403
	1	1	2†																					
Richmond,	202	314	516	60	69	129	53	61	114	24	24	48	–	–	–	5	3	8	52	32	84	396	503	899
Sligo,	52	51	103	3	10	13	47	34	81	12	3	15	4	3	7	2	1	3	17	10	27	137	112	249
Waterford,	15	34	49	5	18	23	35	40	75	17	3	20	4	2	6	2	–	2	8	2	10	86	99	185
Total,	1,915	1,735	3,650	295	343	638	454	366	820	243	168	411	136	98	234	70	58	128	269	176	445	3,382	2,934	6,316

* Suicidal. † Delirium Tremens.

No. 10.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read or Write.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	1	6	12	6	18	32	9	41	15	21	36	10	16	26	11	4	15	85	57	142
Ballinasloe,	16	9	25	48	30	78	29	12	41	21	18	39	70	50	120	20	13	33	204	132	336
Belfast,	20	10	30	40	26	66	24	16	40	15	10	25	12	11	23	24	26	50	135	99	234
Carlow,	2	1	3	17	9	26	–	–	–	30	6	36	30	24	54	25	10	35	110	64	174
Castlebar,	3	1	4	9	4	13	12	6	18	13	3	16	46	57	103	14	15	29	97	86	183
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	6	5	11	12	11	23	8	7	15	10	8	18	31	38	69	–	–	–	67	69	136
Additional Asylum,	4	1	5	17	4	21	19	11	30	21	8	29	42	50	92	11	13	24	114	87	201
Cork,	24	17	41	73	51	124	89	37	126	38	61	99	63	83	146	17	47	64	304	296	600
Down,	14	9	23	25	20	45	27	19	46	14	18	32	–	–	–	48	28	76	128	94	222
Ennis,	3	1	4	8	15	23	50	9	59	13	16	29	30	55	85	10	8	18	114	104	218
Enniscorthy,	2	–	2	21	6	27	34	14	48	19	21	40	38	40	78	3	–	3	117	81	198
Kilkenny,	9	4	13	20	12	32	32	10	42	10	16	26	28	37	65	–	–	–	99	79	178
Killarney,	17	6	23	24	11	35	22	10	32	27	7	34	76	60	136	11	–	11	177	94	271
Letterkenny,	4	–	4	16	4	20	33	14	47	23	19	42	47	70	117	10	9	19	133	116	249
Limerick,	23	11	34	45	45	90	32	21	53	30	41	71	27	51	78	19	14	33	176	183	359
Londonderry,	2	11	13	29	4	33	22	10	32	15	13	28	18	14	32	10	10	20	96	62	158
Maryborough,	14	4	18	31	14	45	26	29	55	16	29	45	16	26	42	8	2	10	111	104	215
Monaghan,	1	–	1	1	2	3	47	24	71	15	23	38	24	31	55	3	–	3	91	80	171
Mullingar,	5	4	9	33	18	51	37	29	66	46	26	72	41	50	91	23	23	46	185	150	335
Omagh,	12	5	17	17	16	33	92	36	128	38	53	91	56	67	123	5	6	11	220	183	403
Richmond,	50	47	97	101	78	179	95	112	207	63	130	193	65	96	161	22	40	62	396	503	899
Sligo,	4	–	4	4	3	7	63	22	85	29	28	57	37	59	96	–	–	–	137	112	249
Waterford,	3	2	5	16	10	26	10	17	27	14	14	28	43	56	99	–	–	–	86	99	185
Total,	243	149	392	619	399	1,018	835	474	1,309	535	589	1,124	850	1,041	1,891	294	268	562	3,382	2,934	6,316

No. 11.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowed.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	15	16	31	66	30	96	3	10	13	1	1	2	85	57	142
Ballinasloe,	40	29	69	136	80	216	14	20	34	14	3	17	204	132	336
Belfast,	35	32	67	75	34	109	10	7	17	15	26	41	135	99	234
Carlow,	10	16	26	96	38	134	3	6	9	1	4	5	110	64	174
Castlebar,	19	26	45	54	41	95	4	7	11	20	12	32	97	86	183
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	25	28	53	21	24	45	6	4	10	15	13	28	67	69	136
Additional Asylum,	9	7	16	105	66	171	–	9	9	–	5	5	114	87	201
Cork,	62	65	127	236	197	433	6	34	40	–	–	–	304	296	600
Down,	20	19	39	63	49	112	4	5	9	41	21	62	128	94	222
Ennis,	14	15	29	29	19	48	2	7	9	69	63	132	114	104	218
Enniscorthy,	20	18	38	93	53	146	3	9	12	1	1	2	117	81	198
Kilkenny,	16	25	41	78	48	126	5	6	11	–	–	–	99	79	178
Killarney,	24	25	49	143	59	202	6	10	16	4	–	4	177	94	271
Letterkenny,	26	34	60	100	72	172	7	9	16	–	1	1	133	116	249
Limerick,	24	42	66	136	120	256	13	21	34	3	–	3	176	183	359
Londonderry,	22	12	34	72	39	111	2	7	9	–	4	4	96	62	158
Maryborough,	20	19	39	89	69	158	1	16	17	1	–	1	111	104	215
Monaghan,	15	27	42	74	48	122	1	3	4	1	2	3	91	80	171
Mullingar,	22	30	52	148	106	254	–	3	3	15	11	26	185	150	335
Omagh,	39	42	81	176	122	298	5	19	24	–	–	–	220	183	403
Richmond,	75	124	199	285	294	579	8	18	26	28	67	95	396	503	899
Sligo,	26	33	59	109	71	180	2	8	10	–	–	–	137	112	249
Waterford,	21	27	48	63	65	128	2	7	9	–	–	–	86	99	185
Total,	599	711	1,310	2,447	1,744	4,191	107	245	352	229	234	463	3,382	2,934	6,316

No. 12.—Table showing the Classification of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly, but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.			Imbecile and Epileptic.			Suicidal.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	–	3	33	26	59	19	19	38	30	12	42	85	57	142	10	3	13	4	6	10	14	9	23
Ballinasloe,	13	8	21	53	54	107	36	35	71	102	35	137	204	132	336	21	17	38	18	16	34	39	33	72
Belfast,	38	26	64	50	40	90	20	10	30	27	23	50	135	99	234	6	4	10	15	10	25	21	14	35
Carlow,	14	6	20	34	20	54	40	25	65	22	13	35	110	64	174	14	5	19	2	1	3	16	6	22
Castlebar,	4	3	7	27	43	70	30	10	40	36	30	66	97	86	183	17	5	22	3	5	8	20	10	30
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	20	25	45	15	18	33	8	6	14	24	20	44	67	69	136	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	59	47	106	17	9	26	37	31	68	114	87	201	31	18	49	3	2	5	34	20	54
Cork,	56	26	82	131	87	218	63	65	128	54	118	172	304	296	600	69	64	133	10	37	47	79	101	180
Down,	18	10	28	38	30	68	29	25	54	43	29	72	128	94	222	5	4	9	18	15	33	23	19	42
Ennis,	12	6	18	52	57	109	39	31	70	11	10	21	114	104	218	2	9	11	2	4	6	20	15	35
Enniscorthy,	1	1	2	58	32	90	38	32	70	20	16	36	117	81	198	12	8	20	5	5	10	17	13	30
Kilkenny,	6	2	8	16	15	31	45	31	76	32	31	63	99	79	178	5	5	10	2	3	5	7	8	15
Killarney,	5	4	9	50	30	80	108	49	157	14	11	25	177	94	271	90	35	125	30	20	50	120	55	175
Letterkenny,	12	9	21	85	71	156	24	24	48	12	12	24	133	116	249	14	6	20	8	6	14	22	12	34
Limerick,	12	5	17	68	44	112	53	65	118	43	69	112	176	183	359	10	7	17	1	2	3	11	9	20
Londonderry,	–	–	–	28	16	44	41	26	67	27	20	47	96	62	158	10	–	10	–	–	–	10	–	10
Maryborough,	12	5	17	54	54	108	24	21	45	21	24	45	111	104	215	16	10	26	2	8	10	18	18	36
Monaghan,	2	1	3	59	50	109	20	18	38	10	11	21	91	80	171	4	2	6	3	2	5	7	4	11
Mullingar,	14	7	21	90	70	160	54	35	89	27	38	65	185	150	335	13	20	33	4	9	13	17	29	46
Omagh,	13	5	18	118	74	192	50	58	108	39	46	85	220	183	403	29	24	53	20	27	47	49	51	100
Richmond,	11	13	24	246	327	573	106	128	234	33	35	68	396	503	899	52	32	84	28	33	61	80	65	145
Sligo,	4	5	9	77	67	144	10	16	26	46	24	70	137	112	249	19	11	30	–	–	–	19	11	30
Waterford,	5	7	12	45	44	89	14	21	35	22	27	49	86	99	185	12	4	16	5	10	15	17	14	31
Total,	276	174	450	1,486	1,316	2,802	888	759	1,647	732	685	1,417	3,382	2,934	6,316	480	298	778	184	222	406	664	520	1,184

No. 13.—Table showing the State as to Probability of Recovery of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Lunatics probably Curable.			Lunatics probably Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	21	9	30	54	45	99	1	–	1	9	3	12	85	57	142
Ballinasloe,	76	55	131	104	58	162	3	2	5	21	17	38	204	132	336
Belfast,	63	39	102	66	56	122	–	–	–	6	4	10	135	99	234
Carlow,	40	20	60	56	39	95	4	1	5	10	4	14	110	64	174
Castlebar,	8	7	15	71	71	142	4	3	7	14	5	19	97	86	183
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	17	17	34	47	49	96	–	–	–	3	3	6	67	69	136
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	95	72	167	4	1	5	14	14	28	114	87	201
Cork,	124	118	242	163	141	304	7	21	28	10	16	26	304	296	600
Down,	30	21	51	93	69	162	–	–	–	5	4	9	128	94	222
Ennis,	45	35	80	64	57	121	1	1	2	4	11	15	114	104	218
Enniscorthy,	34	21	55	71	52	123	4	2	6	8	6	14	117	81	198
Kilkenny,	46	36	82	47	38	85	1	–	1	5	5	10	99	79	178
Killarney,	20	15	35	149	75	224	1	–	1	7	4	11	117	94	271
Letterkenny,	27	32	59	92	77	169	5	6	11	9	1	10	133	116	249
Limerick,	57	45	102	102	121	223	9	10	19	8	7	15	176	183	357
Londonderry,	7	16	23	76	46	122	3	–	3	10	–	10	96	62	158
Maryborough,	42	41	83	53	53	106	6	2	8	10	8	18	111	104	215
Monaghan,	6	13	19	81	65	146	–	–	–	4	2	6	91	80	171
Mullingar,	38	29	67	125	106	231	4	5	9	18	10	28	185	150	335
Omagh,	76	67	143	114	104	218	12	4	16	18	8	26	220	183	403
Richmond,	52	85	137	286	383	669	6	3	9	52	32	84	396	503	899
Sligo,	21	18	39	97	83	180	2	1	3	17	10	27	137	112	249
Waterford,	9	25	34	67	72	139	2	–	2	8	2	10	86	99	185
Total,	860	764	1,624	2,173	1,932	4,105	79	62	141	270	176	441	3,382	2,934	6,316

No. 14.—TABLE showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

ASYLUMS.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before, or oftener.			Total Cases of Relapse.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	6	3	9	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	13
Ballinasloe,	4	2	6	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10
Belfast,	24	6	30	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	31	8	39
Carlow,	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Castlebar,	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	3	2	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork,	17	13	30	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	19	40
Down,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Enniscorthy,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kilkenny,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
Killarney,	5	2	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Letterkenny,	8	7	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16
Limerick,	4	8	12	2	5	7	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	18	24
Londonderry,	7	6	13	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	8	18
Maryborough,	11	5	16	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	7	20
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	5	5	10	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	9	14
Omagh,	5	5	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13
Richmond,	28	26	54	4	6	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	33	33	66
Sligo,	12	11	23	4	1	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	18	14	32
Waterford,	3	5	8	2	2	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	14
Total,	153	115	268	31	30	61	3	11	14	3	4	7	3	2	5	3	–	3	196	162	358

No. 15.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Labouring Class.			Farming.			Domestic Servants.			Clerks.			Shopkeepers.			Tailors and Seamstresses.			Artisans.			Painters and Glaziers.			Smiths and Workers in Metals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	24	6	30	17	12	29	1	13	14	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Ballinasloe,	103	60	163	12	14	26	5	27	32	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5
Belfast,	30	12	42	18	13	31	6	4	10	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	39	41	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3
Carlow,	25	10	35	12	4	16	1	8	9	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Castlebar,	39	29	68	8	15	23	–	13	13	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	4	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonmel:																											
Parent Asylum,	16	20	36	14	10	24	13	25	38	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	55	17	72	20	11	31	3	7	10	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4
Cork,	109	71	180	46	36	82	4	66	70	4	–	4	3	3	6	6	23	29	9	–	9	2	–	2	3	–	3
Down,	52	–	52	17	23	40	6	26	32	2	–	2	3	–	3	2	13	15	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	41	4	45	11	6	17	1	16	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Enniscorthy,	60	39	99	11	3	14	1	13	14	6	–	6	–	3	3	2	6	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	35	11	46	19	21	40	2	13	15	1	–	1	4	4	8	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Killarney,	99	51	150	8	14	22	1	9	10	7	–	7	3	3	6	4	4	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	63	20	83	32	14	46	2	29	31	1	–	1	1	2	3	3	10	13	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Limerick,	44	20	64	27	7	34	2	34	36	3	–	3	3	6	9	7	7	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Londonderry,	54	1	55	13	–	13	1	6	7	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	12	13	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	45	18	63	19	1	20	4	29	33	1	–	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Monaghan,	45	7	52	17	13	30	–	16	16	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Mullingar,	92	48	140	33	17	50	1	24	25	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Omagh,	101	30	131	50	49	99	1	33	34	2	–	2	5	5	10	1	25	26	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Richmond,	116	10	126	23	–	23	10	115	125	22	–	22	10	5	15	4	42	46	–	–	–	5	–	5	11	–	11
Sligo,	67	56	123	32	22	54	2	19	21	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Waterford,	29	8	37	8	2	10	2	34	36	3	–	3	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
Total,	1,344	548	1,892	467	307	774	69	579	646	68	–	68	46	44	90	50	214	264	32	–	32	21	–	21	48	–	48

No. 15.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*continued.*

Asylums.	Masons and Bricklayers.			Carpenters.			Weavers.			Shoemakers.			Hatters.			Factory Workers.			Victuallers and Bakers.			Pedlers and Hucksters.			Lawyers.			Medical Men.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	–	3	1	–	1	6	7	13	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	2
Belfast,	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	2	5	4	–	4	1	–	1	2	6	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel:																														
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	4	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	10	–	10	2	–	2	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Down,	1	–	1	1	–	1	9	5	14	2	–	2	–	1	1	5	5	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Letterkenny,	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Limerick,	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	8	8	2	–	2	1	5	6	–	–	–	2	–	2
Londonderry,	2	–	2	1	–	1	4	2	6	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	6	–	6	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Omagh,	1	–	1	4	–	4	5	2	7	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	9	–	9	18	–	18	3	5	8	21	7	28	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
Sligo,	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Waterford,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	35	–	35	70	–	70	40	23	63	90	8	98	4	1	5	15	30	45	10	1	11	18	29	47	4	1	5	13	–	13

No. 15.—TABLE showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*continued.*

ASYLUMS.	Members of Religious Communities.			Students and Teachers.			Soldiers and Pensioners' Wives.			Policemen, and Wives of ditto.			Sailors.			Publicans.			Mendicants.			Various Employments.			No Occupation, or Unknown.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	–	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	–	3	3	10	13	85	57	142
Ballinasloe,	1	–	1	5	1	6	19	3	22	6	4	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	5	9	3	–	3	16	16	32	204	132	336
Belfast,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	6	33	10	43	14	6	20	135	99	234
Carlow,	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	11	5	16	46	31	77	110	64	174
Castlebar,	1	–	1	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	30	50	97	86	183
Clonmel:																														
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	15	7	22	67	69	136
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	45	50	114	87	201
Cork,	–	–	–	5	1	6	12	–	12	2	–	2	10	–	10	1	1	2	1	7	8	37	21	58	26	59	85	304	296	600
Down,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	–	–	16	14	30	128	94	222
Ennis,	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	37	76	113	114	104	218
Enniscorthy,	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	9	11	11	6	17	117	81	198
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	2	2	4	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	7	3	10	5	20	25	99	79	178
Killarney,	2	2	4	7	5	12	14	–	14	6	–	6	1	–	1	3	–	3	3	3	6	–	1	1	5	–	5	177	94	271
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	–	5	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	8	31	39	133	116	249
Limerick,	2	–	2	10	3	13	14	–	14	6	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	10	3	13	27	88	115	176	183	359
Londonderry,	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	35	37	96	62	158
Maryborough,	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	7	–	7	10	40	50	111	104	215
Monaghan,	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	–	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	17	26	–	21	21	91	80	171
Mullingar,	4	–	4	–	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	27	35	11	2	13	6	26	32	185	150	335
Omagh,	1	–	1	6	–	6	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	36	6	18	24	220	183	403
Richmond,	3	1	4	4	8	12	15	–	15	6	–	6	9	–	9	1	–	1	–	2	2	31	21	52	70	285	355	396	503	899
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	2	3	7	1	8	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	7	13	2	4	6	137	112	249
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	10	47	57	86	99	185
Total,	19	3	22	63	29	92	144	11	155	47	5	52	49	–	49	7	2	9	31	75	106	208	119	327	360	915	1,275	3,382	2,934	6,316

No. 16.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients in Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Abdominal Affections.			Cerebral and Cerebro-Spinal Affections.			Thoracic Affections.			Disease of Heart and Arteries.			Debility and Old Age.			Fever and other Diseases.			Accident, Violence, or Suicide.			Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	5	5	4	–	4	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	–	3	–	1	1	9	11	20
Ballinasloe,	2	–	2	11	6	17	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	8	25
Belfast,	5	3	8	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	27
Carlow,	1	–	1	4	1	5	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12
Castlebar,	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	6	11	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	14	24
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12
Additional Asylum,	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3	14
Cork,	4	2	6	19	7	26	6	8	14	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	4	5	–	–	–	32	22	54
Down,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Ennis,	3	–	3	5	2	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9
Kilkenny,	–	1	1	1	3	4	5	1	6	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	15
Killarney,	4	–	4	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	–	2	5	3	8	4	–	4	–	–	–	19	8	27
Letterkenny,	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	4	8	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	24
Limerick,	1	4	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	5	13	18
Londonderry,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	4	5	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	14	20
Maryborough,	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16
Monaghan,	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8
Mullingar,	2	6	8	8	1	9	1	5	6	–	1	1	1	7	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	21	33
Omagh,	5	4	9	4	1	5	3	2	5	1	–	1	2	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30
Richmond,	9	9	18	24	11	35	15	26	41	1	5	6	2	–	2	6	11	17	1	1	2	58	63	121
Sligo,	3	2	5	2	1	3	6	3	9	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	13	8	21
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Total,	47	42	89	102	45	147	59	78	137	10	9	19	58	66	124	15	20	35	2	3	5	293	263	556

No. 17.—Table showing supposed cause of Mental

Asylums.	Moral Causes.																		Total Moral Causes.		
	Poverty and Reverse of Fortune.		Grief, Fear, and Anxiety.		Love, Jealousy, and Seduction.		Domestic Quarrels and Afflictions.		Religious Excitement.		Study and Mental Excitement.		Ill-treatment.		Pride.		Anger.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	5	4	1	6	–	2	5	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	18	32
Ballinasloe,	8	6	6	12	–	6	6	13	2	4	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	22	49	71
Belfast,	8	6	20	16	7	9	1	1	10	6	2	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	49	43	92
Carlow,	5	8	3	4	2	2	1	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	19	32
Castlebar,	5	3	4	5	1	4	4	3	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	17	20	37
Clonmel Parent Asylum,	4	5	3	4	–	–	4	6	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	17	15	32
„ Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	9	6	11	23	9	12	4	4	10	17	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	48	63	111
Down,	1	1	4	12	4	5	1	2	6	5	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	19	26	45
Ennis,	1	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	11	16
Enniscorthy,	11	4	8	4	6	8	7	2	6	9	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	40	29	69
Kilkenny,	–	2	6	11	2	2	–	4	4	5	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	14	27	41
Killarney,	18	8	14	15	3	1	5	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	40	81
Letterkenny,	3	1	6	15	1	6	1	4	3	6	1	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	16	36	52
Limerick,	4	7	4	22	3	6	6	4	5	14	5	3	–	2	–	1	2	2	29	61	90
Londonderry,	15	5	4	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	8	29
Maryborough,	–	2	10	6	6	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	–	1	–	–	24	22	46
Monaghan,	1	2	–	2	3	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13
Mullingar,	5	6	11	6	10	5	3	7	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	25	57
Omagh,	10	1	1	11	5	9	4	4	1	3	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	29	56
Richmond,	11	15	11	33	2	13	1	3	8	11	7	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	40	84	124
Sligo,	4	–	3	7	3	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	15	26
Waterford,	3	6	8	6	2	4	1	3	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	27	43
Total,	131	98	140	228	69	103	56	90	70	97	40	20	4	25	6	9	5	4	521	671	1195

Disease of Patients in Asylum, on 31st December, 1869.

Physical Causes.																		Total Physical Causes.			Hereditary.			Not Known.			Total in Asylum on 31st Dec., 1869.		
Intemperance and Irregularity of Life.		Cerebral Disease, or Affections.		Congenital Idiocy, &c.		Febrile Affections.		Effects of Climate and Sunstroke.		Bodily Injuries and Disorders.		Abuse of Medicine.		Sedentary Habit.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
9	3	11	4	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	24	10	34	6	11	17	41	18	59	85	57	142
27	1	63	31	3	2	–	–	13	3	16	8	–	–	–	–	122	45	167	22	10	32	38	28	66	204	132	336
20	12	4	6	–	–	–	4	3	–	10	6	2	1	–	–	39	29	68	18	12	30	29	15	44	135	99	234
12	1	7	1	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	28	2	30	20	18	38	49	25	74	110	64	174
4	2	3	3	4	3	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	14	11	25	10	11	21	56	44	100	97	86	183
6	2	3	3	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	2	–	4	6	19	15	34	6	5	11	25	34	59	67	69	136
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	87	201	114	87	201
19	11	14	13	8	21	6	9	14	2	4	4	2	–	2	–	69	60	129	35	27	62	152	146	298	304	296	600
9	1	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	1	–	–	–	23	10	33	15	10	25	71	48	119	128	94	222
3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	5	4	–	–	–	–	11	4	15	9	6	15	90	82	172	114	104	218
7	1	8	6	3	2	1	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	23	12	35	12	9	21	42	31	73	117	81	198
5	2	–	1	–	–	1	3	3	–	9	9	1	–	–	–	19	15	34	8	6	14	58	31	89	99	79	178
34	10	2	1	1	–	6	6	5	1	6	22	–	–	–	–	54	40	94	73	9	82	9	5	14	177	94	271
6	3	5	2	3	2	2	1	2	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	23	9	32	21	12	33	73	59	132	133	116	249
21	5	13	8	3	3	2	5	9	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	58	25	83	31	27	58	58	70	128	176	183	359
8	3	2	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	14	5	19	16	12	28	45	37	82	96	62	158
7	2	–	–	1	–	9	8	4	–	2	5	1	–	–	–	24	15	39	4	4	8	59	63	122	111	104	215
5	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	6	1	–	–	–	18	8	26	1	1	2	66	64	130	91	80	171
10	3	–	1	1	4	2	4	3	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	29	15	44	16	12	28	108	98	206	185	150	335
17	10	1	–	31	12	–	–	2	–	13	1	2	–	1	–	67	23	90	53	52	105	73	79	152	220	183	403
25	3	15	6	5	7	2	5	8	–	16	13	–	1	–	1	69	36	105	16	19	35	271	364	635	396	503	899
13	2	–	–	6	2	–	1	–	–	23	17	–	–	–	–	42	22	64	8	14	22	76	61	137	137	112	249
2	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	7	1	3	–	–	–	–		15	3	18	10	10	20	45	59	104	86	99	185
269	79	164	90	75	59	37	53	84	10	138	112	14	3	13	8	804	414	1218	410	297	707	1648	1548	3196	3382	2934	6316

No. 18.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were treated in District Asylums during the Year ending Dec. 31, 1869.

Asylums.	Degree of Relationship.																							
	Parents and their Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts, Nephews and Nieces.			First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			More distant degrees of Relationship			Patients who had Relatives in Asylums previous to the period of those Returns.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	2	2	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	9	1	10	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	2	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork,	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Down,	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	12	4	16
Ennis,	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	15
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	8	9
Killarney,	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	1	6	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	1	1	2	2	6	8	3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Mullingar,	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	10	6	16	3	3	6	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	14	27
Richmond,	2	2	4	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	4	10	14
Waterford,	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	1	2	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18
Total,	10	8	18	80	57	137	17	12	29	58	35	93	7	6	13	1	1	2	69	55	124

No. 19.—Table showing Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868; and also of Patients who are known or supposed to have Means, but contribute nothing towards their Maintenance.

Asylums.	Paying Patients.			Amount received from Paying Patients.	Average per Patient.	Patients known or supposed to have Means, but who do not Pay.		
	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	—	—	2	2	4
Ballinasloe,	4	–	4	59 2 6	14 15 7½	–	1	1
Belfast,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Carlow,	1	–	1	—	22 0 0	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Clonmel:								
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	9 0 0	9 0 0	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Cork,	2	1	3	50 9 2	16 16 4⅔	1	–	1
Down,	–	–	–	—	—	4	3	7
Ennis,	3	2	5	70 5 0	14 1 0	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	2	–	2	50 0 0	25 0 0	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	10	11	21	257 8 2	12 5 1 17/21	2	–	2
Killarney,	7	–	7	160 5 0	22 17 10	2	1	3
Letterkenny,	2	–	2	19 2 6	9 11 3	3	1	4
Limerick,	6	4	10	212 0 3	21 4 0 3/10	–	–	–
Londonderry,	3	1	4	41 5 0	10 6 3	–	–	–
Maryborough,	1	–	1	14 0 0	14 0 0	1	–	1
Monaghan,	4	–	4	71 5 10	17 16 5½	–	–	–
Mullingar,	6	4	10	160 0 0	16 0 0	–	–	–
Omagh,	10	2	12	143 11 8	11 19 3⅓	–	–	–
Richmond,	8	2	10	85 8 4	8 10 10	3	1	4
Sligo,	6	4	10	123 5 10	12 6 7	2	–	2
Waterford,	4	4	8	69 7 10	8 13 6	–	–	–
Total,	80	35	115	1,595 17 1	267 4 2	20	9	29

No. 20.—Table showing the Average Number of Patients Employed during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Males.											Females.								
	Garden and Farm Labour.	Basket-making.	Pumping Water.	Weaving.	Shoemaking.	Carpentry Work.	Painting.	Tailoring.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Spinning and Carding Flax.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Needlework.	Assisting in Laundry.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.
Armagh,	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54
Ballinasloe,	30	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	20	25	80	–	8	5	–	–	10	16	–	39
Belfast,	40	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	16	12	74	12	–	20	–	4	20	10	20	86
Carlow,	16	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	10	12	43	–	9	3	–	–	8	11	–	31
Castlebar,	19	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	12	10	46	–	12	3	–	–	10	10	7	42
Clonmel:																				
Parent Asylum,	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	6	29	–	10	11	1	–	14	8	4	48
Additional Asylum,	23	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	7	42	–	7	2	1	–	4	6	2	22
Cork,	62	–	–	–	7	6	–	3	35	63	176	–	39	53	–	–	35	25	29	181
Down,	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	25	59	4	9	11	–	–	–	12	–	36
Ennis,	17	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	9	35	–	11	4	–	–	10	14	4	43
Enniscorthy,	41	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	22	14	81	–	10	5	5	–	14	11	7	52
Kilkenny,	16	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	14	5	37	–	18	12	–	–	18	9	–	57
Killarney,	22	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	7	31	63	–	18	7½	–	–	7	5	5½	43
Letterkenny,	42	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	12	13	77	–	17	16	–	–	6	16	13	68
Limerick,	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	46	–	30	30	–	–	16	16	16	108
Londonderry,	19	–	–	3	3	1	–	1	8	35	70	9	10	6	1	–	5	11	5	47
Maryborough,	19	–	30	–	1	1	6	4	15	10	86	–	22	22	–	–	16	17	10	87
Monaghan,	14	–	–	–	–	0½	–	–	6	4	24½	–	7	9	–	–	3	5	2	26
Mullingar,	22	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	36	–	59	–	20	14	–	–	17	20	–	71
Omagh,	18	–	22	2	2	2	1	–	16	24	87	4	19	21	–	–	9	18	6	77
Richmond,*	81	–	–	–	13	6	3	12	36	11	162	–	129	3	–	–	52	65	–	249
Sligo,	36	–	5	–	3	2	1	3	17	19	86	–	11	14	–	–	10	12	9	56
Waterford,	45	–	–	–	2	1	–	6	–	13	67	1	13	18	–	–	5	12	10	59
Total,	682	–	62	9	47	23½	11	47	333	354	1,568½	30	429	289½	8	4	289	329	149½	1,582

* Attending school, 93 males and 132 females. Total, 225.

No. 21.—TABLE showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

ASYLUMS.	Extent of Accommodation.	Resident Medical Superintendents.	Date of original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.
	Beds.			£	£	Years.
1. Armagh,	220	Robert M'Kinstry, M.D.,	18 Feb. 1859,	260	300	11
2. Ballinasloe,	366	Richard Eaton, M.D.,	10 June, 1859,	320	400	11
3. Belfast,	388	Robert Stewart, M.D.,	July, 1835,	200	350	34½
4. Carlow,	205	M. P. Howlett, L.R.C.S.I., and L.R.C.P.E.	7 July, 1866,	300	300	3½
5. Castlebar,	250	J. Edmundson, M.D., &c.,	18 July, 1863,		350	7
6. Clonmel (Parent).	135	Jas. Flynn, M.B., T.C.D.,	1841,	200	350	29
7. Clonmel (Additional).	207	William H. Garner, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.E.	2 Dec. 1868,	200	200	1½
8. Cork,	630	Thomas Power, M.D.,	30 Aug. 1845,	175	430	24
9. Down,	300	G. St. G. Tyner, L.R.C.S.I., and L.K.Q.C.P., &c.	19 Sept. 1867,	200	400	2¼
10. Ennis,	260	William Daxon, M.D.,	7 Oct. 1867,	400	400	2¼
11. Enniscorthy,	288	Thomas Wildridge Shiell, A.B., M.B.	15 Sept. 1862,	400	400	8
12. Kilkenny,	172	Barry Delany, M.D.,	28 Sept. 1857,	260	340	13⅓
13. Killarney,	240	M. Shine Lawlor, M.D.,	18 Feb. 1852,	260	300	18
14. Letterkenny,	300	James Alexander Eames, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	6 Feb. 1866,	400	400	4
15. Limerick,	412	Robt. Fitzgerald, M.R.C.S.,	23 Nov. 1850,	210	350	20
16. Londonderry,	190	Edwd. Smith, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., L.R.C.S.I.	20 Oct. 1868,	260	340	1⅓
17. Maryborough,	260	Joseph Henry Hatchell, L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.	13 Jan. 1868,	300	300	2
18. Monaghan,	340	J. C. Robertson, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.S.A. L.	20 June, 1868,	400	400	1⅓
19. Mullingar,	300	Henry Berkeley, M.D.,	10 May, 1852,	260	350	18
20. Omagh,	510	Francis J. West, M.R.C.S. Eng.,	26 March, 1852,	260	400	18
21. Richmond,	965	Joseph Lalor, M.D.,	Feb. 1852,	440	550	17
22. Sligo,	330	John M'Munn, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.,	21 Feb. 1852,	260	400	18
23. Waterford,	210	Frederick MacCabe, M.R.C.S.E., and M.Q.C.P.I.	5 Dec. 1865,	340	340	4

principal Officers of District Asylums, on 31st December, 1869.

Nature of Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Consulting and Visiting Physicians.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary	Length of Service.	Asylums.
	£			£	£	Yrs.	
Furnished apartments, fuel, light, laundry, garden, bread, and servant.	145	Thos. Cumming, M.D.	8 April, 1851,	100	100	19	1. Armagh.
Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, servant, vegetables, garden, keep of a cow and horse.	150	Thomas Dillon, M.D.	20 Jan. 1857,	125	125	13	2. Ballinasloe.
Furnished house, rations, fuel, light, use of garden, keep of a horse and cow.	190	H. MacCormac, M.D.	May, 1849,	100	100	20½	3. Belfast
House, fuel, light, milk, vegetables, and washing.	100	Thos. O'Meara, M.B.	29 Sept. 1849,	100	100	21⅓	4. Carlow.
Unfurnished apartments, light, washing, garden, and vegetables.	70	Myles J. Jordan, .	—	.	100	.	5. Castlebar.
Furnished apartments, milk, vegetables, garden, and servant.	100	W. D. Hemphill, .	—	.	100	.	6. Clonmel (Parent).
Furnished residence and garden, two quarts milk daily, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, and £35 a year in lieu of other allowances or servant.	105	Ditto, . .	Ditto,	60	60	3	7. Clonmel (Additional).
Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and garden.	150	W. C. Townsend, M.D.	1869,	100	100	.	8. Cork.
Unfurnished house, coal, light, bread, milk, and vegetables.	150	John K. Maconchy,	5 June, 1869,	100	100	½	9. Down.
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables.	100	Patrick Maxwell Cullinan, M.B.	11 Jan. 1868,	100	100	2	10. Ennis.
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables.	100	Thomas Geo. Cranfield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.	23 Dec. 1867,	100	100	3	11. Enniscorthy.
Partially furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, vegetables.	£114 12 3	Lewis C. Kinchela, M.D.	18 Feb. 1852,	100	100	18	12. Kilkenny.
Fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.	25	Walter Wm. Murphy, M.D.	Ditto,	100	100	18	13. Killarney.
Residence, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and garden.	150	Henley Thorp, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	7 April, 1866,	100	100	4	14. Letterkenny.
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, vegetables, and servant.	104	Robt. R. Gelston, .	30 Mar. 1859,	125	125	11	15. Limerick.
Unfurnished rooms, fuel, gas, washing, vegetables, bread, and milk.	124	B. White, . .	18 Aug. 1854,	100	100	15	16. Londonderry.
Coals, candles, vegetables, bread, milk, and washing.	100	David Jacob, M.D. .	5 Nov. 1863,	100	100	7	17. Maryborough.
House, fuel, washing, light, bread, milk, vegetables.	150	A. K. Young, . .	6 April, 1869,	100	100	¾	18. Monaghan.
Apartments, fuel, vegetables, and a weekly allowance of bread, milk, meat, tea, and sugar.	150	J. Ferguson, . .	April, 1852,	100	125	18	19. Mullingar.
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, and milk.	150	Henry Thompson, .	24 Mar. 1852,	100	100	18	20. Omagh.
Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, and washing.	£100 14 5	R. Tuohill, M.D., .	July, 1851,	£168 9 4	£168 9 4	19	21. Richmond.
		J. F. Banks, M.D., .	Sept. 1852,	150	150	17	
		J. Hughes (sus.), .	Feb. 1847,	50	150	23	
Washing, fuel, light, vegetables, and milk.	100	Wm. S. Little, .	7 Aug. 1852,	100	100	18	22. Sligo.
Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread, and milk.	130	P. R. Connolly, M.D.	23 April, 1856,	100	125	14	23. Waterford.

No. 21.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

Asylums.	Apothecaries.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains.	Salary.	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	Salary.
			£	£	Yrs.		£		£
1. Armagh, .	—	—	.	.	.	—	.	—	.
2. Ballinasloe, .	—	—	.	.	.	Rev. J.C. Walker,	40	Rev. J. Kirwan,	40
3. Belfast, .	James Moore, .	Jan. 1856, .	50	50	14	—	.	—	.
4. Carlow, .	—	—	.	.	.	Rev. A. B. Perry,	25	Rev. A. Phelan,	25
5. Castlebar, .	—	—	.	.	.	Rev. W. B. Stoney,	25	Rev. M. Browne,	50
6. Clonmel (Parent).	Richard Graham,	—	.	30	.	Rev. F. T. Brady,	25	Rev. P. O'Meara,	35
7. Clonmel (Additional).	Ditto, .	1844, . .	30	20	26	Ditto, . .	15	Ditto, . .	30
8. Cork, . .	—	—	.	.	.	Rev. W. C. Neligan, LL.D.	50	Rev. J. O. O'Riordan.	80
						Rev. Mr. Dansford.	40	Rev. C. Church,	40
						Rev. T. Macafer, Presbyterian.	40		
9. Down, . .	—	—	.	.	.	—	.	—	.
10. Ennis, .	William Stamer,	11 Jan. 1868,	32	40	2	Rev. P. Dwyer,	30	Rev. J. Vaughan,	50
11. Enniscorthy,	Philip M. Cooke, L.A.H.	23 Dec. 1867,	40	40	3	Rev. Jno. Corvan, D.D.	35	Rev. S. Cloney,	60
12. Kilkenny, .	John B. Fitzsimons.	18 Aug. 1868,	45	45	2	Rev. W. de Montmorency.	30	Rev. J. O'Hanlon,	35
13. Killarney, .	O. C. M'Dermott,	8 May, 1866,	30	30	4	Rev. E. Herbert,	25	Rev. T. Sheehy,	50
14. Letterkenny,	Benjamin Jolly, L.A.H.	1 Nov. 1866,	25	30	3½	Rev. T. Kemmis,	30	Rev. B. Kelly, .	40
						Rev. O. Leitch, Presbyterian.	25		
15. Limerick, .	Samuel Hunt, .	—	.	50	.	Rev. Benj. Jacob,	50	Rev. M. Fitzgerald.	50
16. Londonderry,	Wm. J. Eames,	1855, . .	.	30	15	Rev. W. Craig, .	25	Rev. M. Tracey,	25
						Rev. J. Denham, Presbyterian.	25		
17. Maryborough	J. B. Macnamara.	24 Oct. 1868,	30	30	1½	Rev. J. M. Hobson.	25	Rev. J. Kinsella,	25
18. Monaghan, .	James White, .	6 April, 1869,	30	30	3½	Rev. W. R. Bailey, D.D.	25	Vacant, . .	60
						Rev. J. Bleckly, Presbyterian.	25		
19. Mullingar, .	Wm. Middleton,	April, 1852, .	35	35	18	Rev. C. P. Reichel,	35	Rev. J. Martin,	50
						Rev. M. Murphy, Presbyterian.	15		
20. Omagh, .	Francis Trenar,	27 May, 1852,	35	35	18	Rev. R. M. Swift,	30	Rev. C. M'Cawley,	30
						Rev. J. Mitchell, Presbyterian.	30		
21. Richmond, .	T. E. Hayes, . (Resident, furnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, washing. Valued at £84 15*s.* 5*d.*)	October, 1865,	100	100	4½	Rev. A. Leeper, D.D.	80	Very Rev. Wm. Canon Brock.	100
22. Sligo, . .	John Lougheed,	22 Sept. 1852,	35	35	17	Rev. Edwd. Day,	30	Rev. J. Morris,	40
23. Waterford, .	John Mackesy,	18 Aug. 1847,	45	45	23½	Ven. Archdeacon J. Alcock.	25	Rev. E. J. Browne	35

principal Officers of District Asylums, on 31st December, 1869—*continued.*

Clerks and Storekeepers.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Nature of present Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Asylums.
		£	£	Yrs.		£ s. d.	
Samuel Parkes, .	Feb. 1852, . .	25	50	18	An apartment, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	22 12 0	1. Armagh.
M. Barrett, Clerk,	8 April, 1861, .	36	60	9	None, ...	—	2. Ballinasloe.
Joseph Leord, Storekeeper.	Ditto.	30	40	9	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, and washing.	40 0 0	
Samuel Devinney,	1869, . . .	80	80	.	Furnished apartments, rations, washing, fuel, light.	60 0 0	3. Belfast.
John Abraham, .	—	.	80	.	Milk, vegetables, washing, premium, suit of clothes.	4 5 0	4. Carlow.
John Gilham, .	19 Oct. 1866, .	105	105	3½	None, ...	—	5. Castlebar.
Edward O'Neile, .	1846, . . .	65	84	24	Ditto, . .	—	6. Clonmel(Parent).
John Richardson,	6 May, 1867, .	60	72	3	None (non-resident), .	—	7. Clonmel(Additional).
John P. Duggan, Storekeeper.	19 June, 1855, .	30	40	14½	Rations, washing, fuel, light.	30 0 0	8. Cork.
William Connell, Clerk.	15 April, 1843, .	7	75	27	Rations, fuel, light, washing.	30 0 0	
Geo. Crofts, Land Steward.	—	.	40	.	Ditto, . .	30 0 0	
Geo. H. Whiteside,	1 Sept. 1862, .	50	80	7½	Apartments, rations, washing, fuel, light	50 0 0	9. Down.
FrancisFitzgerald,	11 Jan. 1868, .	80	100	.	None (non-resident), .	—	10. Ennis.
Robt. Henderson,	23 Dec. 1867, .	60	60	3	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing.	57 0 0	11. Enniscorthy.
Michael Curran, .	21 July, 1857, .	60	105	13½	None (non-resident), .	—	12. Kilkenny.
J. Wallace, . .	3 May, 1852, .	50	120	17½	Ditto, . .	—	13. Killarney.
John Speers, .	—	.	105	.	Ditto, . .	—	14. Letterkenny.
James Bodkin, .	3 May, 1852, .	60	100	17½	Ditto, . .	—	15. Limerick.
Thomas Colhoun,	11 Jan. 1855, .	36	100	15	Ditto, . .	—	16. Londonderry.
JosephPemberton,	1 Dec. 1868, .	80	80	1½	Breakfast and dinner, .	13 5 8	17. Maryborough.
Robert Coffey, .	6 April, 1869, .	80	80	¾	Furnished apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing.	50 0 0	18. Monaghan.
John Patterson, House Steward.	—	.	40	.	Ditto, . .	40 0 0	
John Newburn, .	26 Aug. 1858, .	.	120	11½	None (non-resident), .	—	19. Mullingar.
George Qualle, .	9 June, 1859, .	50	80	10½	Washing, and an allowance of £45 in lieu of rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	50 0 0	20. Omagh.
J. Nunn, Secretary,	October, 1845, .	20	200	24½	Apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, washing.	87 6 5	21. Richmond.
Robert Browne, .	13 July, 1859, .	50	100	11	None (non-resident), .	—	22. Sligo.
Thos. S. Keary, .	1 Mar. 1848, .	45	100	22	Ditto, . .	—	23. Waterford.

No. 21.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c.—*continued.*

Asylums.	Matrons.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Nature of present Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.
			£	£	Yrs.		£ s. d.
1. Armagh, .	Miss Furlong, .	18 February, 1859,	75	75	11	Apartments, rations, vegetables, fuel, light, laundry, servant.	51 0 0
2. Ballinasloe, .	Rose O'Callaghan	12 March, 1860, .	80	100	10	Ditto, . .	90 0 0
3. Belfast, .	Mary F. Stewart,	July, 1835, . .	50	100	34⅓	Apartments, rations, washing, fuel, and light.	80 0 0
4. Carlow, .	Lavinia Parsons,	—	.	100	.	Apartments, fuel, light, milk, vegetables, washing.	65 0 0
5. Castlebar, .	Elizabeth Chance	—	.	105	.	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, vegetables, washing.	50 0 0
6. Clonmel (Parent).	F. C. Bell, .	—	.	70	.	Milk, groceries, servant.	60 0 0
7. Clonmel (Additional).	Caroline Egan, .	26 October, 1865, .	60	80	4⅓	Furnished apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing, and £10 for a servant.	80 0 0
8. Cork, . .	Frances Eames,	29 October, 1866, .	75	75	3⅓	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	40 0 0
9. Down, .	Sarah M. Taylor,	19 July, 1869, .	.	. *	½	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing.	60 0 0
10. Ennis, .	Anna Delahunty,	11 January, 1868, .	80	80	2	Same allowances as Resident Medical Superintendent.	50 0 0
11. Enniscorthy,	Anne J. H. Allen,	—	.	100	.	Ditto, . .	50 0 0
12. Kilkenny, .	Joanna Ryan, .	23 February, 1852, .	75	90	18	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	40 7 4
13. Killarney, .	M. A. Falvey, .	—	75	90	18	Ditto, . .	25 0 0
14. Letterkenny,	Eliza Malseed, .	7 April, 1866, .	105	105	3	Ditto, . . .	50 0 0
15. Limerick, .	Maria Raleigh, .	6 July, 1857, . .	70	100	12½	Same allowances as Resident Medical Superintendent.	74 0 0
16. Londonderry,	Eliza Grant, .	February, 1857, .	70	70	13	Furnished rooms, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, and servant.	50 0 0
17. Maryborough	Jane J. Farrell,	20 August, 1857, .	85	85	12½	Coals, candles, vegetables, and washing.	43 12 0
18. Monaghan, .	Emma Hudson,	19 March, 1869, .	100	100	¾	Apartments, bread, milk, vegetables, fuel, light, washing, and use of hall maid.	80 0 0
19. Mullingar, .	Cath. Costello, .	14 February, 1857,	75	75	13	Bread, meat, milk, tea, sugar, butter, vegetables, light, &c.	70 0 0
20. Omagh, .	Hannah Hudson,	24 March, 1852, .	75	75	18	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, and washing.	75 0 0
21. Richmond, .	M. M'Grane, .	October, 1857, .	80	115	12½	Ditto, . . .	114 19 5
22. Sligo, . .	Margaret Benson,	19 May, 1852, .	75	75	17½	Ditto, . . .	80 0 0
23. Waterford, .	Susan O'Brien, .	30 October, 1865, .	7	80	4¼	Ditto, . . .	67 14 8

* Salary not yet fixed.

SUPPLEMENTARY to foregoing Table (inferior Officers of the Richmond District Asylum.)

Names.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Nature of present Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Remarks.
			£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
E. Blundell,	Assistant Matron,	Nov. 1854,	40	50 0 0	15½	Furnished apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing.	91 5 5	
T. Shannon,	Deputy Assistant Matron,	March, 1855,	24	30 0 0	14	Ditto, and clothing,	74 10 5	
J. Morren,	Schoolmaster,	Sept. 1861,	36	50 0 0	9	Ditto (except clothing),	59 9 5	
G. Lennon,	Assistant Schoolmaster,	Oct. 1862,	30	45 0 0	7	Ditto,	59 9 5	
J. Fox,	Ditto,	Dec. 1868,	30	30 0 0	–	Ditto,	54 17 11	
M. Martin,	Schoolmistress,	July, 1855,	30	42 10 0	14	Ditto,	61 6 5	
A. Beckett,	Assistant Schoolmistress,	Feb. 1862,	10	30 10 0	7	Ditto,	61 6 5	
A. Scarf,	Ditto,	–	20	20 0 0	–	Ditto,	55 17 11	
T. Shea,	Office Assistant,	April, 1859,	12	31 0 0	11½	Ditto,	60 6 5	
J. Barry,	Store Assistant,	Dec. 1859,	12	25 0 0	11	Ditto, and clothing,	43 19 2	

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Armagh:							
1	Gardener,	21	0	0	22	12	0	Residence, fuel, light, clothing, rations, and washing.
1	Wardman,	16	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
4	Male Attendants,	13	10	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	10	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Wardman,	12	0	0	22	12	0	Ditto.
1	Fireman,	32	10	0	—			Non-resident; none.
1	Nurse,	13	0	0	20	10	0	Fuel, light, washing, and rations.
4	Nurses,	10	10	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
3	Assistant Nurses,	7	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Servant of Resident Physician,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	6	6	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11	10	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
	Ballinasloe:							
1	Land Steward,	26	0	0	20	0	0	House, rations, fuel, and light.
1	Infirmary Attendant,	20	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Male Attendant,	16	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	14	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
2	Gate Porters,	14	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	General Workman,	15	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	18	0	0	15	0	0	Non-resident; rations.
1	Tailor,	15	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant,	30	0	0	—			Resident; none.
1	Engineman and Stoker,	30	8	4	20	0	0	Non-resident; rations and clothes.
		—			15	0	0	
1	Hall Maid and Matron's Servant,	8	15	0	—			Resident; rations.
1	Head Nurse,	17	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	13	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	9	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	6	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Female Infirmary Attendant,	11	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
3	Female Attendants,	9	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	6	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
	Belfast:							
1	Head Male Attendant,	32	0	0	27	19	0	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.
2	Male Attendants,	24	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	20	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18	0	0	27	19	0	Ditto.
1	Head Female Attendant,	24	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	18	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Head Cook,	16	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant),	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant),	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse (male side),	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (female side),	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
11	Female Attendants,	12	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	15	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Carlow:							
1	Gardener,	18	0	0	21	17	1	The allowances for all are furnished apartments, fuel, light, rations, washing, vegetables, a suit of clothes: if deserving, a premium, which varies from 10s. to £2.
1	1st Warder and Steward,	18	0	0	21	17	1	
4	Warders,	12	12	0	21	17	1	
1	Deputy Warder,	12	12	0	21	17	1	
3	Ditto,	10	10	0	21	17	1	
1	Yardman and Messenger,	12	12	0	21	17	1	
1	Gatekeeper,	9	0	0	21	17	1	
1	Cook,	10	0	0	16	0	0	
1	Kitchen-maid,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	
1	Assistant Laundress,	6	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Nurse,	8	8	0	15	10	0	
3	Ditto,	8	8	0	15	10	0	
5	Deputy Nurses,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Board-room Maid,	6	6	0	15	10	0	
	Castlebar:							
1	Head Keeper,	25	0	0	24	0	0	Residence, rations, washing, clothes, and boots.
2	Keepers,	18	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
5	Warders,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Engineer,	28	10	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	19	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	23	8	0	9	15	0	Non-resident; rations.
1	Tailor,	23	8	0	9	15	0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, rations, washing, and some clothes.
3	Nurses,	9	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
4	Deputy Nurses,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	9	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Laundress,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,		—		15	0	0	Residence, rations, coals, light, and washing.
1	Hall Porter,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Residence, rations, washing, clothes, and boots.
	Clonmel (*Parent*):							
1	Gateman,	15	0	0	30	0	0	Residence, rations, clothes, &c.
1	Keeper,	18	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1		21	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	36	0	0	56	0	0	Ditto.
1	Keeper,	21	0	0	24	4	0	Residence, rations, clothes, and furniture.
1	Ditto,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
2	Wardmen,	13	4	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Wardwoman,	10	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7	10	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Laundress,	7	10	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Do. (female),	10	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	24	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Clonmel (*Auxiliary*):			
1	Gardener,	31 10 0	20 0 0	Residence, food, and washing.
2	Keepers,	21 0 0	24 4 0	Residence, food, washing, and clothing.
1	Ditto,	19 10 0	24 4 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18 0 0	24 4 0	Ditto.
6	Deputy Keepers,	12 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	15 0 0	36 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12 0 0	24 4 0	Ditto.
1	Engineer,	26 0 0	4 0 0	Non-resident; suit of clothes.
1	Tailor,	24 0 0	20 0 0	Non-resident; food.
1	Nurse,	15 0 0	22 0 0	Residence, food, washing, and clothes.
4	Nurses,	12 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
3	Deputy Laundresses,	7 10 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
6	Deputy Nurses,	7 10 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	10 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
	Cork:			
1	Gatekeeper,	52 0 0	20 0 0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Watchman,	27 8 0	—	Non-resident; none.
1	Fireman,	26 0 0	18 0 0	Residence, rations, clothes, fuel, light, and washing.
4	Male Attendants,	18 8 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assist.-Attendant, and Shoemaker,	19 12 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Carpenter,	18 16 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Tailor,	18 12 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Painter,	16 12 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
2	Assistant-Attendants,	14 16 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13 16 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	12 16 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	11 16 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	10 16 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	12 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Female Attendant,	11 16 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	14 16 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13 16 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13 8 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
2	Assistant Female Attendants,	10 0 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	7 0 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
13	Ditto,	6 0 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Board-room Servant,	7 0 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18 3 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	11 4 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9 4 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Male Cook,	16 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Male Cook,	6 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
1	Female Cook,	7 0 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
1	Barber,	16 12 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	7 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
1	Whitewasher,	7 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
1	Sweeper,	8 8 0	18 0 0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Down:							
1	Land Steward,	20	0	0	27	0	0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, clothing, and washing.
1	Head Attendant,	25	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
5	Assistant Attendants,	20	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	18	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
10	Ditto,	12	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	26	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	20	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Nightman,	18	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Postboy,	4	0	0	27	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	20	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	15	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	15	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	12	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	12	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
5	Nurses,	12	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
13	Assistant Nurses,	8	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
	Ennis:							
1	Gatekeeper,	26	0	0	20	0	0	Gate-house, fuel, light, and clothes.
1	Steward and Gardener,	20	0	0	26	19	0	Fuel, light, apartments, rations, and washing.
1	Engineer,	30	0	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
3	Male Attendants (1st Class),	16	0	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	14	0	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Glazier,	18	0	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Carpenter,	22	0	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
2	Male Attendants,	12	0	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Shoemaker,	16	0	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Night Watchman,	12	0	0	29	13	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	10	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
3	Female Attendants (1st Class),	10	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto (2nd Class),	8	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto (3rd Class),	6	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	6	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
1	Dining-hall Maid,	8	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
1	Store Maid,	6	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	6	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	6	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	6	0	0	27	10	0	Ditto.
	Enniscorthy:							
1	Engineer,	26	0	0	20	0	0	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, and rations.
1	Gardener,	25	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	16	0	0	24	0	0	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, rations, and clothes.
1	Hall Porter,	16	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	16	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	16	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	16	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	14	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Attendant,	12	0	0	19	5	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	10	0	0	19	5	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	8	0	0	19	5	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	19	5	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	10	0	0	19	5	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	8	0	0	19	5	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8	0	0	19	5	0	Ditto.

[*continued*,

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	KILKENNY:			
1	Gatekeeper,	20 0 0	11 0 0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, fuel, and light.
1	Wardsman,	12 0 0	19 0 0	Residence, £2 premium, clothes, fuel, light, and rations.
1	Hall Porter,	14 0 0	18 0 0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, fuel, light, and rations.
1	Male Attendant,	16 0 0	21 0 0	Residence, £4 premium, clothes, fuel, light, and rations.
1	Ditto,	12 0 0	21 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13 0 0	18 0 0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, fuel, light, and rations.
2	Ditto,	12 0 0	18 0 0	Residence, clothes, fuel, light, and rations.
2	Ditto,	10 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	9 2 6	14 0 0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	10 0 0	16 0 0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, fuel, light, and rations.
1	Ditto,	9 0 0	16 0 0	Residence, clothes, fuel, light, and rations.
1	Ditto,	8 10 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7 10 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10 0 0	13 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ward Maid,	8 0 0	16 0 0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, fuel, light, and rations.
1	Cook,	10 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	7 10 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	7 10 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	6 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
	KILLARNEY:			
1	Head Attendant,	50 0 0	20 5 0	Residence, rations, & clothing.
1	Attendant,	20 0 0	17 13 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	18 0 0	17 13 0	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	12 0 0	17 13 0	Ditto.
1	Chief Nurse,	17 0 0	13 13 10	Residence and rations.
2	Nurses,	12 0 0	14 2 3	Residence, rations, & clothing.
6	Ditto,	8 0 0	14 2 3	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	6 0 0	14 2 3	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	29 14 0	4 0 0	Residence and clothing.
1	Gate Keeper,	10 0 0	17 13 0	Residence, clothing, & rations.
1	Stoker,	31 0 0	—	Non-resident; none.
1	Cook,	12 0 0	14 2 3	Residence, rations, & clothing.
1	Laundress,	7 0 0	14 2 3	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6 0 0	14 2 3	Ditto.
2	Housemaids,	6 0 0	14 2 3	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	31 4 0	—	Non-resident; none.
1	Ploughman,	22 2 0	3 16 0	Non-resident; rations.
1	Engine Keeper,	31 4 0	—	Non-resident; none.
1	Tailor,	26 1 8	—	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	31 6 0	—	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	46 19 0	—	Ditto.
	LETTERKENNY:			
1	Head Male Attendant and Bandmaster,	30 0 0	25 3 6	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
4	1st Class Male Attendants,	17 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	1st Class Male Attendant,	16 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	1st Class ditto, and shoemaker,	16 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.

[*continued*,

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Letterkenny—*con.*							
1	1st Class Male Attendant, & tailor,	16	0	0	24	12	0	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Hospital Male Attendant,	16	0	0	24	12	0	Ditto.
1	Night ditto,	16	0	0	24	12	0	Ditto.
4	2nd Class ditto,	14	0	0	24	12	0	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	28	0	0	24	12	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	24	12	0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	22	0	0	21	3	6	Gate-house, fuel, light, clothing, and vegetables.
1	Carpenter,	52	0	0		—		Non-resident; none.
1	Land Steward,	30	0	0	10	0	0	Resident; house, fuel, light, vegetables.
1	Laundress,	15	0	0	21	0	6	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Cook,	14	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
1	1st Class Nurse,	12	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
1	1st Class do.,	11	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
3	1st Class do.,	10	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	12	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	8	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
2	2nd Class Nurses,	9	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
2	2nd Class do.,	8	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
2	Assistant-Laundresses,	8	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8	0	0	21	0	6	Ditto.
	Limerick:							
1	Male Attendant,	16	16	0	18	11	6	Residence, rations, and clothes.
4	Male Attendants,	8	8	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Attendant,	6	6	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	House Carpenter,	26	16	0	19	9	0	Rations, house, and light.
1	Gate Porter,	35	0	0	14	2	6	Residence, house, fuel, clothes.
1	Ditto at back lodge,	28	0	0	17	2	6	Ditto.
1	Stoker,	20	16	0	22	9	0	Rations, house, coals.
1	Head Laundress,	10	10	0	15	9	0	Residence, rations, and dress.
1	Assistant Laundress,	6	6	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	10	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant,	8	8	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant,	6	6	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	6	6	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	6	6	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Head Wardswoman,	8	8	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	6	6	0	15	9	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	16	16	0	18	11	6	Residence, rations, and a suit of clothes.
	Londonderry:							
1	Gatekeeper,	9	0	0	30	0	0	Residence; rations, coal, gas, clothes.
1	Gardener,	18	3	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Weaver,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Farm Manager,	15	13	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
3	Keepers,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
5	Nurses,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Cook,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Londonderry—*con.*							
1	Laundress,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Residence; rations, coal, gas, clothes.
2	Assistant Laundresses,	5	5	0	18	14	7	Ditto.
1	Office Maid,	5	5	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
7	Assistant Nurses,	5	5	0	18	14	7	Ditto.
1	Farm Gatekeeper,	4	0	0	4	0	0	Non-resident; Free house.
	Maryborough:							
1	Gardener,	26	0	0	14	0	0	Residence, maintenance.
1	Gate Porter,	15	0	0	5	0	0	Residence, rations.
1	Hall Porter,	14	1	0	18	13	0	Residence, allowances.
1	Hospital Warder,	15	0	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
1	Keeper,	14	1	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	13	0	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	10	0	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	9	8	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	9	0	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	8	8	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
4	Deputy Nurses,	6	0	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	4	16	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	8	8	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses,	5	8	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	8	8	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	6	6	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	House Servant,	6	0	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	13	0	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	12	3	4	18	13	0	Ditto.
1	Land Keeper,	9	8	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
	Monaghan:							
1	Engineer,	50	0	0	30	0	0	Gate-house, washing, fuel, light, milk, vegetables.
1	Land Steward,	30	0	0	30	0	0	Residence, washing, fuel, light, milk, vegetables.
3	1st Class Male Attendants,	16	0	0	30	0	0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing, uniform.
5	2nd Class ditto ditto,	14	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	3rd Class Male Attendant,	13	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
2	1st Class Nurses,	12	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
3	2nd Class ditto,	10	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
2	3rd Class ditto,	8	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	8	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	8	0	0	25	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper	10	0	0	13	10	0	Ditto.
	Mullingar:							
1	Gatekeeper,	42	0	0	10	0	0	Residence, bread, coal, candles.
1	Head Keeper,	28	0	0	23	17	0	Residence, rations, & clothing.
1	Keeper and Shoemaker,	35	0	0	23	17	0	Ditto.
1	Keeper,	20	0	0	23	17	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	17	0	0	23	17	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	23	17	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	15	0	0	23	17	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	14	0	0	23	17	0	Ditto.
1	Porter,	16	0	0	23	17	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Mullingar—*con.*							
1	Stoker,	24	0	0	23	17	0	Residence, rations, & clothing.
1	Messenger,	10	0	0	23	17	0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	28	0	0	15	16	4	Residence, rations.
4	Nurses,	15	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	13	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	11	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	10	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	12	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	12	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	10	0	0	15	16	4	Ditto.
	Omagh:							
1	Land Steward,	30	0	0	20	11	4	Residence, rations, fuel, light, clothes.
1	House Steward,	30	0	0	16	16	4	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Gatekeeper,	18	5	0	16	16	4	Ditto.
1	General Artisan,	35	0	0	16	16	4	Ditto.
4	Male Attendants,	18	0	0	16	16	4	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	16	0	0	16	16	4	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	14	0	0	16	16	4	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	16	0	0	16	16	4	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	15	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	12	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	10	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
1	Female Attendant,	10	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
3	Laundry Maids,	8	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
3	Housemaids,	8	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	7	0	0	15	3	7	Ditto.
1	Post Boy,	2	0	0	16	16	4	Ditto.
	Richmond:							
1	Head Male Attendant,	30	0	0	45	9	0	Residence, clothing, fuel, light, washing.
11	First Class Male Attendants,	20	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
12	Second Class ditto,	18	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
3	Third Class ditto,	16	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	18	18	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	18	18	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Assistant in Kitchen,	16	14	7	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	36	0	0	37	19	2	Residence, fuel, light, washing.
1	Messenger,	16	0	0	43	19	2	Residence, clothing, fuel, light, washing.
1	Tailor,	30	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	30	0	0	43	19	2	Ditto.
1	Plumber,	41	0	0	37	19	2	Residence, fuel, light, washing.
1	Engineman,	40	0	0	37	19	2	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	26	0	0	—			Non-resident; none.
9	First Class Female Attendants,	13	0	0	40	2	6	Residence, clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing.
20	Second Class ditto,	11	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
3	Third Class ditto,	9	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Cook,	25	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	12	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	10	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 22.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Richmond—*con.*							
2	Store Maids,	10	0	0	40	2	6	Residence, clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing.
1	Kitchen Maid,	10	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Refectory Maid,	9	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10	0	0	40	2	6	Ditto.
	Sligo:							
1	Steward and Gardener,	40	0	0	30	0	0	Residence, fuel, light, board, and washing.
1	Gate Porter,	31	4	0	15	0	0	Residence, fuel, light, board, washing, and clothing.
1	Attendant Shoemaker,	20	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter and Painter,	25	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	16	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
2	Male Attendants,	15	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	12	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	11	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Attendant,	13	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	11	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
2	Female Attendants,	6	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Female Attendant,	9	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
3	Deputy Female Attendants,	6	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	8	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Scullery Maid,	6	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
	Waterford:							
1	Gardener and Evening Schoolmaster,	35	0	0	18	18	5	Residence, clothing, rations, washing, fuel, and light.
1	Gatekeeper,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	25	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	18	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13	10	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Watchman,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	9	0	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Female Night Watch,	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
5	Assistant Nurses,	6	6	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	5	5	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Cook,	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses,	6	6	0	17	8	5	Ditto.

No. 23.—Table showing Superannuation Allowances at present enjoyed by Officers and Servants of District Lunatic Asylums, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., c. 99, and subsequent Acts.

Asylums. — Names of Persons Superannuated.	Nature of Offices held by them.	Salary.			Estimated Value of Emoluments.			Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Amount of Superannuation granted.			Date of Retirement.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Years.	Years.	£	s.	d.	
Armagh:													
Susan Smith,	Matron,	75	0	0	93	14	0	Unknown	10	28	2	4	June 14, 1869.
Ballinasloe:													
J. B. M'Kiernan,	Manager,	260	0	0	120	0	0	56	35	240	0	0	July 22, 1859.
M. A. Callan,	Matron,	70	0	0	70	0	0	41	18	53	6	8	May 12, 1860.
John Hegarty,	Attendant,	14	0	0	16	0	0	49	24	12	10	0	Jan. 6, 1859.
Bridget Meally,	Nurse,	8	0	0	13	18	4	56	22½	7	6	1	Sept. 1, 1857.
Cath. Brennan,	Infirmary Nurse,	11	15	0	15	0	0	45	27	10	8	0	Oct. 15, 1861.
Rose Carroll,	Ditto,	7	15	0	15	0	0	65	32½	12	2	8	April 18, 1867.
John E. Poyntz,	Apothecary,	50	0	0		—		67	16	13	6	8	June 11, 1869.
Belfast:													
William Martin,	Attendant,	24	0	0	27	9	0	68	19	16	9	0	May 28, 1869.
Clonmel (Parent):													
Wm. Jas. Sheill,	Visiting Physician,	160	0	0		—		67	33	85	6	8	—
James Boland,	Head Keeper,	24	0	0	30	0	0	60	20	18	0	0	—
John Hawks,	Tailor,	24	0	0	20	0	0	70	21	18	6	8	Sept., 1868.
Mary Gaile,	Nurse,	18	0	0	18	0	0	70	20	6	6	0	,,
Mary Doyle,	Ditto,	10	0	0	18	18	0	60	17	10	0	0	,,
Arthur Campbell,	Gate Keeper,	12	0	0	18	18	0	60	17	10	0	0	,,
Margaret Ryan,	—		—			—		—	—	8	8	0	—
Cork:													
Ellen Shea,	Assistant Attendant.	6	0	0	18	12	4	70	11	6	3	1	Sept. 1, 1863.
Margaret Donnelly,	Ditto,	13	12	0	20	1	8	60	14	5	0	0	Jan. 11, 1868.
Margaret Magrath,	Ditto,	7	17	10	19	6	6	60	10	4	0	0	June 1, 1868.
John P. Duggan,	Store Keeper,	40	0	0	67	3	0	60	14	25	0	8	Jan. 1, 1869.
Kilkenny:													
Anne Butler,	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	64	12	5	0	0	Sept. 20, 1864.
Killarney:													
Mary Sweeny,	Assistant Nurse,	7	0	0	23	13	9	27	7	3	11	7	Oct. 31, 1869.
Limerick:													
J. B. Bouchier,	Apothecary,	50	0	0		—		48	28	20	0	0	Oct. 5, 1869.
Thomas Duggan,	House Carpenter,	26	16	0	26	4	0	60	18	12	7	6	Jan. 7, 1867.
Catherine Mullins,	Female Attendant,	8	8	0	24	0	0	66	42	18	18	0	March16,1869.
Bridget M'Mahon,	Ditto,	8	8	0	24	0	0	62	33	14	17	0	,,
Ellen Lyons,	Ditto,	6	6	0	20	0	0	58	18	7	13	0	,,
Londonderry:													
Thomas M'Court,	Gardener,	18	3	0	21	2	10	70	31	28	3	0	March, 1863.
Andrew Ramsey,	Gate Keeper,	9	0	0	21	2	10	68	25	10	0	0	Jan., 1864.
Alex. M'Kinley,	Weaver,	14	14	0	21	2	10	64	11	6	12	0	March31,1868.
Maryborough:													
Eliza Abbott,	Matron,	85	0	0	43	12	0	—	25	50	0	0	Aug. 20, 1857.
Robert Lewis,	Gardener,	40	0	0		—		57	17	16	13	4	Sept. 1, 1858.
Susan Lewis,	Gate Keeper,	10	0	0	10	0	0	52½	17	8	6	8	,,
Frcdk. Galbraith,	Hall Porter,	14	1	0	18	13	0	52	17	9	5	4	Dec. 1, 1865.
Thomas Pilsworth,	Apothecary,	30	0	0		—		65	35	17	10	0	Oct. 24, 1868.
Thomas C. Molloy,	Clerk and Store Keeper.	50	0	0		—		—	15	12	10	0	Jan. 13, 1869.
Omagh:													
Hannah Duggan,	Nurse,	12	0	0	15	18	8	39	15	6	19	8	Feb. 11, 1869.
James Brien,	Attendant,	16	0	0	17	10	9	36	13	7	5	4	May 13, 1869.

[*continued.*

No. 23.—Table showing Superannuation Allowances, &c.—*con.*

Asylums. Names of Persons Superannuated.	Nature of Offices held by them.	Salary. £	s.	d.	Estimated Value of Emoluments. £	s.	d.	Age on Retirement Years.	Period of Service. Years.	Amount of Superannuation granted. £	s.	d.	Date of Retirement.
Richmond:													
Catherine Wrigley,	Matron,	80	0	0	68	0	0	–	26	86	6	8	Nov. 6, 1857.
Bridget Briscoe,	Nurse,	8	0	0	28	0	0	–	22	12	0	0	Nov. 4, 1857.
Bridget Tighe,	Housemaid,	6	0	0	28	0	0	52	23	11	6	8	Nov. 6, 1857.
Cath. Timmons,	Nurse,	8	0	0	28	0	0	–	28	21	0	0	Dec. 10, 1857.
John Reilly,	Gate Porter,	16	14	7	33	5	5	60	25	20	6	8	Dec. 12, 1857.
Mary Hoey,	Nurse,	8	0	0	28	0	0	60	38	27	0	0	April 26, 1858.
John Mollan, esq.,	Physician,	168		4		—		–	22	56	3	0	April 28, 1858.
Ellen Reilly,	Deputy Nurse,	6	0	0	28	0	0	–	31	22	13	4	July 27, 1858.
Mary Lynch,	Nurse,	8	0	0	28	0	0	–	35	27	0	0	Feb. 14, 1859.
Pakenham Beatty,	Apothecary,	100	0	0	85	12	6	70	47	170	3	1	Nov. 7, 1860.
Catherine Doyle,	Deputy Nurse,	6	0	0	28	0	0	34	11	8	10	0	May 25, 1861.
Mary Short,	Ditto,	6	0	0	28	0	0	35	10	8	10	0	Sept. 3, 1861.
Jane Carr,	Nurse,	6	0	0	28	0	0	58	14	7	18	0	Sept. 10, 1861.
Eliza Williams,	Ditto,	8	0	0	28	0	0	42	24	15	2	4	Feb. 6, 1862.
Eliza Norton,	Infirmary Matron,	30	0	0	81	11	9	58	12	22	6	4	Aug. 1, 1864.
Catherine Byrne,	Deputy Nurse,	8	0	0	34	6	3	48	10	7	1	0	April 1, 1865.
Peter Nolan,	Attendant,	16	12	9	38	0	9	65	10	9	2	1	April 24, 1865.
Eliza Cahill,	Nurse,	10	7	9	34	6	3	40	20	15	1	4	March 9, 1866.
Edward Melia,	Attendant,	18	0	0	38	0	9	39	11	10	5	5	,,
C. Buggy,	Nurse,	12	0	0	40	2	6	–	11	9	11	0	May 8, 1867.
J. Kelly,	Attendant,	18	0	0	43	19	2	39	13	13	8	5	Aug. 24, 1867.
T. Rynhart,	Ditto,	16	14	7	43	19	2	–	13	13	2	11	—
Sligo:													
Anne Earls,	Female Attendant,	10	0	0	24	0	0	33	14⅓	7	18	8	July 1, 1869.
Waterford:													
Captain J. Dobbs,	Manager,	200	0	0	114	8	6	74	22	115	5	9	Oct. 1, 1863.
Michael Chambers,	Attendant,	15	0	0	18	18	5	70	18	10	3	6	April 1, 1865.
Patrick Walsh,	Attendant and Shoemaker.	16	0	0	18	18	5	45	12	6	9	8	April 1, 1865.
Catherine Dunn,	Nurse,	8	8	0	17	8	5	48	26	11	3	9	Sept. 13, 1866.
Mary Smyth,	Laundress,	8	8	0	17	8	5	64	13	5	7	4	June 14, 1867.

No. 24.—Table showing the Superannuation Allowances that have lapsed during the Year.

Asylums.	Name of Person Superannuated.	Date of Superannuation.	Amount of Pension. £	s.	d.	Date of Death.
Clonmel: Parent Asylum,	Catherine Butler,	Oct. 1, 1869,	12	19	0	—
	Eliza Blake,	—		–		—
Cork,	Eugene Larkin,	Nov. 11, 1858,	6	14	8	Mar. 25, 1869.
Richmond,	James Brabazan,	Aug. 25, 1863,	20	16	8	July 1, 1869.
	Catherine Morris,	Jan. 2, 1868,	9	0	0	Dec. 12, 1869.

No. 25.—Table showing the Number of Board Meetings held, and attendance of Governors thereat, during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		Dec.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Total Number of Governors at each Meeting.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.			
Armagh, .	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	12	395	3·25
Ballinasloe, .	1	4	2	4, 10	1	4	2	4, 4	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	6	3	5, 10, 5	1	6	1	4	1	6	16	85	5
Belfast, .	1	5	1	7	2	7, 11	–	–	1	7	1	8	2	15, 9	1	9	1	6	1	12	2	18, 9	1	9	14	132	9⅜
Carlow, .	1	4	1	5	1	7	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	7	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	12	52	4⅓
Castlebar, .	1	3	2	2, 1	2	4, 6	1	4	2	1, 4	2	4, 3	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	4	1	3	1	3	14	44	3⅛
Clonmel (Parent), .	1	3	1	6	2	4, 3	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	6	13	65	5
Clonmel (Additnl.),	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	5
Cork, . .	1	7	1	7	2	10, 5	1	5	1	6	1	8	1	6	1	8	2	6, 5	1	7	1	29	1	9	14	118	8
Down, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	2	21	1	9	1	11	1	10	1	10	1	19	2	15	10	109	10⅒
Ennis, . .	2	5, 5	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	12	1	9	2	6, 3	1	8	1	12	1	13	1	6	14	95	6¹¹⁄₁₄
Enniscorthy,	1	6	1	7	1	7	2	4	1	7	1	3	2	3	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	4	1	23	14	79	5⅑
Kilkenny, .	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	7	1	10	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	6	12	61	5
Killarney, .	1	5	1	5	2	9	1	7	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	8	1	4	1	8	13	74	5⅗
Letterkenny,	1	8	1	7	1	10	1	4	2	11	1	11	1	12	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	7	1	10	13	107	8⅜
Limerick, .	1	12	1	5	2	8, 5	1	6	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	4	1	4	13	70	5⅝
Londonderry,	1	9	1	4	2	4, 7	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	9	1	5	13	67	5
Maryborough,	2	7	1	4	2	7	1	3	1	4	1	8	1	7	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	4	14	61	4⅜
Monaghan, .	–	–	–	–	1	7	2	18, 7	1	6	1	10	1	9	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	8	1	4	11	82	7⅝
Mullingar, .	1	3	1	3	2	3, 3	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	8	1	5	13	53	4
Omagh, .	1	10	1	5	1	7	1	3	1	6	1	7	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	6	1	6	1	8	12	76	6
Richmond, .	2	11	2	9	3	11	2	5	2	7	3	15	2	7	3	13	2	5	3	8	2	9	2	6	28	106	3⅞
Sligo, . .	1	6	1	4	2	3, 5	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	3	13	57	4⅜
Waterford, .	1	7	1	10	1	6	1	6	1	3	1	10	1	7	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	9	1	4	13	76	6

No. 26.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Armagh.		
Rev. James Jones, . .	1831,	9
William Paton, Esq., J.P.,	1841,	11
Sir W. Verner, Bart., D.L.,	1844,	–
Rev. Alexander Irwin, .	1850,	9
Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P.,	1851,	3
Hugh Boyle, Esq., J.P., .	1861,	5
His Grace the Lord Primate,	1862,	1
William Kirk, Esq., M.P., J.P., ...	1863,	–
Colonel Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart, M.P., . . .	1864,	–
Right Hon. Lord Lurgan,	1864,	–
John Hancock, Esq., .	1865,	2
Ballinasloe.		
Rt. Hon. Earl of Clancarty, J.P., . . .	Aug. 15, 1833,	4
Rt. Hon. Lord Clonbrock, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	1
Walter Laurence, Esq., .	,,	3
Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Charles Filgate, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 13, 1844,	1
Hon. M. Ffrench, D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Hy. J. Gascoyne, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Right Rev. Dr. Derry, .	,,	–
G. D. H. Kirkaldy, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Andrew Brown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Cornelius O'Kelly, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Major John D'Arcy, J.P.,	July 15, 1855,	16
Harry T. Potts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
Viscount Dunlo, J.P., .	Nov. 19, 1860,	2
And w. N. Comyn, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 20, 1861,	3
J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J.P., ...	January, 1862,	15
Stephen J. Cowen, Esq., J.P.	Mar. 29, 1862,	2
Rev. J. W. Whigham, .	June, 1862,	16
Thos. Kelly Mahon, Esq., J.P., . . .	June 23, 1864,	4
John Eyre, Esq., J.P., .	,,	2
The Rt. Hon. Col. Ffrench, M.P., J.P., &c., . .	Aug. 11, 1868,	2
James Campbell, Esq., J.P., ...	,,	4
P. P. Daly, Esq., . .	July, 1869,	3
Belfast.		
Marquess of Donegall, .	March, 1829,	–
Mayor of Belfast, for the time being, . . .	,,	1
Ven. Archdn. Hincks, A.M.,	,,	–
Robert J. Tennant, Esq., J.P., D.L., . . .	January, 1836,	–
Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	April, 1842,	–
Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, A.M.	July, 1842,	–
C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., .	October, 1846,	9
Major Crawford, J.P., D.L.,	Nov., 1847,	10
The Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, .	April, 1850,	5
Wm. Dunville, Esq., J.P.,	May, 1851,	1
Rev. T. F. Miller, D.D., .	Dec. 1851,	–
A. J. Macrory, Esq., .	June, 1852,	10
Lord Dufferin, ...	Dec. 1855,	–

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Belfast—*continued.*		
T. M'Clure, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	January, 1856,	4
Lieut.-Col. Forde, M.P., .	March, 1862,	3
Rt. Rev. Bishop Dorrian,	Sept. 1866,	9
Sir Edmund M'Naughten, Bart., D.L., . . .	October, 1866,	–
Sir Edward Coey, J.P., .	,,	9
John Young, Esq., J.P., .	,,	6
H. H. M'Neile, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
J. B. Houston, Esq., J.P., D.L., ...	,,	8
Viscount Templetown, .	,,	8
Colonel Adair, D.L., .	,,	–
Sir T. Bateson, Bart., M.P.,	March, 1867,	–
Captain Gray, J.P., D.L., .	,,	7
W. M'Gee, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	April, 1867,	9
David Taylor, Esq., J.P., .	Feb., 1868,	9
Thomas Hamilton Jones, Esq., J.P., D.L., . .	,,	6
William Ewart, jun., Esq., J.P., ...	March, 1868,	3
Professor Cuming, M.D., .	March, 1869,	7
M. A. Dalway, Esq., M.P.,	,,	–
James Mehan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Rev. J. M'Naughtan, .	,,	7
The Rev. J. Morgan, .	,,	–
Carlow.		
Samuel Haughton, Esq.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	5
Very Rev. James Maher, D.D., ...	Nov. 2, 1837,	3
Horace Rochfort, Esq., D.L.,	May 5, 1843,	4
Thomas Braddell, Esq., .	April 24, 1845,	–
Robt. Clayton Browne, Esq.	Feb. 16, 1847,	10
Sir James Power, Bart., .	,,	–
Charles A. Walker, Esq., .	,,	–
Rev. J. J. Taylor, D.D., .	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Hugh Blackney, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Burton, Esq., J.P., .	Mar. 7, 1850,	–
The Marquess of Kildare,	Dec. 21, 1853,	–
Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., .	,,	4
Rt. Rev. Dr. Walshe, D.D.,	,,	4
Philip J. Newton, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Major R. Owen, . .	April 24, 1855,	–
Sir Thos. P. Butler, Bart.,	May 6, 1865,	1
D. W. P. Beresford, D.L., .	,,	1
A. Kavanagh, Esq., M.P., .	June 4, 1867,	–
Walter Bulwer, J.P., .	,,	2
J. Alexander, Esq., . .	,,	–
Sir Chas. Burton, Bt., J.P.,	July 9, 1867,	5
Sir J. Wolseley, Bart., .	,,	1
R. Archbold, Esq., J.P., .	,,	1
The Very Rev. J. Kavanagh,	Jan. 19, 1869.	4
Castlebar.		
General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., ...	Mar. 28, 1865,	–
The Marquess of Sligo, .	,,	–
Lord J. Browne, J.P., D.L.,	Mar. 28, 1865,	9
Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., J.P., . . .	,,	6
Colonel Arthur Knox Gore,	,,	–
Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., D.L., J.P., . .	,,	12
Geo. Hy. Moore, Esq., M.P.,	,,	–

No. 26.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1869—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Castlebar—*continued.*		
John Nolan Ferrall, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	Mar. 28, 1865,	–
Lt.-Col. George G. Ouseley Higgins, D.L.,	,,	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Thomas Cormack Walshe, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
Philip Taaffe, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Anthy. Ormsby, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Thomas S. Lindsey, Esq., jun., D.L.,	,,	–
Lord Oranmore & Browne, D.L.,	June, 14, 1865,	–
Charles L. FitzGerald, D.L., J.P.,	Mar. 15, 1866,	2
A. C. Lambert, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 14, 1866,	1
Sir Geo. O'Donnell, J.P.,	Nov. 25, 1868,	1
Luke A. Norman, Esq., J.P.,	Feb. 18, 1869,	7
Clonmel (Parent and Additional).		
John Bagwell, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	1834,	5
George Ryan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. Walter Giles,	1835,	–
Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.,	1838,	–
Rt. Hn. Lord Dunalley, D.L.,	1841,	–
Chas. Bianconi, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
Edw. Phelan, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	,,	–
James Scully, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq., D.L.,	1849,	–
Joseph Kenny, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	7
Richd. U. Bailey, Esq., J.P.,	1859,	–
Bassett W. Holmes, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Captain E. James Power Lalor, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir John C. Carden, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Joshua Minnett, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
James Lanigan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Samuel H. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	1864,	4
S. C. Moore, Esq., D.L.,	1864,	–
Percy Gough, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
John Riall, Esq.,	,,	10
Samuel Perry, Esq., J.P.,	1867,	–
C. W. Wise, Esq.,	,,	2
Wm. Davis, Esq.,	,,	11
W. J. Shiell, M.D.,	,,	4
John Bailey, Esq., J.P.,	1869,	–
Caleb Going, J.P.,	,,	–
J. B. Stoney, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Colonel Knox, J.P.,	,,	–
E. M. Armstrong, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
A. Parker, Esq.,	,,	–
Rev. R. Mansell,	,,	–
Very Rev. Dr. Power, P.P.,	,,	4
Rev. Thomas English,	,,	4
Rev. H. Beattie,	,,	3
Cork.		
Earl of Bandon, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845,	1
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.,	,,	1
Cork—*continued.*		
Earl of Bantry, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845,	1
Sir C. D. Jephson Norreys, Bart., D.L.,	,,	1
Lord Visct. Doneraile, D.L.,	,,	1
Capt. R. Tonson Rye, D.L.,	,,	–
J. Stack Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Rev Dr. Delaney, D.D.	Mar. 13, 1848,	–
The Archdeacon of Cork, LL.D.,	,,	3
The Recorder of Cork, Q.C.,	,,	1
D. Leahy Arthur, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
D. W. J. Norreys, Esq., J.P.,	June 17, 1850,	12
Members of Parliament—		
For County of Cork, *ex-officio*,	Feb. 18, 1853,	1
For City of Cork, *ex-officio*	,,	2
For Bandon, ,,	,,	1
For Kinsale, ,,	,,	–
For Mallow, ,,	,,	–
For Youghal, ,,	,,	–
Mayor of Cork, J.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	2
High Sheriff of Co. of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	1
High Sheriff of City of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	1
Nich. Dunscombe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	7
Wm. L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.,	,,	3
S. T. W. French, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Richd. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Henry Winthrop O'Donovan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
B. S. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
Robt. De La Cour Beamish, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. R. Meade, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Noble Johnson, Esq.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	1
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,	July 29, 1862,	–
John H. Bainbridge, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 2, 1863,	1
Thomas Lyons, Esq., J.P.,	July 4, 1865,	1
Thomas Jameson, Esq.,	,,	–
William Johnson, D.L.,	Oct. 2, 1865,	6
Lt.-Col. A. J. Wood, D.L.,	June 8, 1867,	5
George Chatterton, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Robert Hall, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 20, 1868,	4
Isaac Morgan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	14
J. Walsh Clery, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
H. L. Young, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Maurice Murray, Esq., L.D.,	June 7, 1869,	–
Martin Hayes, Esq., L.D.,	Sept. 25, 1869,	9
F. R. Bailey, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 8, 1869,	1
Downpatrick.		
The Marquess of Downshire,	Dec. 3, 1868.	–
The Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye,	,,	–

No. 26.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1869—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
DOWNPATRICK—*continued.*		
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down, . .	Dec. 3, 1868,	2
The Right Rev. Patrick Dorrian, Bishop, .	,,	4
Sir Thos. Bateson, Bt., D.L.,	,,	–
Lieut.-Colonel Forde, D.L., M.P., ...	,,	6
John Sharman Crawford, Esq., D.L., . . .	,,	1
S. A. H. D. Crommelin, Esq., D.L., . . .	,,	1
Robert Heron, Esq., D.L.,	,,	10
John B. Houston, Esq., D.L., ...	,,	1
Robert Perceval Maxwell, Esq., D.L., . . .	,,	5
Major Andw. Nugent, D.L.,	,,	5
John J. Whyte, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
James Cleland, Esq., .	,,	5
Philip Hy. Despard, Esq.,	,,	10
Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq.,	,,	–
Robert Fras. Gordon, Esq.,	,,	1
Robt. Gordon, Esq., . .	,,	9
Wm. Keown, Esq., M.P., .	,,	6
Samuel Murland, Esq., .	,,	5
Spencer Perceval, Esq., .	,,	8
Wm. Johnston, Esq., M.P.,	March, 1869,	2
Thos. M'Clure, Esq. M.P., .	,,	1
Major J. Craig, J.P., .	,,	4
Geo. Henry Gartlan, Esq., J.P., ...	,,	5
James Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P., . . .	,,	9
Rev. J. Orr, . . .	April, 1869,	6
Major M. Hall, . .	July, 1869,	–
Thomas Gracey, J.P., .	,,	3
A. J. R. Stewart, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
ENNIS.		
Right Hon. Lord Inchiquin, Lord Lieutenant, county Clare, ...	Nov. 29, 1867,	–
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Nicholas Power, R. C. Bishop, .	,,	–
Colonel Vandeleur, M.P., .	,,	–
Sir C. O'Loghlen, Bt., M.P.,	,,	–
Capt Wm. Stacpoole, M.P.,	,,	2
Col. Francis Macnamara, D.L., ...	,,	1
Sir H. D. Massey, Bt., D.L.,	,,	–
Major W. E. Mac Donnell, D.L., ...	,,	5
Cpt. C G. O'Callaghan, V.L.,	,,	2
John Singleton, Esq., D.L.,	,,	7
Thomas Crowe, Esq., D.L., J.P., ...	,,	4
Richd. Stacpoole, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. J. Skerrett, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., D.L., ...	,,	5
James O'Brien, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Captain A. Butler, D.L., .	,,	3
Thomas Rice Henn, Esq., D.L., Q.C., . .	,,	–
Burdett Morony, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
ENNIS—*continued.*		
Wainrt. Crowe, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 29, 1867,	6
Marcus Keane, Esq., J.P., .	,,	3
Robt. C. Reeves, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
George Sampson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
John Enright, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Major C. T. Studdert, J.P.,	,,	5
Capt. Geo. Studdert, J.P.,	,,	3
Thomas Greene, Esq., J.P.,	,,	12
Francis Burton, Esq., .	Dec. 12, 1867,	1
Captain M. Paterson, J.P.,	,,	7
The Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, D.L., . .	Dec. 19, 1867,	5
Major W. H. Molony, D.L.,	March 6, 1868,	8
W. H. M'Grath, Esq., .	Aug. 20, 1869.	2
Thos. Keane, Esq., J.P., .	,,	2
James Frost, Esq., J.P., .	,,	1
ENNISCORTHY.		
Right Hon. Earl of Courtown, D.L., . . .	Nov. 11, 1867,	2
Rt. Hon. Lord Carew, D.L.,	,,	2
Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, .	,,	–
Rt. Rev. Bishop Furlong,	,,	4
Lt.-Col. H. Alcock, D.L., .	,,	8
Chas. A. Walker, Esq., V.L.,	,,	1
R. W. Hall-Dare, Esq., D.L.	,,	2
Geo. Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Robt. S. Doyne, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
John St. George Deane, Esq., D.L., . . .	,,	–
Strangn. D. Goff, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Fras. A. Leigh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Stephen Ram, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Hen. Lambert, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Walter M. Westropp Dawson, Esq., D.L., . .	,,	3
Edwd. T. Irvine, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
Saml. T. Harman, Esq., J.P.	,,	2
Captain H. Boyce, R.N., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L., ...	,,	1
Arthur M. Kavanagh, Esq., J.P., M.P., . . .	,,	1
Geo. C. Roberts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Henry Bruen, Esq., D.L., M.P., ...	,,	2
Thos. Braddell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Lorenzo Dundas, Esq., J.P.	,,	10
Charles Tottenham, Esq., D.L., ...	Nov. 29, 1867,	2
Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., ...	Dec. 20, 1867,	1
Lord Templemore, D.L., .	Jan. 18, 1868,	–
Anthony Cliffe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	3
Sir John Esmonde, Bart., J.P., M.P., . . .	,,	1
N. N. Cookman, Esq., J.P.,	May 5, 1868,	8
Matthias A. Maher, Esq., D.L., ...	,,	3
Solomon Richards, Esq., J.P., ...	Sept. 30, 1868,	3
Captain L. E. White, J.P.,	June 7, 1869,	2
J. Talbot Power, Esq., M.P., ...	Dec. 9, 1869,	1

No. 26.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1869—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Kilkenny.		
Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. F. Tighe, Lord Lieutenant of the co.,	April 26, 1852,	5
George Bryan, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, R. C. Bishop,	,,	–
Sir J. Power, Bt., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir John Blunden, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
John H. Jones, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	1
Thomas Lalor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William H. Flood, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	3
Thomas Neville, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
James S. Lane, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Captain J. N. Greene, J.P.,	,,	3
Edm. Smithwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
P. Connellan, Esq., D.L., J.P.	Oct. 14, 1852,	2
J. K. Aylward, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Lord James Butler, J.P.,	May 16, 1855,	–
J. M. Tidmarsh, Esq., J.P.,	Jan. 29, 1856,	6
Lieut.-Col. W. V. Stuart, D.L., J.P.,	Jan. 26, 1858,	–
John Walsh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	Feb. 13, 1861,	3
Captain T. H. Ponsonby,	May 29, 1861,	7
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough,	July 29, 1862,	1
Sir James Langrishe, Bart., D.L.,	May 6, 1865,	1
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick,	Sept. 16, 1865,	–
John Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
The Most Noble the Marquess of Ormonde,	Oct. 31, 1865,	–
The Right Worshipful The Mayor, *ex-officio*,	,,	2
The High Sheriff, *ex-officio*,	,,	1
The county and city Members of Parliament,	,,	–
The Earl of Desart,	June 4, 1867,	–
Colonel F. Bull, J.P.,	,,	10
Major H. St. George, D.L.,	Nov. 29, 1867,	9
M. D. Keating, Esq., D.L.,	Feb. 18, 1869,	4
Killarney.		
The Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.,	April 26, 1852,	1
St. John Blacker, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. T. Crosbie, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Stephen Collis, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Dan. C. Coltsmann, Esq., D.L.,	,,	11
William Denny, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. Gallwey, Esq., J.P.,	,,	11
Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Killarney—*continued.*		
The Knight of Kerry, D.L.,	April 26, 1852,	–
John Leahy, Esq., J.P., Q.C.,	,,	5
Denis S. Lawlor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
Sir James O'Connell, Bart., J.P.,	,,	10
J. M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Sandes, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R. C. Bishop,	Nov. 13, 1854,	3
Henry Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	7
The O'Donoghue, M.P.,	–	2
Henry A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	Jan. 25, 1865,	4
The Lord Headley,	Feb. 10, 1865,	4
Henry Herbert, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
R. H. Orpen, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., M.P.,	Oct. 12, 1867,	–
Daniel J. O'Connell, Esq., J.P.,	May 4, 1868,	5
Letterkenny.		
Sir James Stewart, Bart., V.L., J.P., D.L.,	Jan. 21, 1865,	8
Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
John V. Stewart, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	4
Lord Edward Chichester,	,,	–
Viscount Lifford, J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Batt, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	4
John G. Bowen, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Fras. Mansfield, Esq., D.L.,	,,	12
Major R. G. Montgomery, J.P., D.L.,	,,	8
Thos. Conolly, Esq., M.P., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Wybrants Olphert, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. Sinclair, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Brook, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	1
Rev. William Edwards, J.P.,	,,	–
Viscount Hamilton, M.P.,	,,	–
Lord George A. Hill,	,,	8
Lord Francis Conyngham, J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Daniel M'Gettigan,	,,	9
George Young, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
William Style, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	1
John R. Boyd, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	6
J. Grove Grove, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	5
Capt. Thomas Patterson, J.P.,	,,	7
John Sproule, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 30, 1866,	7

No. 26.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1869—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Letterkenny—*con.*		
James Marshall, Esq.,	May 4, 1867,	1
William Wray, Esq., J.P.,	May 6, 1868,	11
T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Rev. R. M'Morris,	June 8, 1869,	6
Limerick.		
Right Worshipful the Mayor, *ex-officio*,	–	2
The Lord Bishop, *ex-officio*,	–	7
Very Rev. Dean Day, *ex-officio*,	–	2
Ven. Archdeacon Peacock, *ex-officio*,	–	7
Wm. Howley, Esq., D.L.,	1827,	–
Henry Maunsell, Esq., J.P.,	1833,	8
John W. Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
John Singleton, Esq., J.P.,	1836,	–
Sir Hugh D. Massy, Bart.	1845,	–
Col. the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P., D.L.,	1847,	–
Sir Wm. Barrington, Bt.,	,,	–
Richard Russell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
John Lowe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Sir Vere De Vere, Bart.,	,,	–
Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P.,	,,	–
William J. Geary, Esq., M.D,	1850,	–
Thomas Boyse, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
Michael R. Ryan, Esq., J.P.,	1860,	7
William Spaight, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Stephen E. de Vere, Esq., J.P.,	1861,	–
Captain M. Gavin, J.P.,	,,	–
John J. M'Sheehy, Esq., J.P.,	1862,	10
Rev. Dr. Butler, R. C. Bishop,	,,	3
Thadeus M'Donnell, Esq., J.P.,	1865,	5
Eugene O'Callaghan,	1866,	5
Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina, D.L.,	,,	1
Sir David V. Roche, Bart.,	,,	–
Edward Croker, D.L.,	,,	–
George Fosberry, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Henry Lyons, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Robert Hunt, Esq., J.P.,	1868,	6
J. C. Delmege, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
Londonderry.		
Major Scott, J.P., D.L.,	1829,	7
Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P.,	1836,	–
J. B. Beresford, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1839,	7
Rev. W. M'Clure,	1845,	7
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart.,	1847,	3
Rev. B. B. Gough,	1849,	3
Right Rev. Dr. Kelly,	1850,	–
Sir W. F. Heygate, Bart., M.P.,	1859,	1
R. P. Dawson, Esq., M.P., J.P.,	,,	–
Londonderry—*con.*		
Dean of Derry,	1860,	6
A. Lyle, Esq., Lieut. of the County,	,,	–
The Archdeacon of Derry,	1862,	–
G. Skipton, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1864,	11
B. M'Corkle, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Major Browne, J.P.,	,,	–
R. Ogilby, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
W. M'Cormack, Esq.,	,,	–
Walter Greene, Esq., J.P.	1865,	–
J. Munn, Esq., J.P.,	1867,	7
R. S. Moore, Esq.,	,,	1
J. T. Mackey, Esq.,	,,	2
R. Dolling, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
S. M. Alexander, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
J. J. Clarke, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
C. T. M'Causland, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
The Lord Bishop of Derry,	,,	1
The Mayor of Derry,	,,	3
W. Tilly, Esq.,	1869,	4
F. Bigger, Esq.,	,,	5
Maryborough.		
Viscount de Vesci,	April 6, 1833,	2
George Adair, Esq.,	Mar. 24, 1835,	–
R. M. Alloway, Esq.,	,,	1
R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.,	April 12, 1846,	7
Lord Castletown,	Feb. 9, 1850,	–
Rev. Dr. Taylor,	May 26, 1855,	5
D. Thompson, Esq.,	April 26, 1856,	–
Geo. Garvey, Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1857,	4
T. W. Trench, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
Michael Dunne, Esq.,	Jan. 11, 1860,	11
Edmund Dease, Esq.,	Mar. 26, 1862,	5
Honorable A. Bury,	,,	1
J. F. Rolleston, Esq.,	,,	2
J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.,	,,	–
Sir Allen J. Walsh, Bart.,	Dec. 15, 1863,	8
William Phillips, Esq.,	April 11, 1864,	4
John Lloyd, Esq.,	April 11, 1866,	–
W. H. Walsh, Esq.,	,,	–
Marcus Goodbody, Esq.,	,,	–
The Rt. Hon. F. P. Dunne,	Jan. 4, 1867,	–
The Right Hon. Earl of Rosse,	Mar. 25, 1869,	2
Monaghan.		
The Earl of Dartrey, K.P.,	Sept. 29, 1868,	1
The Earl of Bective, M.P.,	,,	–
The Earl of Farnham,	,,	–
The Right Hon. H. Cavendish Butler, D.L.,	,,	4
The Right Hon. Sir J. Young, Bart.,	,,	–
Sir George Forster, Bart.,	,,	–
Col. Chas. P. Leslie, M.P.,	,,	1
Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. Forster, Esq., D.L.,	,,	7
Robert H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Edward W. Lucas, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Major Jesse Lloyd,	,,	8
Robert Charles L. French, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–

No. 26.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1869—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
MONAGHAN—*continued.*		
Robt. Burrowes, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 29, 1868,	3
James Hamilton, Esq.,	,,	–
James A. Dease, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
John Madden, Esq.,	,,	1
Andre Allen M. Ker, Esq., D.L.,	,,	7
Mervyn Pratt, Esq.,	,,	–
Captain T. Coote,	,,	3
James H. Adams, Esq.,	,,	1
William F. D. Kane, Esq.,	,,	4
Lieut.-Col. Clements, D.L.,	,,	4
Joseph C. Wright, Esq.,	,,	11
Edward Saunderson, Esq., D.L., M.P.,	,,	1
Theophilus Clements, Esq.,	,,	–
Richard Coote, Esq.,	,,	1
Benjamin S. Adams, Esq.,	,,	2
Lord Bishop of Kilmore,	,,	1
Right Rev. Bishop Donnelly,	,,	6
The Right Rev. Bishop Conaty,	,,	2
Plunket Kenny, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Aubert Kernan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
Martin J. Wall, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
A. J. B. Lynch, J.P.,	,,	–
Edw. Maguire, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
MULLINGAR.		
Marquess of Headfort,	July 8, 1854,	–
Earl of Fingall,	,,	–
The Right Hon. Lord Athlumney,	,,	–
Mathew E. Corbally, M.P.,	,,	–
J. W. L. Naper, D.L.,	,,	4
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt.,	,,	–
Richard Bolton, D.L.,	,,	–
Edward M'Evoy, M.P.,	,,	–
John A. Farrell, jun., D.L.,	,,	–
Marquess of Westmeath,	,,	–
Lord Kilmaine,	,,	–
Lord Castlemaine,	,,	–
Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	,,	–
Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.,	,,	1
Sir Richd. Levinge, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. P. Urquhart, M.P.,	,,	3
Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
John C. Lyons, D.L.,	,,	–
George A. R. Boyd, D.L.,	,,	1
Hon. L. King Harman,	,,	–
Anthony Lefroy,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kilduffe,	,,	–
Rev. Essex Edgeworth,	,,	2
Lord Greville of Clonyn,	,,	2
John L. O'Farrell, D.L.,	,,	–
Col. Henry Musters, D.L.,	,,	–
Right Hon. Baron Hughes,	,,	–
George Evers, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Willoughby Bond, D.L.,	,,	–
Earl of Granard,	June 24, 1857,	–
Robert Smyth, D.L.,	,,	6
Thos. J. Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 19, 1860,	3
Earl of Longford,	March 6, 1865,	1
Joseph Tuite, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 16, 1865,	4

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
MULLINGAR—*continued.*		
Major J. L. Nugent, D.L.,	Sept. 16, 1865,	7
James W. Bond, D.L.,	,,	1
W. B. Smythe, D.L.,	Nov. 28, 1866,	6
R. Fetherston H., J.P.,	,,	3
George Purdon, J.P.,	,,	2
Rt. Rev. Dr. Nulty,	Feb. 8, 1867,	4
Lord Bishop of Meath,	,,	–
Hon. A. W. F. Greville-Nugent,	Feb. 18, 1867,	1
Robert Fowler, Esq.,	May 6, 1868,	–
J. S. Winter, Esq.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. M'Cabe,	,,	–
Major R. D. Hepenstal, D.L.,	June 2, 1868,	–
A. W. Nugent,	Aug. 20, 1869,	2
OMAGH.		
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Earl of Erne, L. & C.R.,	,,	–
Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.	,,	–
Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P.	,,	–
Hon. Wm. S. Knox, M.P.,	,,	–
John F. Lowry, Esq.,	,,	–
Fras. J. Gervais, Esq., D.L.	,,	4
Major Francis Ellis, J.P.,	,,	2
Samuel Vesey, Esq., D.L.,	,,	8
Robert Evans, Esq.,	,,	–
Captain M. Archdall, M.P.,	,,	–
Rev. John G. Porter, J.P.,	,,	–
H. M. D'A. Irvine, Esq.,	,,	–
Wm. H. Archdall, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
H. M. Richardson, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Geo. F. Brooke, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
James Lendrum, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Jno. G. V. Porter, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Robert Archdall, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Patterson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Verner, jun., Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Rev. H. Tottenham, A.M., J.P.,	Oct. 14, 1852,	–
Thos. R. Browne, Esq., D.L.	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Wm. L. Ogilby, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Hon. A. G. Stuart, D.L.,	May 24, 1855,	–
Earl of Belmore,	Sept. 28, 1857,	–
Wm. F. Black, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
M. C. Maude, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	–
Sir J. M. Stewart, Bt., D.L.,	Nov. 18, 1859,	2
Captain A. F. Knox, J.P.,	Jan. 28, 1860,	4
Captain George P. M'Clintock, J.P.,	April 24, 1862,	2
George C. Brackenridge, Esq., J.P.,	July 29, 1862,	2
Major A. W. Cole Hamilton, D.L.,	Nov. 5, 1864,	–
James Greer, jun., Esq.,	,,	4
Charles Scott, Esq., J.P.,	June 23, 1865,	8
Captain Thos. Auchinleck,	,,	8
Edwd. Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	Jan. 13, 1866,	–
John Galbraith, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 28, 1866,	1
Wm. Scott, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	,,	–
Major J. G. Irvine, D.L.,	,,	–
James Crossle, Esq., J.P.,	Jan. 8, 1867,	–
Colonel William F. L. Conyngham,	Feb. 14, 1868,	–

No. 26.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1869—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Omagh—*continued.*		
Alex. O. S. M'Causland, Esq.,	March 6, 1868,	4
T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq., J.P.,	May 4, 1868,	2
G. H. Stack, Esq., J.P.,	Dec. 15, 1868,	7
Capt. Deane Mann, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
J. A. Pomeroy, Esq., J.P.,	April 19, 1869,	–
Hugh Quinn, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 21, 1869,	2
Rev. Chas. M'Cauley, P.P.,	,,	2
Members of Parliament and High Sheriffs for Tyrone and Fermanagh (*ex-officio*),	–	–
Richmond.		
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, D.L., J.P.,	Sept. 6, 1830,	–
The Rt. Hon. Fred. Shaw, P.C.,	Sept. 8, 1830,	10
Sir John Ennis, Bart., D.L.,	Feb. 24, 1844,	–
Sir Edward Borough, Bt., D.L., J.P.,	=	–
Sir George Hodson, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	Feb. 15, 1847,	20
The Rt. Hon. G. A. Hamilton, D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
John Lentaigne, Esq., M.D., D.L., J.P.,	,,	6
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanstown, D.L., J.P.,	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
L. Waldron, Esq., D.L., J.P.	Aug. 2, 1856,	6
F. Donagh, Esq., J.P.,	March 6, 1863,	13
Alderman James W. Mackay, J.P.,	Feb. 10, 1866,	20
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.,	,,	17
Richard Martin, Esq.,	,,	2
William Digges La Touche, Esq.,	,,	–
John E. Vernon, Esq., D.L.,	,,	4
Nathaniel Hone, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Sligo.		
C. W. O'Hara, Esq., D.L., (*Chairman*),	Sept. 10, 1852,	5
Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., D.L., M.P.,	,,	–
Colonel Barrett,	,,	5
Rich. Brinkley, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Major Ffolliott, J.P.,	,,	–
J. A. Holmes, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	11
Edward Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim,	,,	–
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Sligo—*continued.*		
Wm. Johnston, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
F. A. La Touche, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Colonel Whyte, D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
P. Simpson, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
J. R. Dickson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William Phibbs, Esq.,	Sept. 29, 1852,	11
Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly,	Nov. 19, 1860,	3
Joshua Kell, Esq., J.P.,	May 29, 1861,	–
J. Johnstown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. O'Donnell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
H. O'Beirne, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.St.P., Lieut., co. Leitrim,	Mar. 26, 1862,	–
Jemmett Duke, Esq., J.P.,	June 24, 1862,	1
High Sheriff for County of Sligo, for time being (*ex-officio*),	–	–
High Sheriff for County of Leitrim, for time being (*ex-officio*),	–	–
A. L. Tottenham, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 19, 1863,	–
Col. E. Cooper, D.L., J.P.,	June 24, 1863,	2
C. D. Fox, Esq., J.P.,	Feb. 27, 1864,	4
E. MacGuire, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 5, 1864,	–
Wm. A. Lawder, Esq., J.P.,	March 24, 1865,	–
William Peyton, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 29, 1865,	1
H. Lyons, Esq., J.P.,	March 6, 1868,	3
Waterford.		
Right Hon. Lord Stuart De Decies, L.,	Oct. 31, 1834,	–
Nicholas M. Power, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Sir H. W. Barron, Bt., D.L.,	Aug. 13, 1836,	–
Henry Denny, Esq.,	,,	–
Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L.,	Aug. 18, 1841,	1
Very Rev. Edw. N. Hoare,	Dec. 9, 1851,	5
E. Roberts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Lt.-Col. Emanuel Roberts,	Aug. 4, 1853,	–
Very Rev. M. Flynn,	June 19, 1854,	7
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien,	April 22, 1856,	–
Sir Robt J. Paul, Bart., J.P.,	Dec. 24, 1861,	1
Hon. D. F. Fortescue, M.P.,	,,	4
Robt. T. Carew, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	3
Rt. Hon. Earl Huntingdon,	Mar. 29, 1862,	–
Pierce M. Barron, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	Jan. 25, 1866,	4
Nap. B. Wyse, Esq., D.L.,	–	2
Abraham Denny, Esq., J.P.,	June 4, 1867,	3
Thomas Wilson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
P. K. Reid, Esq.,	,,	12
Edmund Power, Esq., J.P.,	May 1, 1869,	7
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Cashel, &c., &c., *pro tem.*,	1869,	–
The Members of Parliament for County and City, *pro tem.*,	1869,	2
The High Sheriffs for County and City, *pro tem.*,	1869,	1
The Mayor, *pro tem.*,	1869,	9

No. 27.—Table showing Outlay on, and Produce of District Asylum Farms for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Quantity of Land connected with each Asylum.				Expenditure: Produce and Net Produce on each Farm.			Profit per Acre. Approximated.
	Quantity of Land cultivated.			Quantity of Land under Buildings and Airing Courts, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.	Outlay.	Produce.	Net Profit.	
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.						
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	4 0 34	3 2 0	10 2 16	2 3 18	21 0 28	28 10 6	132 9 7	103 19 1	4 18 6
Ballinasloe,	10 1 12	11 3 27	9 0 29	11 1 0	42 2 28	113 3 0	206 1 0	92 18 0	2 3 9
Belfast,	24 0 0	—	20 3 0	10 3 0	55 2 0	67 1 0	387 9 8	320 8 8	5 16 4
Carlow,	—	11 1 24	6 0 0	7 0 0	24 1 24	181 19 5	330 15 3	148 16 10	6 3 0
Castlebar,	18 0 0	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	38 0 0	90 11 0	362 9 2	271 18 2	7 3 1
Clonmel Parent Asylum,	9 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	132 1 8	287 11 2	155 9 6	7 15 6
,, Additional Asylum,	3 1 20	—	1 0 0	2 2 20	7 0 0	94 16 2	172 10 3	77 14 1	11 2 0
Cork,	—	25 2 33	2 0 14	29 2 23	57 1 30	232 5 6	490 11 7	258 6 1	4 10 6
Down,	2 0 0	—	52 0 0	6 0 0	60 0 0	96 15 3	22 0 0	—	
Ennis,	2 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	107 3 0	279 9 2	190 18 4	6 7 3
Enniscorthy,	4 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	17 0 0	40 0 0	104 7 11	251 2 5	146 14 6	3 13 4
Kilkenny,	7 0 0	—	8 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	12 12 11	128 10 2	115 17 3	4 12 8
Killarney,	2 0 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	322 7 10	443 9 7	121 1 9	4 0 9
Letterkenny,	4 0 0	21 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	240 0 4	435 17 1	195 16 9	4 17 11
Limerick,	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 3 0	5 0 0	21 3 0	125 1 2	290 17 2½	163 16 0½	7 15 3
Londonderry,	10 2 0	4 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	186 11 1	258 18 9	72 7 8	2 17 11
Maryborough,	12 3 9	—	6 3 8	3 0 0	22 2 17	142 2 7	185 7 3	43 4 8	1 18 5
Monaghan,	4 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	103 4 11½	155 11 4	52 6 4½	1 0 11
Mullingar,	6 2 0	1 2 0	5 0 0	9 2 0	23 2 0	68 8 4	177 12 2	109 3 10	4 12 10
Omagh,	10 0 0	—	8 3 32	11 1 26	30 1 18	153 6 11	404 3 6	250 16 7	8 5 9
Richmond,	4 3 20	12 0 0	12 0 30	11 0 0	40 0 10	615 8 2	877 17 9¾	262 9 7¾	6 11 2
Sligo,	9 2 0	8 2 0	21 2 0	7 3 10	47 1 10	172 13 7	380 16 9	208 3 2	4 8 0
Waterford,	8 0 19½	—	3 0 23	3 1 9½	14 2 12	115 14 9	177 0 10	61 6 1	4 4 6
Total,	162 0 34½	141 2 4	243 1 32	218 0 26½	765 1 17	3,506 7 0½	6,839 11 8¼	3,423 13 0¾	4 5 9

No. 28.—Table showing the Receipts and Expen

Asylums.	RECEIPTS.																		Total
	Balance in hands on 31st December, 1868.			Treasury Advances.			Received for Pay Patients.			Received for Sale of Farm and Garden Produce.			Received for Offal, Old Stores, &c.			Received from Miscellaneous Sources.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Armagh,	483	4	7	4,267	0	0	9	2	0	51	14	7	2	8	6	5	8	0	4,8
Ballinasloe,	772	16	1	7,182	15	2	52	15	6	128	18	8	—			20	9	6	8,1
Belfast,	545	2	5	7,481	7	1	—			64	19	8	27	2	4	11	3	8	8,1
Carlow,	91	10	10	3,936	9	8	30	1	9	115	8	10	6	7	4	12	9	6	4,1
Castlebar,	557	3	11	3,733	2	3	11	10	0	167	10	0	—			3	8	11	4,4
Clonmel:																			
Parent Asylum,	659	0	11	3,930	0	1	9	0	0	182	12	4	0	11	7	8	8	7	4,7
Additional Asylum,	786	2	7	4,813	2	0	—			64	0	3	4	4	8	0	15	0	5,6
Cork,	2,047	18	0	9,700	0	0	32	14	2	46	15	8	3	11	3	6	0	0	11,8
Down,	—			5,295	13	7	—			12	0	0	—			—			5,3
Ennis,	408	9	3	4,630	1	8	73	16	10	104	10	7	0	9	7	14	1	8	5,2
Enniscorthy,	581	17	9	4,526	17	11	60	0	0	87	2	5	—			0	12	6	5,2
Kilkenny,	383	10	5	2,850	0	0	258	0	2	41	5	11	7	5	10	28	15	11	3,5
Killarney,	—			4,970	0	10	191	3	0	132	9	7	—			9	4	4	5,3
Letterkenny,	635	2	3	5,615	6	6	21	13	0	51	4	8	5	14	11	11	13	8	6,2
Limerick,	1,044	7	2½	6,928	18	2	170	10	8	77	3	4½	24	14	2	13	9	2½	8,2
Londonderry,	612	13	0	3,900	0	0	22	10	0	123	13	8	1	16	6	48	16	10	4,7
Maryborough,	816	2	6	5,122	8	9	—			25	15	0	17	15	10	4	5	0	5,9
Monaghan,	—			5,369	10	0	12	11	3	8	18	0	—			12	17	0	5,4
Mullingar,	886	12	0	6,207	18	6	132	10	0	8	10	0	18	19	9	50	16	1	7,3
Omagh,	1,016	19	6	6,595	0	0	147	19	6	168	0	0	—			4	6	5	7,9
Richmond,	406	15	7	24,864	13	0	85	8	4	420	19	0	87	2	8	10	2	6	25,8
Sligo,	648	3	10	4,084	14	10	134	6	3	41	19	10	—			15	0	2	4,9
Waterford,	351	9	10	4,064	15	3	47	5	4	57	16	11	7	1	8	10	3	0	4,5
General Total,	13,735	2	5½	140,069	15	3	1,502	17	9	2,183	8	11½	215	6	7	302	7	5½	158,0

Asylums.	EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)																		
	Bedding and Furniture.			Repairs and Alterations.			Farm and Garden Expenses.			Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.			Printing, Stationery, and Books.			Medicines and Medical Diet.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Armagh,	210	13	1	213	8	6	28	10	6	111	15	3	39	9	2	57	12	9	
Ballinasloe,	354	6	0	545	6	8	113	3	0	22	19	0	43	18	6	15	8	4	
Belfast,	317	5	0	318	5	0	67	1	0	25	1	0	62	7	11	25	6	2	
Carlow,	113	19	4	190	8	2	181	19	5	5	8	8	46	0	1	—			
Castlebar,	68	1	10	69	11	5	90	11	0	23	2	6	20	19	0	57	8	0	
Clonmel:																			
Parent Asylum,	189	13	5	166	18	10	132	1	8	—			25	2	3	86	17	6	
Additional Asylum,	289	17	4	287	8	1	94	16	2	36	18	0	43	4	7	12	6	6	
Cork,	260	7	3	250	1	10	192	5	6	35	1	6	92	1	10	112	0	3	
Down,	1,332	11	8	228	7	10	96	15	3	15	0	0	69	1	8	21	1	6	
Ennis,	67	11	4	58	7	7	107	3	0	30	0	8	53	14	1	63	13	10	
Enniscorthy,	155	19	8	202	14	4	104	7	11	10	0	0	31	12	8	20	11	9	
Kilkenny,	100	9	3	35	9	8	12	12	11	12	9	11	55	15	9	34	12	2	
Killarney,	157	6	1	147	9	10	72	13	9	15	5	0	37	6	11	25	0	4	
Letterkenny,	150	11	9	178	1	8	152	15	7	18	5	0	39	9	1	23	4	8	
Limerick,	181	0	11½	562	2	2	108	1	2	18	0	9	59	15	3	36	15	6	
Londonderry,	210	4	8	163	5	6	186	11	1	3	15	0	55	8	10	35	4	11	
Maryborough,	402	14	0	178	5	0	123	8	0	18	4	9	57	5	0	115	10	7	
Monaghan,	554	7	9½	181	4	7½	103	4	11½	20	0	0	95	17	0	27	18	4	
Mullingar,	370	0	9	204	6	2	63	8	4	18	15	0	89	15	7	58	19	11	
Omagh,	413	11	4	320	12	4	89	4	1	10	12	8	63	4	1	15	19	5	
Richmond,	1,667	5	6	988	16	1	615	8	2	329	13	7	169	9	9	486	13	1	
Sligo,	116	18	10	197	10	7	172	13	7	15	13	1	27	8	11	46	19	4	
Waterford,	208	1	0	247	4	4	116	16	3	10	7	0	46	9	6	32	14	11	
General Total,	7,892	17	10	5,885	6	2½	3,030	12	3½	806	8	4	1,324	17	5	1,411	19	9	

ct Asylums) for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

EXPENDITURE.

ons, ing ies.	Clothing — For Patients.	Clothing — For Servants.	Fuel and Light.	Washing and Water Supply.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Asylums.
. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 3	496 2 11	21 3 0	502 13 7	22 16 9	525 0 0	268 7 5	Armagh.
2 10	508 7 5	65 17 3	690 6 3	15 15 9	797 1 6	538 3 7	Ballinasloe.
6 8	881 13 4	150 18 4	425 4 7	121 17 9	680 0 0	595 0 0	Belfast.
2 7	276 13 11	69 11 9	274 0 6	34 9 7	660 0 0	251 18 0	Carlow.
8 8	260 19 9	75 12 4	327 3 0	42 3 9	736 6 0	380 19 8	Castlebar.
7 7	300 2 11	55 0 0	273 17 8	—	1,005 8 6	—	Clonmel: Parent Asylum.
5 2	396 9 5	82 18 3	239 3 11	54 17 11	466 3 4	421 14 11	Additional Asylum.
7 7	844 7 5	260 6 1½	617 5 9	124 12 8½	945 8 4	732 16 9	Cork.
5 3	572 7 8	102 19 2	532 17 2	36 5 0	539 13 4	210 5 4	Down.
1 6	224 11 0	95 5 3	404 17 11	62 7 2	796 2 9	366 15 2	Ennis.
2 0	205 10 0	56 7 1	357 2 8	70 17 10	795 0 0	354 9 4	Enniscorthy.
0 6	198 11 0	53 4 3	232 12 8	34 11 4	745 0 0	282 10 1	Kilkenny.
0 5	326 4 0	71 4 5	330 14 4	80 14 7	715 0 0	564 11 8	Killarney.
1 6	444 10 6	122 17 11	435 3 4	88 12 9	833 14 2	568 7 8	Letterkenny.
1 10	548 1 8	87 3 4	422 16 9	212 9 5	823 6 8	551 18 4	Limerick.
1 1½	233 14 8	98 0 4	266 5 0	61 13 11½	731 9 4	274 17 6	Londonderry.
4 0	315 1 4	110 13 11	372 3 1	75 9 5	656 1 8	329 14 0	Maryborough.
7 4	282 3 7½	57 1 11½	445 18 6	34 8 1	865 8 1	206 6 1	Monaghan.
5 2	412 15 10	50 16 11	404 11 7	71 3 6	805 0 0	469 19 10	Mullingar.
5 11	505 5 2	131 12 9	293 8 3	81 17 10	975 0 0	678 8 0	Omagh.
3 7	1,611 8 1	389 1 5	1,177 11 8	510 3 6	1,986 4 9	1,558 9 8	Richmond.
5 1	367 2 9	89 15 0	321 17 10	35 4 10	777 10 0	346 1 4	Sligo.
0 2	311 3 0	66 12 4	143 10 1	37 13 2	747 15 11	302 6 2	Waterford.
5 8½	10523 7 4½	2,364 3 0¾	9,491 6 1	1,910 6 7	18,607 13 4	10254 0 6	General Total.

EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)

ff.	Incidental Expenses.	Superannuation Pensions.	Total Outlay.	Balances on hands on 31st December, 1869.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained.	Average cost of Maintenance per head per annum.	Asylums.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Number.	£ s. d.	
11	48 16 7	8 5 3	4,262 15 11	556 1 9	181·	23 11 0¼	Armagh.
6	79 6 9	342 16 3	7,165 0 11	992 14 0	339·	21 2 8	Ballinasloe.
	240 17 7	5 9 8	7,521 15 0	608 0 2	369·8	20 6 9½	Belfast.
	120 1 11	64 14 8	3,809 11 5	382 16 6	174·	21 17 10	Carlow.
10	192 12 1	—	3,822 10 10	650 4 3	184·	19 15 7	Castlebar.
	162 4 7	153 3 9	3,945 8 8	844 4 10	134·	29 6 7½	Clonmel: Parent Asylum.
4	97 16 1	—	4,663 19 1	1,004 5 5	193·	24 3 3	Additional Asylum.
7	362 2 11½	17 5 6	10,014 19 11	1,821 19 2	597·	16 15 6	Cork.
	308 10 4	—	4,719 1 2	588 12 5	152·90	30 17 3	Down.
0	89 2 3	—	4,855 8 6	376 1 1	210·	23 2 5	Ennis.
9	57 14 3	—	4,530 3 6	726 7 1	183·	24 15 1	Enniscorthy.
0	73 6 7	5 0 0	3,277 11 6	291 6 9	164·652	19 18 1½	Kilkenny.
9	223 2 5	—	5,274 14 6	28 3 3	267½	19 2 4½	Killarney.
5	132 15 2	—	5,782 0 2	558 14 10	240·	24 1 10	Letterkenny.
8	36 2 11	34 3 2	7,262 2 0½	997 0 9	348·	20 15 6½	Limerick.
4	61 1 7	44 15 0	3,995 9 11	714 0 1	153·	26 2 3	Londonderry.
2	26 6 9	113 1 1	5,239 5 10	747 1 3	206·	25 8 8	Maryborough.
6	60 7 10½	—	3,885 15 3	1,518 1 0	137·	28 7 3	Monaghan.
0	222 6 5	—	6,598 18 10	706 7 6	334·	19 15 1½	Mullingar.
0	179 15 2	9 15 7	7,433 8 8	498 16 9	390·	16 13 6	Omagh.
2	141 5 8	613 9 10	23,219 10 2	2,655 10 11	881·	26 7 1	Richmond.
2	115 8 7	1 19 8	4,588 14 9	335 10 2	246·16	18 15 10½	Sligo.
2	106 14 3	149 0 8	4,166 4 5	372 7 7	174·	23 18 10½	Waterford.
	3,140 18 8½	1,563 0 1	140034 10 11½	17,974 7 6	6,258½	22 7 4½	General Total.

No. 29.—RETURN in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 97, sec. 14, of all Charges and Payments in the Accounts of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland which have been disallowed, reduced, or inserted by the Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the year 1868, together with the amount of any disallowances, reductions, or insertions which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors, and of any steps which have been taken at Law for the recovery of any sums disallowed, reduced, or inserted by the Auditors.

ASYLUMS.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Amount of any Disallowances which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors.	Steps taken for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by Auditors.	Amount of Expenditure Audited.			Amount paid to Auditors for auditing the Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1868, including Travelling Expenses.			
						£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Armagh, . .	17 April, 1869,	20 April,	None,	None,	None,	4,663	8	8	7	13	5	R. Simms, esq.
Ballinasloe, . .	28 June, 1869,	3 July, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	7,500	6	0	10	0	0	J. Martin, esq.
Belfast, . .	9 April, 1869,	16 April, 1869,	None,	*1,200 lbs. of oatmeal,	None,	7,690	19	7	16	3	0	R. Simms, esq.
Carlow, . .	3 May, 1869,	5 May, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	4,085	9	7	14	6	0	W. M'Dermott, esq.
Castlebar, . .	7 June, 1869,	10 June, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	3,681	15	10	12	0	0	J. Martin, esq.
Clonmel:												
Parent Asylum, . .	19 May, 1869,	22 May, 1869,	£1 10*s.* over-paid to meat contractor.	£1 10*s.* by meat contractor.	None,	4,172	16	8	10	10	0	W. M'Dermott, esq.
Additional Asylum,	20 ,,	22 ,,	None,	None,	None,	5,099	13	0	10	2	0	Do.
Cork, . . .	26 ,,	3 June, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	9,094	15	2	30	0	0	W. M'Dermott, esq.
Ennis, . . .	15 June, 1869,	17 June, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	4,308	13	11	10	2	0	J. Martin, esq.
Enniscorthy, . .	22 April, 1869,	24 April, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	4,497	17	7	21	0	0	W. M'Dermott, esq.
Kilkenny, . .	6 May, 1869,	8 May, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	3,170	5	0	13	0	0	Do.
Killarney, . .	11 ,,	13 ,,	None,	None,	None,	5,430	8	5	20	0	0	C. Pelly, esq.
Letterkenny, . .	21 July, 1869,	26 July, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	5,946	7	11	15	0	0	W. Leathem, esq.
Limerick, . .	5 May, 1869,	10 May, 1869,	Overcharge of 10 quarts of milk.	10 qts. of milk, at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ = 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ refunded.	None,	7,993	1	2	15	10	0	C. Pelly, esq.
Londonderry, .	4 Aug., 1869,	9 Aug., 1869,	£203 13*s.* 7*d.* inserted as due by the representatives of the late Dr. Rogan.	None,	None,	3,952	1	0	12	12	0	W. Leathem, esq.
Maryborough, .	17 May, 1869,	19 May, 1869,	10*s.* as under-payment to meat contractor.	None,	None,	5,296	5	1	11	1	8	C. Pelly, esq.
Mullingar, . .	26 April, 1869,	28 April, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	6,803	10	8	25	0	0	W. M'Dermott, esq.
Omagh, . . .	8 June, 1869,	12 June, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	7,511	1	3	12	12	0	W. Leathem, esq.
Richmond, . .	27 April, 1869,	4 May, 1869,	None,	None,	None,	22,677	9	8	20	1	9	R. Simms, esq.
Sligo, . . .	7 May, 1869,	12 ,,	None,	None,	None,	4,945	3	4	14	5	0	W. Leathem, esq.
Waterford, . .	11 ,,	14 ,,	None,	None,	None,	4,006	13	1	18	7	4	W. M'Dermott, esq.
						132,528	2	7	319	6	2	

No. 30.—Table showing the Contract Prices of the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., for District Asylums, on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	White Bread, per 2lb. Loaf.	Brown Bread, per 2lb. Loaf.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.	New Milk, per Gallon.	Oatmeal, per Stone.	Rice, per Stone.	Tea, per lb.	Brown Sugar, per lb.	Cocoa, per lb.	Coals, per Ton.	Straw, per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Armagh,	0 2⅝	–	0 4	0 4	0 7½	1 8¼	–	1 8	0 3 9/4	–	17 9	2 7
Ballinasloe,	0 3 1/8	0 2 3/16	0 4⅞	0 3½	0 8	2 0	3 0	2 2	0 4½	0 1½	20 0	1 8
Belfast,	0 2⅜	–	0 5 1/4	0 5 1/4	0 8½	1 10⅛	3 1½	3 0	0 4 1/4	–	10 9	3 0 to 3 6
Carlow,	0 2¾	–	0 6½	0 6½	0 7 7/8	1 11	2 8	2 3	0 4¼	0 1½	21 0	1 9
Castlebar,	0 2 3/8	–	0 3 1/4	0 3 1/4	0 5¼	1 9½	2 1½	2 0	0 4½	0 5¾	23 6	–
Clonmel Parent Asylum,	–	0 2 1/16	0 4⅜	–	0 9½	1 10 1/16	1 9⅜	2 1	0 4	0 4½	16 7	–
,, Additional Asylum,	0 2 1/16	–	0 4⅜	0 4⅜	0 9½	1 10 1/16	1 9⅜	2 1	0 4	0 4½	16 7	–
Cork,	0 2⅜	–	0 4 1/4	0 5⅞	0 3⅛	2 0⅛	–	2 2	0 4½	0 1½	16 3	2 11
Down,	0 2⅞	–	0 5 1/2	0 5½	0 8¾	1 10⅛	3 6	3 0	0 4⅞	–	13 10	2 9 to 3 6
Ennis,	0 3⅜	–	0 5⅜	0 5⅜	0 8	1 10½	2 3½	1 9	0 4 5/16	0 6	18 0	–
Enniscorthy,	0 3¼	–	0 6½	0 6½	0 9	2 0	3 6	2 9	0 4¼	0 1½	1 1	1 10
Kilkenny,	0 2 1/16	–	0 4	0 4	0 7	1 11½	2 6	2 3	0 4½	0 2½	19 5	–
Killarney,	0 2⅜	0 2⅝	0 5½	0 7	0 6⅝	2 0⅝	2 6	2 8	0 4	0 5	20 1	2 9
Letterkenny,	0 3¼	–	0 5⅓	0 5½	0 8	1 10½	–	2 7	0 4⅞	0 10⅝	14 3	–
Limerick,	0 2 7/16	–	0 3 1/16	0 3 1/16	0 7½	2 0	2 11	2 4	0 4½	–	22 6	2 7½
Londonderry,	0 3¼	–	0 5½	–	0 6	1 8 1/16	2 7½	2 6	0 4½	–	11 5½	1 8⅖
Maryborough,	0 3⅛	–	0 4½	0 4½	0 6½	1 11¼	2 2¼	1 11	0 4 1/16	0 3⅞	21 0	–
Monaghan,	0 3½	–	0 7	0 7	0 9½	1 7 5/16	1 8½	2 8	0 4½	–	16 11	3 9
Mullingar,	0 3½	–	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	2 0	–	2 0	0 4	0 1⅛	20 6	2 4
Omagh,	0 3	–	0 4½	0 5½	0 8	1 6¾	2 2⅝	2 6	0 4 1/16	0 2 3/4	–	3 2
Richmond,	0 3	–	0 6½	0 6½	0 10	2 0	1 10⅜	2 2¾	0 4 1/8	0 5 5/8	15 6	–
Sligo,	0 3½	–	0 7	0 7	0 6½	2 0⅜	2 1½	2 0	0 4	0 3	15 5	1 7
Waterford,	0 2⅞	–	0 5½	0 5½	0 7½	1 2½	1 1½	2 3	0 4	0 1⅝	16 4	2 0

No. 31.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in District Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Armagh,	2	9	16	49	39	88	7	9	20	33	41	74	162
	3	8					5	15					
	3	12					8	9					
	4	11					–	–					
	4	9					–	–					
Ballinasloe,	3	3	24	138	66	204	9	3	21	98	69	167	371
	4	5					1	4					
	2	5					1	5					
	8	6					8	6					
	6	7					2	7					
	1	9					–	–					
Belfast,	10	11	26	176 6*	37	219	1	15	21	140	35	175	394
	1	7					3	13					
	1	6					3	11					
	12	4					1	7					
	1	5					1	6					
	1	2					7	4					
	–	–					2	3					
	–	–					3	2					
Carlow,	6	4	8	66	45	111	6	4	8	51	44	95	206
	1	20					1	20					
	1	22					1	7					
Castlebar,	2	17	11	73	32	105	1	12	10	70	32	102	207
	1	12					1	15					
	1	9					2	14					
	1	7					1	6					
	4	2					4	2					
	1	2					1	1					
	1	1					–	–					

Clonmel: Parent Asylum,	1	4	7	49	16	65	1	4	7	49	16	65	130
	1	5					1	5					
	2	6					2	6					
	2	7					2	7					
	1	14					1	14					
Clonmel: Additional Asylum,	1	11	8	107	10	117	1	11	7	71	17	88	205
	1	12					1	12					
	1	13					1	11					
	1	18					1	12					
	1	10					1	11					
	1	11					1	4					
	1	16					1	9					
	1	16					–	1					
Cork,	5	12	31	249	68	317	5	12	32	245	68	313	630
	3	11					3	11					
	3	9					3	9					
	14	7					10	7					
	2	5					6	5					
	1	4					2	4					
	1	7					1	7					
	1	6					2	5					
	1	4					–	–					
Down,	4	13	13	105	45	150	4	13	13	105	45	150	300
	2	10					2	10					
	2	9					2	9					
	5	3					5	3					
Ennis,	7	9	14	92	38	130	6	9	13	90	40	130	260
	2	8					1	10					
	3	3					2	8					
	2	2					2	3					
	–	–					2	2					
Enniscorthy,	3	7	10	105	39	144	3	7	10	105	39	144	288
	3	8					3	8					
	2	12					2	12					
	2	18					2	18					

* In six of the male attendants' rooms there is a bed for a patient.

[*continued.*

No. 31.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in District Asylums on 31st Dec., 1869—*con.*

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Kilkenny,	6	8	10	76	14	90	6	8	9	72	14	86	176
	2	7					2	7					
	1	10					1	10					
	1	4					–	–					
Killarney,	7	8	14	107	39	146	3	8	12	76	33	109	255
	1	7					5	7					
	1	6					2	5					
	1	10					1	4					
	1	3					1	3					
	1	1					–	–					
	2	7					–	–					
Letterkenny,	1	20	6	109	41	150	1	20	6	109	41	150	300
	1	20					1	20					
	1	16					1	16					
	1	9					1	9					
	1	11					1	11					
	1	33					1	33					
Limerick,	–	5	–	147	68	215	1	15	–	138	65	203	418
	–	2					–	14					
	–	16					–	18					
	–	15					–	16					
	–	17					–	1					
	–	17					–	16					
	–	14					–	14					
	–	15					–	15					
	–	15					–	14					
	–	15					–	15					

Londonderry, .	2	16	8	56	41	97	2	16	7	52	42	94	191
	6	4					3	4					
	1	7					2	4					
	2	4					1	3					
	1	3					1	1					
	1	1					1	6					
Maryborough, .	1	6	16	70	45	115	1	9	15	63	45	108	223
	1	9					1	5					
	6	4					6	4					
	1	6					1	6					
	1	1					1	1					
	1	5					–	–					
	1	20					1	20					
	1	17					1	17					
	1	14					1	14					
Monaghan, . .	2	13	11	128	42	170	2	13	11	128	42	170	240
	1	12					1	12					
	2	11					2	11					
	1	9					1	9					
	2	4					2	4					
	4	14					1	13					
	2	13					3	11					
	1	12					2	10					
Mullingar, . .	1	8	15	142	43	185	2	9	13	107	43	150	335
	4	7					4	5					
	1	6					1	3					
	2	3					–	–					
	4	18					4	18					
	2	12					2	12					
Omagh, . .	5	8	21	180	76	256	5	8	19	181	73	254	510
	2	6					2	6					
	8	4					1	5					
	–	–					7	4					

[*continued.*

No. 31.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in District Asylums on 31st Dec., 1869—*con.*

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Richmond,	88	2	120	380	53	433	4	2	53	497	35	532	965
	13	3					1	3					
	1	4					12	4					
	2	5					1	5					
	2	6					9	6					
	3	7					2	7					
	2	8					7	8					
	1	10					4	9					
	6	11					3	11					
	1	12					4	12					
	1	14					1	26					
	–	–					1	27					
	–	–					1	31					
	–	–					3	36					
Sligo,	2	10	28	145	42	187	2	10	22	109	34	143	330
	7	5					7	5					
	3	4					3	4					
	8	3					8	3					
	1	6					1	6					
	1	12					1	12					
	2	8					–	–					
	2	6					–	–					
	2	4					–	–					
Waterford,	1	9	11	85	20	105	1	8	13	85	20	105	210
	6	4					1	7					
	1	8					6	4					
	1	15					2	5					
	1	14					1	7					
	1	15					1	14					
	–	–					1	15					

APPENDIX D.—Lunatics in Gaols.

Summary of all the preceding Returns of all classes of Lunatics who were confined in Gaols during the year ended 31st December, 1869, and of the number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylums, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

Classification of Lunatics.	Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1868.			Committed during the year ended 31st December, 1869.			Total Number in Custody during the year.			Removed, Discharged, Died.															Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1869.		
										Removed to the District Asylums by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to the Central Asylums by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity,	1	1	2	9	1	10	10	2	12	4	1	5	5	1	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	12	–	–	–
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	–	1	1	9	2	11	9	3	12	4	3	7	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	–	–
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol,	–	–	–	12	6	18	12	6	18	7	4	11	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	–	–	–
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	–	–	–	8	6	14	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total of the above,	1	2	3	40	15	55	41	17	58	25	14	39	14	2	16	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	17	58	–	–	–
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics,	31	19	50	–	–	–	31	19	50	25	16	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	27	18	45	4	1	5
Gross Total,	32	21	53	40	15	55	72	36	108	50	30	80	14	2	16	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	1	3	68	35	103	4	1	5

No. 1.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaols during the year ended 31st

Gaols.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during the Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to District Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to Central Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork County,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Downpatrick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Galway Town,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Limerick County,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naas,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Roscommon,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	1	1	2	9	1	10	10	2	12	4	1	5	5	1	6

No. 2.—Return of Persons confined in Gaols during the year ended 31st and incapable

Armagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Clonmel,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1
Lifford,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Londonderry,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	–	1	1	9	2	11	9	3	12	4	3	7	5	–	5

December, 1869, who were Acquitted of Offences on the Ground of Insanity.

Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1868.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Cork County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Galway Town.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Roscommon.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	12	–	–	–	Total.

December, 1869, Committed for Trial, or found Insane on Arraignment, of Pleading.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Clonmel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	Lifford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Tralee.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	–	–	Total.

No. 3.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaols during the Year ended 31st became Insane

Gaol.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to District Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to Central Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cork City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	1	1
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Lifford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Roscommon,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	12	6	18	12	6	18	7	4	11	4	1	5

No. 4.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaols during the Year ended 31st at the time of Committal, or who

Cork City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork County,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Richmond,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14	–	–	–

No. 5.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaols during the Year ended 31st Committal, or who became

Cork County,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–

December, 1869, under Sentence of Imprisonment or Penal Servitude, who in Gaol.

Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1868.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Kilmainham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Lifford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Roscommon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Trim.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Waterford.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	–	–	–	Total.

December, 1869, in default of Surety to keep the Peace, who were Insane became Insane subsequent thereto.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Cork County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Kilmainham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Limerick City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–	Total.

December, 1869, Committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were Insane on Insane subsequent thereto.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Cork County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Total.

No. 6.—Return of the Number of Persons who were Confined in Gaols as 31st December, 1869, and of the Number of Lunatics so Confined who were

This Table is intended as a

Gaol.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during the Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to District Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to Central Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonmel,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork City,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Cork County,	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	–	1
Downpatrick,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1
Galway Town,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	1	1	–	7	7	–	8	8	–	5	5	–	2	2
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	–	1
Lifford,	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	1	–	1	3	–	3
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	–	1
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Naas,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Roscommon,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	–	1
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Trim,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	3	40	15	55	41	17	58	25	14	39	14	2	16

No. 7.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st Lunatics so Confined who were Removed to

Armagh,	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	–	5	–	–	–
Belfast,	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cavan,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	14	12	26	–	–	–	14	12	26	14	11	25	–	–	–
Monaghan,	4	6	10	–	–	–	4	6	10	3	5	8	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	31	19	50	–	–	–	31	19	50	25	16	41	–	–	–

"*Criminal Lunatics*," or Lunatics charged with offences, during the Year ended
Removed to Asylums, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

Summary to the preceding Tables.

Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1869.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–1	–	–	–	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Clonmel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	Cork County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Galway Town.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	Kilmainham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	Lifford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Limerick City
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Richmond Bridewell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	Roscommon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Tralee.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Trim.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Waterford.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	17	58	–	–	–	Total.

December, 1869, Committed as "*Dangerous Lunatics*," and the Number of Asylums, or who Died during the same period.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	1	1	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Cavan.
–	–	–	–	1	1*	–	–	–	14	12	26	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6	10	–	–	–	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	Richmond Bridewell.
–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	27	18	45	4	1	5	Total.

* This lunatic was discharged by order of Magistrates on medical certificate.

APPENDIX E.

Private Licensed Houses.

No. 1.—Return of Numbers Licensed for, Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Number Licensed for.			Number remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1868.			Admitted during the Year 1869.									Total Number under treatment during the Year.		
							Relapsed.			Cases of First Attack.			Total.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	22	18	40	27	14	41	1	–	1	8	4	12	9	4	13	36	18	54
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	20	10	30	18	7	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	7	25
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	16	34	50	16	34	50	–	1	1	5	6	11	5	7	12	21	41	62
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	18	10	28	14	9	23	4	–	4	6	2	8	10	2	12	24	11	35
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	6	6	12	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	5	5	10
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	15	15	–	14	14	–	2	2	–	5	5	–	7	7	–	21	21
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	30	20	50	25	16	41	2	–	2	6	4	10	8	4	12	33	20	53
Hampstead House, do.,	35	1	36	25	1	26	3	–	3	12	–	12	15	–	15	40	1	41
Hartfield House, do.,	35	–	35	35	–	35	–	–	–	18	–	18	18	–	18	53	–	53
Highfield House, do.,	1	18	19	–	12	12	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	5	5	–	17	17
Lindville, Co. Cork,	27	19	46	25	15	40	4	6	10	3	6	9	7	12	19	32	27	59
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	20	25	45	1	1	2	16	3	19	17	4	21	37	29	66
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	12	10	22	7	3	10	3	–	3	3	2	5	6	2	8	13	5	18
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	7	7	14	3	4	7	–	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	5	7	12
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	71	69	140	–	2	2	5	6	11	5	8	13	76	77	153
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	80	80	–	2	2	–	20	20	–	22	22	–	102	102
Verville, do.,	–	17	17	–	19	19	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	5	5	–	24	24
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	230	202	432	294	338	632	18	20	38	84	67	151	102	87	189	396	425	821

No. 1.—Return of Numbers Licensed for, Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1869—*continued.*

Asylums.	Discharged during the Year 1869.												Died during the Year 1869.									Escapes.		Total Discharged, Died, and Escaped.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December 1869.		
	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.			Total.			Natural Causes.			Accidental.		Total.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	9	3	12	–	–	–	2	1	3	11	4	15	4	1	5	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	15	5	20	21	13	34
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	7	24
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	–	1	5	6	11	1	2	3	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	6	8	14	15	33	48
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	7	1	8	–	1	1	–	1	1	7	3	10	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	8	3	11	16	8	24
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	9	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	11	11	–	10	10
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	6	3	9	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	3	11	3	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	11	3	14	22	17	39
Hampstead House, do.,	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	5	–	5	1	–	6	–	6	–	–	10	–	10	30	1	31
Hartfield House, do.,	10	–	10	2	–	2	1	–	1	13	–	13	6	–	6	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	20	–	20	33	–	33
Highfield House, do.,	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	3	7	10	1	–	1	4	1	5	8	8	16	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	9	8	17	23	19	42
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, do.,	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	5	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	5	2	7	32	27	59
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	3	2	5	–	1	1	1	–	1	4	3	7	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	3	8	8	2	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	4	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	3	2	5	2	2	4	3	–	3	8	4	12	1	3	4	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	9	7	16	67	70	137
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	13	13	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	15	15	–	87	87
Verville, do.,	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	7	7	–	17	17
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	50	44	94	8	15	23	16	9	25	74	68	142	26	12	38	1	–	27	12	39	1	–	102	80	182	294	345	639

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Curable.			Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	10	8	18	10	5	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	21	13	34
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	16	7	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	24
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	1	2	3	12	28	40	1	2	3	1	1	2	15	33	48
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	7	5	12	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	1	1	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
Edington, Clara, King's County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	5	3	8	17	14	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	17	39
Hampstead House, do.,	4	–	4	23	1	24	–	–	–	3	–	3	30	1	31
Hartfield House, do.,	9	–	9	22	–	22	2	–	2	–	–	–	33	–	33
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	14	13	27	8	6	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	19	42
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	1	1	15	25	40	13	–	13	4	1	5	32	27	59
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	4	2	6	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	8	2	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	4	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	2	3	5	62	64	126	2	3	6	1	–	1	67	70	137
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	57	57	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	87
Verville, do.,	–	4	4	–	9	9	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	17	17
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–		–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals,	57	111	168	205	222	427	20	6	26	12	6	18	294	345	639

No. 3.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowers or Widows.			Unknown.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh, . . .	3	2	5	16	7	23	2	4	6	–	–	–	21	13	34
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin, . . .	1	–	1	14	6	20	2	1	3	–	–	–	17	7	24
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	2	6	8	12	17	29	1	8	9	–	2	2	15	33	48
Cittadella, Co. Cork, .	3	–	3	13	8	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, .	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Course Lodge, County Armagh, . . .	–	3	3	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
Edington, Clara, King's County, . . .	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, „ .	7	3	10	15	11	26	–	3	3	–	–	–	22	17	39
Hampstead House, „ .	6	1	7	24	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	1	31
Hartfield House, „ .	3	–	3	30	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	33
Highfield House, „ .	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	8	1	9	13	12	25	2	6	8	–	–	–	23	19	42
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, . „ .	–	3	3	30	19	49	2	5	7	–	–	–	32	27	59
Midland Retreat, Queen's County, . . .	1	1	2	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10
Orchardstown House, County Dublin, . .	1	–	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	4	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City, . .	3	10	13	63	58	121	1	2	3	–	–	–	67	70	137
Providence House, Co. Carlow, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	15	15	–	67	67	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	87	87
Verville, „ .	–	1	1	–	13	13	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	17	17
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals, . .	39	49	88	243	253	496	12	41	53	–	2	2	294	345	639

No. 4.—Table showing Form of Lunacy in the several Cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Mania.										Melancholia.												Mono-mania.		Hypo-chon-driasis.	
	Mania.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		Hysteria.		Chorea.		Melan-cholia.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		With Suicidal.		With Suicidal with Epilepsy.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	2
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin, .	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–
Bloomfield Retreat, do., .	2	15	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	2
Citradella, Co. Cork, . .	11	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cookstown, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, ...	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edingt n, Clara, King's County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do., . .	9	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	5	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	2	–
Hampstead House, do., . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Hartfield House, do., . .	15	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–
Highfield House, do., . .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lindville, Co. Cork, . .	20	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Lisle House, Co. Dublin, . .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lucan Spa, do., . .	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	5	–	1	–	–	12	15	–	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co., .	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City, ...	24	38	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	10	1	–	–	–	2	4	1	2	–	–	1	6	–	–
Providence House, Co. Carlow, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin, .	–	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Verville, do., .	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, . . .	96	177	3	3	2	–	–	15	–	2	14	23	4	2	–	–	12	11	4	10	1	–	33	29	3	6

No. 4.—Table showing Form of Lunacy in the several cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1869—*continued.*

Asylums.	Incoherence.								Imbecility.										Slight Impairment of the Faculties.		Idiocy.		Total in Asylums on 31st December, 1869.		
	Incoherence.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Imbecility.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Tending to Dementia.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	21	13	34
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	7	24
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	33	48
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24
Cookstown, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
Edington, Clara, King's County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	22	17	39
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	30	1	31
Hartfield House, do.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	33	–	33
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	23	19	42
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, do.,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	14	–	32	27	59
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	8	2	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	4	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	2	3	67	70	137
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	87	87
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	17	17
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals,	11	8	3	–	–	–	17	6	28	15	3	1	2	2	5	8	27	14	6	7	20	6	294	345	639

No. 5.—Table showing Ages of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Under 20 years.			20 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Over 60 years.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh.	–	–	–	5	2	7	11	7	18	5	4	9	21	13	34
Bellevue, Co. Dublin, .	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	4	9	10	2	12	17	7	24
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin.	–	1	1	6	5	11	6	12	18	3	15	18	15	33	48
Cittadella, Co. Cork, .	–	–	–	4	3	7	8	5	13	4	–	4	16	8	24
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	1	1	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	5	8
Course Lodge, County Armagh.	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	10	10
Edington, Clara, King's County.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, County Dublin.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	4	4
Farnham House, „ .	–	–	–	9	3	12	12	7	19	1	7	8	22	17	39
Hampstead House, „ .	–	–	–	10	–	10	14	–	14	6	1	7	30	1	31
Hartfield House, „ .	–	–	–	12	–	12	15	–	15	6	–	6	33	–	33
Highfield House, „ .	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	–	–	–	4	7	11	9	6	15	10	6	16	23	19	42
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, „ .	14	–	14	4	9	13	12	15	27	2	3	5	32	27	59
Midland Retreat, Queen's County.	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	2	6	–	–	–	8	2	10
Orchardstown House, County Dublin.	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	4	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.	–	–	–	30	33	63	32	33	65	5	4	9	67	70	137
Providence House, Co. Carlow.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, County Dublin.	–	4	4	–	43	43	–	33	33	–	7	7	–	87	87
Verville „ .	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	9	9	–	1	1	–	17	17
Woodville, County Wexford.	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals, . .	14	7	21	95	130	225	131	148	279	54	60	114	294	345	639

No. 6.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1869.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read or Write.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	11	7	18	9	5	14	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	13	34
Bellevue, Finglas, County Dublin,	17	7	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	24
Bloomfield Retreat, County Dublin,	12	25	37	3	8	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	33	48
Cittadella, County Cork,	16	8	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	24
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
Edington, Clara, King's Co.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, „	22	17	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	17	39
Hampstead House, „	29	1	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	1	31
Hartfield House, „	29	–	29	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	33
Highfield House, „	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Lindville, County Cork,	15	16	31	6	3	9	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	19	42
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, „	10	12	22	6	9	15	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	–	12	3	6	9	32	27	59
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.	5	2	7	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	41	31	72	22	33	55	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	–	–	67	70	137
Providence House, County Carlow,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	56	56	–	16	16	–	14	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	87	87
Verville, „	–	14	14	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	217	238	455	51	77	128	9	17	26	1	–	1	13	7	20	3	6	9	294	345	639

No. 7.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1869, classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., &c.

ASYLUMS.	Married.			Single.			Total Married and Single.			Previous Professions or Occupations.									
										Army.		Navy.		Church.		Law.		Medicine.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	5	6	11	16	7	23	21	13	34	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	3	1	4	14	6	20	17	7	24	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	3	16	19	12	17	29	15	33	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	3	–	3	13	8	21	16	8	24	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	3	5	8	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	3	3	–	7	7	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edington, Clara, King's County,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	7	6	13	15	11	26	22	17	39	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Hampstead House, do.,	6	1	7	24	–	24	30	1	31	7	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Hartfield House, do.,	3	–	3	30	–	30	33	–	33	3	–	1	–	6	–	6	–	2	–
Highfield House, do.,	–	3	3	–	9	9	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lindville, Co. Cork,	10	7	17	13	12	25	23	19	42	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	2	8	10	30	19	49	32	27	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	1	1	2	7	1	8	8	2	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orchardstown House, County Dublin,	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	4	12	16	63	58	121	67	70	137	8	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	3	–
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	20	20	–	67	67	–	87	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Verville, do.,	–	4	4	–	13	13	–	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	51	92	143	243	253	493	294	345	639	30	–	1	–	24	–	16	–	10	–

No. 7.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1869, classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., &c.—*continued.*

Asylums.	Previous Professions or Occupations.													Found Lunatic by inquisition.			Sent by authority of Relations or Friends.			Total remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1869.		
	Student.		In Trade.		Other Occupations.		Farmers.		No occupations.		Total.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	2	–	5	1	3	4	5	–	3	8	21	13	34	2	–	2	21	13	34	21	13	34
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	7	17	7	24	5	2	7	12	5	17	17	7	24
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	–	4	28	15	33	48	1	1	2	14	32	46	15	33	48
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	11	8	16	8	24	3	–	3	13	8	21	16	8	24
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	3	5	8	–	1	1	3	5	8	3	5	8
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	10	10
Edington, Clara, King's County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	2	–	1	–	6	–	2	–	6	17	22	17	39	3	3	6	19	14	33	22	17	39
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	11	1	30	1	31	7	–	7	23	1	24	30	1	31
Hartfield House, do.,	3	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	4	–	33	–	33	4	–	4	29	–	29	33	–	33
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	12	–	2	2	–	10	10	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	2	–	4	–	1	–	3	–	8	19	23	19	42	5	1	6	23	19	42	23	19	42
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	7	7
Lucan Spa, do.,	2	–	2	3	8	–	3	–	14	24	32	27	59	–	–	–	32	27	59	32	27	59
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	–	2	8	2	10	2	1	3	6	1	7	8	2	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	3	4	4	8	2	–	2	2	4	6	4	4	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	9	–	7	1	7	6	5	–	18	63	67	70	137	5	2	7	62	68	130	67	70	137
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	–	87	87	–	7	7	–	80	80	–	87	87
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	17	17	–	2	2	–	15	15	–	17	17
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total,	21	–	25	7	44	14	32	–	91	324	292	344	637	39	24	63	260	322	582	294	345	639

No. 8.—Table showing the Number of Patients Discharged from the Asylums, and their respective Ages during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Asylums,	Cured.												Total Cured.			Not Cured.									Total not Cured.		
	Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.						Under 20 years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	5	2	7	4	–	4	–	1	1	9	3	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	5
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	2	–	2	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	6	6
Edington, Clara, King's County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hartfield House, do.,	–	–	–	7	–	7	3	–	3	1	–	1	11	–	11	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	1	6	7	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	7	10	1	–	1	–	1	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	5	1	6
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	1	1	26	28	54	17	13	30	4	2	6	47	44	91	2	1	3	11	13	24	7	6	13	–	2	2	20	22	42

No. 8.—Table showing the Number of Patients Discharged from the Asylums, and their respective Ages, during the Year ended 31st December, 1869—*continued.*

Asylums.	Incurable.												Total Incurable.			Died.												Total Died.			Gross Total Discharged and Died.		
	Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.						Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	4	1	5	15	5	20
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	8	14
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	3	11
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	11	11
Edington, Clara, King's County,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	11	3	14
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	–	2	6	–	6	10	–	10
Hartfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	1	6	–	6	20	–	20
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	8	17
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	5	2	7
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	3	8
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	3	4	9	7	16
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	15	15	
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	7	7	
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	5	1	6	2	–	2	1	–	1	9	1	10	–	–	–	7	3	10	11	3	14	9	6	15	27	12	39	102	80	182

APPENDIX F.

Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum.

No. 1.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1868,	107	55	162*
Admitted to 31st December, 1869,	14	8	22
Total,	121	63	184
Discharged during the Year:			
Recovered,	3	–	3
Improved,	1	6	7
Unimproved,	–	1	1
Total Discharged,	4	7	11
Escaped,	–	1	1
Deaths from Natural Causes,	1	1	2
Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year,	5	9	14
Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1869,	116	54	170

No. 2.—Ages of Patients Admitted and Discharged Recovered during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 20,	1	–	1
,, 20 to 30,	8	5	13
,, 30 to 40,	4	3	7
,, 50 to 60,	1	–	1
Total,	14	8	22

Discharged Recovered.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 20 to 30,	2	2	4
,, 30 to 40	1	4	5
,, 50 to 60,	1	1	2
Total,	4	7	11

No. 3.—Length of Residence in Asylum of those Discharged Recovered and Improved during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Recovered.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 6 Months,	2	–	2
,, 12 ,,	1	–	1
Total,	3	–	3

Improved.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 2 Years,	–	2	2
,, 3 ,,	1	2	3
,, 4 ,,	–	1	1
,, 10 ,,	–	2	2
Total,	1	7	8

No. 4.—Form of Disease in those Admitted during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	11	4	15
Melancholia,	2	3	5
Monomania,	1	1	2
Total,	14	8	22

* The numbers given in last year's Report are 107 males, 56 females, total 163. There was a mistake of one female too many.

No. 5.—Form of Disease of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1869.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	52	24	76
Melancholia,	32	4	36
Imbecility,	11	9	20
Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy,	5	1	6
Recovered,	16	16	32
Total,	116	54	170

No. 6.—Educational Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1869.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Well Educated,	9	–	9
Can Read and Write well,	17	4	21
Can Read and Write indifferently,	32	3	35
Can Read only,	14	10	24
Cannot Read or Write,	43	33	76
Unknown,	1	4	5
Total,	116	54	170

No. 7.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1869.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent,	16	16	32
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	79	12	91
Moderately tranquil,	15	6	21
Noisy and Refractory,	6	20	26
Total,	116	54	170
Imbecile and Epileptic,	5	5	10
Suicidal,	1	1	2

No. 8.—State as to Probability of Recovery of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1869.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lunatics probably curable,	16	16	32
Lunatics probably incurable,	84	24	108
Lunatics Idiots,	11	9	20
,, Epileptics,	5	5	10
Total,	116	54	170

No. 9.—Relapsed Cases Admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

Number of Times in Asylum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum once before,	–	2	2
,, twice ,,	–	1	1
Total,	–	3	3

No. 10.—Social Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1869.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married,	28	6	34
Single,	88	42	130
Widowers and Widows,	–	4	4
Unknown,	–	2	2
Total,	116	54	170

No. 11.—Previous Occupation of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1869.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Labouring Class (Farming),	68	1	69
Domestic Servants,	1	2	3
Clerks,	1	–	1
Shopkeepers,	1	–	1
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	2	–	2
Carpenters,	1	–	1
Weavers,	2	–	2
Shoemakers,	1	–	1
Factory Workers,	1	–	1
Pedlers and Hucksters,	–	1	1
Lawyers,	1	–	1
Medical Men (Apothecaries),	2	–	2
Students & Teachers,	3	–	3
Soldiers and Pensioners,	2	–	2
Police,	1	–	1
Various Employments,	9	–	9
No occupation, or unknown,	20	50	70
Total,	116	54	170

No. 12.—Cause of Death during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convulsions,	–	1	1
Heart Disease,	1	–	1
Total,	1	1	2

No. 13.—Daily Average Number of Patients Employed during the Year ended 31st December, 1869.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Farm Labourers,	36	Laundry,	9
Carpenters,	1	Knitting,	10
Shoemakers,	2	Scrubbing and Scouring,	16
Tailors,	3	Miscellaneous,	2
Smith,	1		
Yard, Piggery, and Cows,	3		
Miscellaneous,	50		37
	96		
Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed,	20	Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed,	17
Total,	116		54

No. 14.—Salaries and Allowance of Officers.

Name.	Office.	Resident or Non-resident.	Salary.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.
			£	
William Corbet, M.D.,	Physician and Governor,	Resident,	400	About £17 16*s.* 10*d.**
Robert Law, M.D.,	Visiting Physician,	Non-resident,	175	—
P. W. Long, M.D.,	Apothecary,	Ditto,	60	—
Miss Kelly,	Matron,	Resident,	95	About £24 3*s.* 9*d.**
Rev. Mr. Hickey,	R. Catholic Chaplain,	Non-resident,	60	—
Rev. Mr. Hamilton,	Protestant do.	Ditto,	40	—
	Clerk and Storekeeper vacant.			—

No. 15.—Wages and Allowances of Attendants and Servants.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
1	Head Attendant,	40 0 0	15 4 2	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and clothes.
8	Ordinary Attendants,	21 0 0	15 4 2	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	18 0 0	15 4 2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	45 0 0	—	Non-resident; none.
1	Gate Porter,	40 0 0	—	—
1	Watchman,	30 0 0	15 4 2	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and clothes.
15				
1	Assistant Storekeeper,	20 0 0	15 4 2	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18 0 0	15 4 2	Ditto.
1	Cook,	16 0 0	15 4 2	Ditto.
4	Attendant,	15 0 0	15 4 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12 0 0	15 4 2	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	12 0 0	15 4 2	Ditto.
9				
	Males, £282 14 2		Females, £156 5 6	

* Exclusive of coals, candles, and washing.

No. 16.—Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, also Number of Single Apartments.

	Male Division.			Female Division.		
	Dormitories.	Beds.	Single Apartments.	Dormitories.	Beds.	Single Apartments.
No. 1 Division,	4	22	13			
No. 2 „	5	27	7			
No. 3 „	7	31	7			
No. 4 Division,				3	12	9
No. 5 „				6	21	3
No. 6 „				5	18	3
	16	80	27	14	51	15

No. 17.—Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1869

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1868,	35	12	3
Treasury Advances,	5,374	12	0
Received for sale of Garden Produce,	89	6	6
Do. do. Rags,	0	13	10
Paymaster-General, London,	10	0	4
Civil Service Contingencies—Advance, £690 5s. 9d.			
Total Receipts,	£5,510	4	11

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Provisions, including Groceries,	2,223	2	6
Clothing of Patients, Do. Servants,	661	17	1
*Fuel and Light,	—		
Washing (done by the Patients),	—		
Salaries of Officers,	915	11	8
Wages of Servants,	479	10	0
*Bedding and Furniture,	—		
*Repairs and Alterations,	—		
Farm and Garden,	402	7	1
Rent, Rentcharge, Taxes, and Insurance (not paid here),	—		
†Stationery and Printing,	—		
Medical Comforts—Wine, Beer, and Whiskey,	158	10	0
Tobacco and Snuff,	45	0	6
Incidental Expenses,	218	10	5
Escort and Conveyance,	40	8	9
Civil Service Contingencies, £690 5s. 9d.			
Total Outlay,	5,144	18	0
Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1869,	355	6	11
	£5,510	4	11

Daily Average Number of Patients, 166.
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum, on the entire outlay, £30 13s. 10d.

* Supplied by the Board of Works. † Stationery Office.

No. 18.—Outlay and Produce on Farm and Garden for the year ended 31st December, 1869.

	£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	
Outlay,	402	7	1				
Produce—Green Crops and Vegetables, Milk, Butter, Grazing, &c.,	607	12	6				
Net Profit,	£205	5	5				
Quantity of Land under Spade Cultivation and Plough,				8	0	0	
Do. do. Grass „				11	0	0	
Do. do. Buildings, Airing, Courts, &c.,				9	0	0	
Total,				28	0	0	Statute acres.
Profit per acre,				7	6	7	

No. 19.—Return of the Quantity of Food consumed in the Asylum during the year ended 31st December, 1869.

Bread, 82,272 lbs.
Milk, 5,624 gallons.
Cocoa, 624 lbs.
Tea, 1,218 lbs.
Sugar, 7,574 lbs.
Butter, 1,560 lbs.
Beef and Mutton, 35,230 lbs.
Ox Heads, 412.
Oatmeal, 12,658 lbs.
Rice, 2,107 lbs.
Potatoes, 56,820 lbs.
Beer and Porter, 33,280 pints.
Wine, 730 pints.
Bacon, 950 lbs.
Codfish, Herrings, Ling, Eggs, and Cheese.

No. 20.—Dietary.

Meals.	Number of each Description of Diet.			Observations.
	M.	F.	T.	
ORDINARY.				
BREAKFAST—Pint of Tea or Milk, with 8 oz. Bread.	70	2	72	Ordinary.
,, ¾ Pint Milk, with Quart Stirabout,	46	52	98	Tea, Cocoa, &c.
DINNER—Quart Soup, 10 oz. Bread, ½ lb. Meat, 2½ lb. Potatoes.	89	49	138	Ordinary.
,, Fast Day—Cocoa, Ling, Bread, and Potatoes.	27	5	32	Extra.
SUPPER—Pint of Tea or Cocoa, or ¾ Pint of Milk, with 8 oz. Bread.	114	54	170	
EXTRA.				
BREAKFAST—Tea, Eggs, Bread, and Butter.				
DINNER—Beef Tea, Chops, Steaks, Eggs, Porter, and Beer.				
SUPPER—Tea, Bread, and Butter.				
HOSPITAL DIET.				
Chickens, Pale Wine, Spirits, Arrow Root, &c.				

No. 21.—Return of Contract Prices paid for the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

	s.	d.
Bread (white), per 4 lb. loaf,	0	5½
Beef, per lb.,	0	5½
Mutton, per lb.,	0	5½
Milk—supplied by dairy.		—
Oatmeal, per stone,	2	7½
Rice, per stone,	2	6
Butter, per lb.,	1	3
Tea, per lb.,	2	6
Sugar, per lb.,	0	5 3/8
Cocoa, per lb.,	0	10
Coals—supplied by Board of Works.		
Straw, per cwt.,	1	10

APPENDIX G.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Persons confined in Convict Prisons, who were or became insane during the year ending 31st December, 1869, and of the Number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1868,	–	–	–
Became insane during the year ended 31st Dec., 1869,	2	6	8
Total number in custody during the year,	2	6	8
Removed, Discharged, Died:			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	1	6	7
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence,	1	–	1
Otherwise removed from Prisons,	–	–	–
Died,	–	–	–
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died,	2	6	8
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1869,	–	–	–

No. 2.—Return of Persons who were committed to Bridewells throughout Ireland during the year ending 31st December, 1869, and were discovered to be insane on committal.

Names of Counties.	Names of Bridewells.	Number of Persons Committed.			Number Discharged.			Number sent to Asylums.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	Ballymoney,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	*3
Armagh,	Ballybot,	4	2	6	2	–	2	2	2	†4
	Markethill,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Newtownhamilton,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	‡2
Cavan,	Bailieborough,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	§1
	Cootehill,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clare,	Kilrush,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Tulla,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork,	Bantry,	6	3	9	–	–	–	6	3	9
	City of Cork,	7	3	10	–	–	–	7	3	10
	Fermoy,	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6
	Macroom,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
	Middleton,	1	–	1		–	–	1	–	1
	Queenstown,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Skibbereen,	7	4	11	1	–	1	6	4	10
	Youghal,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Donegal.	Buncrana,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
	Donegal,	1	1	2	‖1	–	1	–	1	1
Down,	Newry,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
	Newtownards,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Fermanagh,	Newtownbutler,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Clifden,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Gort,	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	6
	Portumna,	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Tuam,	7	3	10	–	–	–	7	3	10
	Woodford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kerry,	Cahirciveen,	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6
	Castleisland,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Dingle,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Kenmare,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Listowel,	8	3	11	–	–	–	8	3	11
	Milltown,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Tarbert,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
King's County,	Parsonstown,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Limerick,	Bruff,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
	Kilfinane,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Newcastle,	2	2	4	¶2	2	4	–	–	–
	Rathkeale,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	**1
Mayo,	Ballina,	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8
	Ballinrobe,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Meath,	Kells,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Roscommon,	Athlone,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Castlerea,	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Tipperary,	Newport,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Roscrea,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
	Templemore,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Thurles,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Tipperary,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Westmeath,	Moate,	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Wexford,	New Ross,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Total,	106	43	149	11	3	14	95	40	135

* All remanded from 1 to 4 days. † All remanded from 1 to 8 days. ‡ Remanded once.
§ Remanded once for 10 days. ‖ Committed for trial July 3rd.
¶ One removed to Workhouse and 1 to Limerick Gaol. ** Tried at Quarter Sessions and removed to Gaol.

APPENDIX H.

Minutes of Inspection, 1869.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION OF DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

ARMAGH.

January 23, 1869.—I this day inspected the Armagh District Asylum. Every effort shall be made to disembarrass it of the Monaghan patients by the 10th of March next; indeed it may be a little sooner in case a sufficient supply of water can be obtained at the Monaghan Asylum, and for which active operations are going on. The house is here so overcrowded that it is most difficult to keep it in due order; still I find the inmates comfortable.

February, 1869.—Inspected the Armagh Asylum this day and found it as well kept as can be expected under the circumstances of its very overcrowded state. I visited the asylum at Monaghan yesterday, and am happy to report for the information of the Governors of this institution, that an abundant supply of water has at length been obtained, and which, according to the opinion of the man engaged in sinking the well, is likely to continue. There nothing now remains to enable the patients belonging to Monaghan and Cavan counties being removed from here but the furnishing and the appointment of officers. This I hope will take place before the end of the ensuing month. Dr. Robertson, the Resident Physician there, informs me that he hopes to be able to relieve this establishment of about sixty patients by the end of March next.

April 20, 1869.—Visited to arrange about the transfer of the Cavan and Monaghan patients to the asylum at Monaghan.

May 7, 1869.—On my inspection of the institution this day, I found it in as good order as can be expected under existing circumstances. The overcrowded state of the house I trust will soon be remedied by the removal of a portion of the Monaghan and Cavan patients; but there is another evil existing which I wish to call the attention of the Governors to, namely—the very bad state of the sewerage, rendering the atmosphere of every part of the house positively dangerous to the health of the inmates.

I would strongly recommend a trial of the earth-closets. They are particularly well-suited for the hospital wards.

June 26, 1869.—There are at this date 156 patients in the asylum, of whom forty-two belong to Monaghan and Cavan counties, and are about being removed immediately to the Monaghan Asylum. There will then remain 116 belonging to the county of Armagh. The Board of Governors must be aware of the great inconvenience caused by the overcrowding of this institution during the past four or five years, in fact up to the 19th May there were fully 80 insane inmates beyond the proper number that could be safely accommodated. It now rests with the Governors to exercise a wise discretion in the admission of applicants, for if the poorhouses are to be disembarrassed of idiots, simpletons, and epileptics, offering no hope of recovery, the Armagh Asylum within another year or two will be just as overcrowded as before—that is, unless additions be undertaken by order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council. As it is, the accommodation for servants and attendants is more restricted than it ought to be, or is in any other similar establishment I am aware of. The sewage is positively dangerous, calculated as it is to engender malaria and noxious disease. Just now, and before any influx of patients, I think steps should be taken to remedy deficiencies

through the intervention of some architect specially versed in asylum details. I could desire to see the various day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping apartments kept more orderly and with a greater regard to neatness, but I feel bound to observe that hitherto allowances were due to causes over which the Superintendent had no control, such was the overcrowded state of the buildings.

August 17, 1869.—Visited, and I hope to attend next meeting of the Board with Mr. Wilkinson, Architect to the Board of Control.

BALLINASLOE.

May 8, 1869.—I this day inspected the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum. I found it in a very satisfactory state, both as regards the patients themselves and the various apartments occupied by them.

July 27, 1869.—Visited ; no minutes written.

September 1, 1869.—The Ballinasloe District Asylum contains on my visit this day 340 patients, of whom 203 are males and 137 females ; 227 of the whole being chargeable to the county and the town of Galway, and 113 to the county of Roscommon. At the date of my inspection in July, 1867, or about two years ago, the number of lunatics in the house amounted to 289. There has consequently been an increase since then of 51. I make this observation to indicate the marked influx of patients within so brief a period.

At present there are 27 males in the asylum beyond its proper complement, while the additions now in progress to the buildings are calculated for only 46 beds, leaving afterwards only 19 available beds, which must be speedily filled up, judging from the past.

In the structural plans prepared by Mr. Kempster I find that, at the suggestion of the Board of Control, he drew them so that at any future time additional accommodation might be secured by erecting a second story, an arrangement which, if the buildings were previously roofed, would necessarily require the taking down the roof for the purpose of raising the walls for this second story, a process it is needless to say involving great expense and much inconvenience ; in fact, rendering the structure itself useless for a considerable time, as it could not be occupied while the work was proceeding. Under these circumstances, I am strongly of opinion that the wisest course for the Board to adopt is now to decide on continuing up the walls to a proper height for a second story, thus increasing the sleeping accommodation by fully fifty beds, with every requisite. I have spoken over the subject in detail with Mr. Kempster and the Resident Physician, who entirely accord in my views, and will in person more thoroughly explain them to the Governors. There appears to be no clerk of the works employed ; I think it would be advisable to procure one.

The general sanitary condition of the establishment is very favourable, and the house in good order.

BELFAST.

January 4, 1869.—On my inspection of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum this day, I find it presenting its usual appearance of good order and cleanliness, the several corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories are kept with great care, being comfortable and well ventilated.

The patients are quiet and orderly, none being in seclusion or under restraint, and very many are fully occupied with work of some kind or other ; the men are in some cases employed on the farm, others in mechanical works, viz., the loom, repairing clothes, &c. ; the females in spinning and knitting, sewing, &c.

The sanitary state of the house is particularly satisfactory. I also

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inspected the provisions; the meat is of most excellent quality, as also the other articles of food.

February 11, 1869.—The patients at present in this asylum I find to be 394—221 males, 173 females, an excess in the aggregate of fully 70 beyond the legitimate accommodation which the house affords; still I am happy to observe that the sanitary state of the inmates is particularly good; the dormitories and day-rooms I regard as being very much overcrowded. The opening of the Down Asylum, and which I anticipate before May next, will materially, by the removal to it of 190 patients, relieve the existing pressure.

The establishment generally is in a very satisfactory condition, clean, orderly, and of a healthful temperature, at the same time well ventilated.

I have carefully examined the proposed plans and sites for domestic improvement in the way of baths, lavatories, sculleries, &c. I consulted with Dr. Stewart, who will confer with the local architect in reference to them.

I regret the resolution of the Governors in regard to a dining-hall, as, from experience, I am convinced there is no arrangement more calculated to add to the comfort of the inmates and to the efficient cleanly working of the house. The meals thereby are commodiously served, and more comfortably and economically, the refectory being in juxtaposition to the kitchen, thus obviating the great inconvenience of carrying food three times a day through corridors to day-rooms, probably some of them over 130 yards distant from it. Even in workhouses the practice is considerably carried out, one advantage being a prompt and facile supervision by the officers. The cost would not, I apprehend, exceed £800 in full. I therefore would again venture to bring the subject under the Governors' notice, so that under one Governmental loan all requisite improvements may be effected.

The books are regularly kept, and the external officers duly attend.

March 12, 1869.—I this day inspected the Belfast District Asylum, and have to report as hitherto in the most favourable terms of its general condition; in fact, nothing can be more satisfactory than its organization, considering especially the overcrowded state of the house, which, at this date, has so many as 64 in excess of its proper accommodation.

June 24, 1869.—I find the house exceedingly overcrowded by no less than eighty patients. I shall endeavour to have from sixty to eighty removed before the assizes to Downpatrick. It will be advisable to have each patient decently clad prior to removal, with a change of linen, stockings, and of inner dress generally. The most useful and tranquil of the inmates belonging to Down should, in the first instance, be selected for transference. The establishment is in good order. With reference to the report of the auditor as to the irregularity about meal and tea, I would suggest that any explanation after the inquiry by the committee should be communicated to the grand juries of Down and Antrim by the Board of Governors.

August 16, 1869.—On inspecting the Belfast District Asylum this day the general state of the house in regard to the cleanliness and order of the various departments is highly satisfactory, the patients themselves being carefully attended to, well clad, and their sleeping-rooms well ventilated. The beds and bedding on the whole good and very neat. There are only seven of the inmates, numbering altogether 412, in the infirmary, and none of them affected with any serious illness. The average employment in and out of doors is not at present as large as could be desired, there being little means of occupation on the farm.

Within a month I anticipate the Down patients will be removed in

great part to their own county asylum, an arrangement which will afford much relief to this most overcrowded institution. The Daily State Book, as prescribed by Privy Council rules, is not kept with due regularity; and I would call the attention of the Board to the fact that as yet no chaplains have been appointed, as directed by the statute. It is my duty to make this observation, in order that the provisions of the Act regulating the staff of officers and attendants in district asylums may not be overlooked.

September 24, 1869.—On my inspection of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum this day, I find it contains 242 males, and 162 females, making a total of 404, being about seventy over the number that there is fair accommodation for. This overcrowded state, I am happy to be able to say, will soon be remedied by the opening of the Down Asylum.

The institution is in every respect in its usual order, being in its several departments in a most satisfactory condition as to cleanliness and ventilation, reflecting credit on Dr. Stewart and the other officers under his supervision and control.

P.S.—I, however, must observe that painting is much required on the building externally, not only for appearance sake, but what is of more importance, the preservation of the wood-work.

October 4, 1869.—Visited and inspected those patients belonging to the county Down, with a view of having a portion of them removed to the Downpatrick Asylum in the course of this week. Dr. Tyner attended with me.

CASTLEBAR.

March 6, 1869.—I have this day visited and inspected the Castlebar Lunatic Asylum, and have to report very favourably on its general condition. With some few exceptions, which I drew the matron's attention to, I found the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories clean, orderly, and well ventilated; the kitchen and laundry are kept with great care; the airing-courts are not as tidy as I would wish to see them; however, Dr. Edmundson informs me he is about getting them into proper order. I beg to suggest, for the consideration of the Board, the great advantage the erection of a ball-court would be to the health of the male patients, affording both amusement and exercise. I pointed out to the resident physician a convenient and desirable site for the purpose. I congratulate the governors on the formation of a band of music. I heard it with great pleasure, and the playing was most creditable. I look upon this as a step in the right direction, as it is highly conducive as a curative means to the comfort of the patients. There appears to be no pains spared in the establishment for improving the mental and physical condition of the inmates.

August 6, 1869.—Inspector present at meeting of the Board—made no report in writing.

CLONMEL PARENT ASYLUM.

March 31, 1869.—The Parent Clonmel District Asylum appears in every respect to be in its accustomed highly satisfactory condition. The day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping-rooms are kept with great cleanliness and order; while the patients themselves are evidently attended to with due care. One alone is confined to bed from surgical operations. The provisions are good. With reference to accommodation, I think the present is by no means sufficient, there being scarcely any available vacancies between this and the Auxiliary Asylum.

December 4, 1869.—Inspector visited, but made no report.

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CLONMEL ADDITIONAL ASYLUM.

March 29, 1869.—I visited the Auxiliary Asylum this day, and saw all the patients, amounting to 196, so that the house may now be considered as fully occupied; at the same time there are but few vacancies at the Parent Asylum. I find the condition of the establishment here generally to be very satisfactory, and the inmates, in regard to attenddance, carefully looked after. Six, between males and females, are confined to bed, but not from any serious illness.

December 8, 1869.—Visited; saw all the patients; and find the interior organization of the establishment satisfactory.

CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

July 22, 1869.—I this day inspected the Cork District Asylum, in which there are at present 600 lunatic inmates—a greater number than I have ever known before in it, and a hundred beyond what it was originally constructed for. I need, therefore, scarcely observe that the house is overcrowded. Of the 600, 151 are chargeable to the city, and 449 to the county. Taking the relative population of city and county, the former has about a third beyond what it is entitled to; while, if the two ridings of the county be taken into relative consideration—judging from what obtains elsewhere—the western or more distant riding must have a much smaller proportion of patients than the eastern. It is quite clear the asylum, as now constituted, is not equal to the wants of the district at large, and that a second establishment will have to be erected probably near Skibbereen—certainly so if magistrates indulge the exercise of their authority, by sending as dangerous, simple imbeciles and children to this institution.

With reference to the condition of the inmates here, and their comforts within doors, as well as to the care bestowed on them, I have every reason to express satisfaction. As a body they appear to be kindly and judiciously attended to; the rooms occupied by them are, in both male and female divisions, clean and orderly; the bedding is in a praiseworthy state; the corridors, too, as well as the sitting-rooms, are much improved and more lightsome. I cannot, however, but think that the ventilation generally is indifferent, particularly in weather like the present; it admits, however, of being sensibly increased, and at almost no expense, by the use of iron barred doors on each corridor, leaving the wooden ones open at night, thus admitting a volume of fresh air and thorough drafts through the various passages.

I quite agree with the Committee of the Grand Jury, at its recent visit, in opinion that there are not a sufficient number of attendants to look efficiently after the lunatics, so if accidents or escapes occur the present staff cannot be fairly held responsible. The farm seems to be well cultivated, and I noticed a number of the patients actively employed on it, but I regret to find the airing courts just as bad as they were ten years ago, that is to say, very bad; no sheds to protect the insane, in some of them, against a burning sun. The front grounds speak for themselves, and cannot be expected to present any other appearance without the employment of a competent person to take due care of them. The new infirmaries, into which I could obtain no access, the keys being with the Clerk of Works, are now erected nearly three months, but quite unfurnished and useless; no preparation made for sewerage, none for gas, none for a supply of water, and none for levelling or removing the rubbish around them. Summer will soon have passed over, and

unless some move be promptly made by the Board a year may elapse before the buildings are tenanted.

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December 7, 1869.—At the date of my last visit in July there were 600 lunatic inmates in this asylum, to-day the number amounts to 620. Bearing in mind the original accommodation in 1852, and that since then no structural additions have been made to the institution, save an infirmary intended for fifty patients, the Board cannot fail to observe that the establishment must be at present much overcrowded, in fact by upwards of 100 beds, and that a late Act empowering magistrates to send parties reputed to be dangerously insane from all parishes in this most extensive county, without any controlling power on the part of the Governors, must increase from week to week the pressure on it. Unless some provision be devised of an efficient but less costly character to the ratepayers of the district, it will become the duty of the Inspectors to submit to the Lord Lieutenant in Council the erection of a new asylum.

With reference to the condition of the patients personally, as well as to the order, cleanliness, ventilation, and general warmth of the house, generally, I have every reason to speak favourably; I think it however highly advisable, particularly considering the wretched state of the airing yards, that the insane here should take outdoor exercise on the grounds more frequently than they do. I am informed that on Sundays and holidays alone, they walk out in front of the buildings, and as on an average every second Sunday is wet in Cork, they can have but few opportunities of leaving their corridors.

The infirmary buildings are just as they were five months ago; no action having been taken in their regard by the Governors as suggested by the architect, so far back as June last.

The laundry, kitchen, dining hall, for the working patients, and various other parts of the asylum, stand much in need of improvement; there is no proper louvre in the kitchen, the laundry is not spacious enough, there is no sorting room, and this day I saw filthy clothes mixed up with the ordinary soiled linen, while the flooring of the refectory is dangerous, from large holes and broken boards. I think the Governors at their next meeting ought to appoint a committee to examine in detail the whole establishment.

I beg to remark that there is not a sufficient staff of ordinary attendants, and that many of those who hitherto were the best trained and most intelligent have left the asylum altogether. The average proportion should be one attendant to about thirteen patients.

ENNIS.

June 30, 1869.—There are at this date 213 patients in the County Clare District Asylum, which is constructed for 260 lunatic inmates, there thus remain vacancies for only forty-seven more. The present number having been filled up within thirteen months. Hence it is quite evident that unless great discretion be exercised in the admission of applicants and in their detention, that the institution will become at no distant period quite unequal to the wants of this large county. Under a late Act magistrates have the power to send dangerous lunatics to district asylums, but they should be *bonâ fide* dangerous, and not transmitted under the mere pretence of their being so, and through the representation of parties who only wish to avoid personal annoyance, or the expense of maintaining troublesome or insane relatives. From my own personal experience, I should say that more than one half of those committed to District Asylums in Ireland during the past year, ought not have been so sent.

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Boards of Guardians in many cases labour under the mistake that by getting rid of imbecile or troublesome idiots in poorhouses they effect a saving in the local rates, by substituting a county charge—but they should remember that other Boards can act in like manner, so what is gained in one way is lost in another.

When persons of means are forced into an asylum as dangerous lunatics, a remedy rests with the Board of Governors and the Inspectors, they can be sent home, even though uncured, when certified by the Medical Officers as not dangerous.

With regard to the state of the asylum, I find it on the whole satisfactory, and I have no doubt but that the patients are most carefully and judiciously treated. The bed-rooms, single and associated, are kept in a clean and orderly manner, as well as the various corridors, which are all fresh and well-ventilated. Five of the inmates only are confined to bed from illness, and none under any form of restraint, or in seclusion. I regret to observe that no improvement has been effected with respect to defects which I noticed in the building on my last visit, and I cannot but think there was a want of due supervision during the progress of its erection. The proposition made in March last by Mr. Meade the builder seems to me a fair one, and I purpose asking Mr. Wilkinson to visit the asylum if neither of the local architects can attend to it. The grounds in front, and indeed all round, are in a very backward condition, the airing courts are far from being properly laid down. The sewage from the kitchen and scullery is quite as bad as it was on my visit with Colonel Vandeleur in February, and nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the exposed position of the water-closets in the outside yards.

I examined the provisions, which were all of unexceptionable quality. I think the stores however and the kitchen could be neater and more orderly. The visits of the extern officers are very regular and duly entered.

December 14, 1869.—I this day visited the County Clare District Asylum for the purpose of specially inquiring into the case of Mary M'Mahon, a patient who had been previously confined in it, and transferred from the Ennis Gaol, as well as into the particulars of her escape, she having been indicted for a serious assault, and found incompetent to plead by a jury. I do not think that the attendants are reprehensible for any particular negligence—at the same time the occurrence will, I trust, render them most cautious for the future. I have spoken to the Resident Physician as to the propriety of restricting the opening of the windows in some of the corridors adjoining the dormitories, but as far as possible without interfering with the ventilation. The house generally I find, very orderly and clean, and I make no doubt from what I observe that the patients are very carefully attended to—none of them are under restraint, and three only of 218 inmates confined to bed, from indisposition. The walls all through the establishment require to be re-whitened—or what is far more advisable those in the day-rooms should be painted to the height of about four or five feet. The body of the central building occupied by the Board and the officers is in a very backward state, the interior should be painted fully or papered, and I would recommend the Governors to apply, as did the Governors of the Enniscorthy and other new asylums at my suggestion, to the Board of Control to have the necessary work done, the cost to be included in the general loan—this will be far more economical than having it debited to current expenditure, as in the former case the payment, and without interest, will extend to many years.

I examined the provisions, which were all of excellent quality.

ENNISCORTHY.

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15th February, 1869.—I this day minutely inspected the Wexford District Asylum, which, but for certain deficiencies and structural imperfections, I consider to be in a very satisfactory condition. The state, however, of some of the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories is very bad indeed from damp or rather actual wetness, a fact referable, I apprehend, to the quality of the mortar used in the building—a somewhat similar state existed for some years at the Cork and Killarney asylums ; the employment of an external thick wash on the most exposed portions of the structures was found most successful, and at a very trifling cost. I should recommend the adoption of a like remedy here. As thus by the preventing the action of rain from without, the walls will gradually dry inwards.

With the exception of two patients labouring under typhoid symptoms all the inmates are particularly healthy, the various departments are clean and orderly, and the provisions which I saw could not be objected to. Many of the females are industriously occupied, but at the male side not in the proportion I could desire. I think the men ought to be employed more out of doors, they appear to me to be too much confined to the airing courts, and not taking sufficient opportunities of the ground either by exercise or work, be it ever so trivial.

I examined the books and accounts, which are kept with commendable care. In the absence of the resident physician, Dr. Shiell, who I regret has been so seriously ill, Dr. Cranfield, who has kindly undertaken much of his duties, will, I am sure, with the matron, exercise a special supervision over the establishment.

26th June, 1869.—On my visit this day to the Wexford District Lunatic Asylum I carefully inspected every part of the institution, and have to report very favourably on its general condition. The several day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors are particularly clean, orderly, and well ventilated. The bed-rooms, water-closets, and lavatories are well supplied with water, kept very clean, and perfectly free from noxious odour. On my visit to the kitchen I found it, as also the laundry, in the same creditable order. I examined the provisions, viz., the milk, meat, bread, &c., and found them of excellent quality.

I observe the land in front of the building has been, I might say, reclaimed, and now planted with potatoes, and likely to produce a crop profitable for the use of the house ; whilst in the upland in rere of the institution a considerable amount of land has been brought under cultivation, growing various kinds of vegetables, together with oats and potatoes.

There are at present 110 male and seventy female patients in the house, making in all 180 under treatment. They all appear well cared, and comfortably clad, indicating praiseworthy attention to their several wants. A large proportion of the men, I observed, are industriously employed on the land. Many of the women are occupied in the kitchen and laundry. I was glad to see the men and women enjoying themselves in dancing and singing to music. I hope to see at some future period a musical band established here, which has been accomplished in other like institutions with most beneficial effects.

The resident medical superintendent, Doctor Shiell, informs me that the attendants generally pay strict attention to their duties.

The books prescribed by the Privy Council Rules are posted up to the day and creditably kept. The extern officers are uniformly regular in their attendances.

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25*th September*, 1869.—As on former inspections, I have to report most favourably of the condition of the Enniscorthy or County Wexford District Asylum on my visit this day. The patients are remarkably healthy, not one, out of an aggregate, between males and females, of 188, being confined to bed from illness, and none under any form of restraint, whilst the majority are industriously occupied, some within, some out of doors. The farm I find much improved, and the grounds generally being judiciously laid down.

In company with Mr. Farrell, the architect, to whom I wrote requesting his attendance, and with the resident physician, I examined the structural state of the establishment, and inquired into any existing necessities. I think the house is altogether in good order, and that the damp so prevalent at this season last year is much diminished; at the same time on the western and southern sides, it may become advisable, should dampness recur in the winter, to make trial of Carson's ante-corrosive paint, which is cheap, and said to be most effective. It might be tried experimentally at the female infirmary walls.

The large water-tank is being stanched, but as Mr. Farrell has withheld certificates, no payment will be made to the contractor by the Board of Control until it is reported perfect.

With regard to the stables, the Board of Control has been waiting to apply for the necessary amount for their completion, until it was informed if any further loan would be required so as definitively to close the account with Treasury.

It was proposed at one time to erect farm-buildings. I see no necessity for them, and both Dr. Shiell and Mr. Farrell on consideration agree in my view. The upper angle on the east boundary walls may, with patients' labour, be rendered quite available for the purpose.

The wood-work of the institution generally requires to be repainted, the first coat being only preparatory. The hall, board-room, and officers' apartments ought to be painted, and painted blinds placed in the chapel, and various minor matters attended to which will be brought under the notice of the Governors at their next meeting. I have requested the resident physician to have an estimate prepared of the cost, which can be included in the next application and the *final* one to the Treasury.

KILKENNY.

11*th January*, 1869.—I find the Kilkenny District Asylum on my inspection of it in its usual satisfactory state. There are, I perceive, twelve female and three male vacancies. The resident physician mentioned to me certain irregularities on the part of some of the attendants, which, no doubt, will be brought under the notice of the Board.

24*th March*, 1869.—I cannot but express great satisfaction with the condition of the Kilkenny District Asylum.

I visited it this day while the patients were seated at a very good meat dinner, warm and comfortably served; their demeanour was most becoming. The day-rooms and other apartments are clean and well ventilated. The bedding good and suited to the weather.

I am happy to perceive that the house is by no means crowded, in fact, there are eighteen vacancies.

This fact is indicative of the judgment exercised by the magistrates of the district in examining into the merits of the cases that seek through a late Act admission into the asylum. In other similar institutions their accommodation has been already swamped by the inconsiderate

committal to them under magistrates' warrants of idiots, epileptics, and the like.

The various contract and provision articles appear to be of good quality.

The visits of the extern officers are regular and duly noted.

15th May, 1869.—Visited and found the establishment in its usual orderly state, and the patients in every respect most comfortably circumstanced, one person alone out of 162 inmates is confined to bed from illness.

In the course of the summer I think it would be advisable to get a considerable portion of the wood-work repainted, and the galleries coloured. On a former inspection I referred to the limited convenience for cooking in the kitchen, the present range is clearly too small, and suited only in fact for an ordinary private house. I think it would be advisable to get some additional apparatus and one similar to that at Clonmel Asylum, might be adopted. The cost would, I doubt, be not more than £10 or £12 at the outside. The apparatus as constructed by Fayle, or the lately constructed American one, requires but a very small amount of coal. It might be well if the resident physician went down to Clonmel and reported in detail to the Board of Governors.

The provisions all appear to be of good quality, and I find the external officers are very regular in their attendance.

July 10, 1869.—I this day inspected the Kilkenny District Asylum, which is overcrowded at the male side, and will become inconveniently so, if a loose system of committing lunatics as dangerous be continued. I cannot but think that the late Act works disadvantageously, and that the proper mode of admission should, as a general rule, be with the knowledge and sanction of the Board of Governors alone. I trust that this Act will soon be amended, otherwise a very heavy and practically a useless expenditure will be entailed on the district, the only means of avoiding which at present is to send tranquil and hopeless cases, the idiotic and epileptic, to poor-houses. Many of those sent in as violent, I am informed by the Resident Physician, are quite harmless and demented.

The general condition of the establishment is satisfactory.

December 2, 1869.—The Kilkenny District Asylum, though on the whole in a satisfactory state, still does not appear to me to present its accustomed appearance of neatness and order in the male divisions. I think they require a more stringent supervision. When I observe the attendants' rooms neglected, or irregularly kept, I am not surprised that some of those occupied by the patients should be similarly circumstanced. I am quite sure the lunatics themselves are treated with every kindness and consideration. The house is now so fully occupied, that in case of more pressure, a day-room on the second floor may be temporarily used for sleeping purposes. There are some few of the inmates who may in a very short time be sent to their respective unions. Dr. Delany informs me three of them belong to the Waterford Union, on my next visit to which I shall endeavour to procure their admission.

The provisions were all of excellent quality, and the books regularly filled up.

KILLARNEY.

March 29, 1869.—I have this day inspected the Killarney District Lunatic Asylum and have to report very favourably on its general condition as to order and cleanliness. The several corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories (particularly on the female side) are kept very tidy and orderly. The number of patients at present in the House are 86

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females and 177 males; total 263—this is far more than the establishment was built for, viz., 220. I quite concur with my colleague in calling the serious attention of the Board of Governors to the dangerously overcrowded state of this institution. Should fever or any epidemic break out during the ensuing summer, the hospital is not available, and the consequences would be deplorable.

December 16, 1869.—There are at this date a total of 270 lunatic inmates in this asylum, of whom 177 are males and 93 are females, the former sex being nearly in the proportion of two to one of the latter. Beside the above aggregate there are four patients awaiting admission, for whom there is no available vacancy. On referring to a report of mine, made on the 31st March, 1868, I observe that in it the attention of the Board of Governors is directed to the fact, that there was at the time forty male lunatics in excess of the primitive number for which the institution was constructed, there are now no less than 57. With regard to the female accommodation there are 27 beds over and above the necessities of that sex at present on the upper story, but which are all occupied by male patients. The infirmary too is converted to general sleeping purposes for the males, so that in case of fever, or any epidemic, the danger of its propagation would be much increased. It is needless for me to dwell on this subject, as it has been so fully and so clearly brought under the cognizance of the Governors, at their meeting on the first of this month, by Dr. Lawlor. In his report and statement I entirely concur.

The increase of accommodation should, in my opinion, extend to the reception of 80 additional males, thereby disembarrassing the female division of the 27 men who now are located in it, and thus restoring it to its original purpose.

With regard to the position and plan of extension of any building that may be decided on by the Board, having carefully investigated all probable details with the officials of the asylum, both in reference to economy and suitability of design, they can personally explain fully to the Governors at their next meeting the conclusions at which we arrived.

I shall therefore merely confine myself to the procedure to be adopted. An application in the first instance is to be made through the Chief or Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, for the authority to enlarge the institution to the extent desired. On the authority being given the Board, the Board can employ any competent person it thinks fit to prepare plans—the plans, when prepared, are to be sent to the Board of Control for examination—when approved of, tenders are to be invited by public competition, and on definite specifications, &c., &c., as the buildings progress, payments are made to the contractor on certificates from the architect, and on previous agreement as to the mode.

The furniture, &c., &c., is left to the discretion of the resident physician, as being best acquainted with the requirements. Finally, and not the least important consideration for the Board is the mode of repayment for treasury advances, whether for buildings, or for the purchase of additional lands much needed here. The advances are repaid by Grand Jury presentments in twenty-eight half-yearly instalments, and they bear no interest of any kind.

In conclusion, I have to report most favourably of the general condition of the establishment. The provisions, which I examined, were all of good quality, with the exception of the bread, which was somewhat inferior.

LIMERICK.

January 18, 1869.—On my inspection of the Limerick District Asylum, there appears to be in it between male and female patients an

aggregate of 329 ; 77 chargeable to the city and 250 to the county. On the 24th of August, the last day that any Clare lunatics were here, the number remaining belonging to the present district was 316. Thus within the past five months, up to this date, there has been an increase of thirteen lunatics. The great majority of the late admissions being as "dangerous," under magistrates' warrants. Some of these, however, were *bona fide*, not dangerous, and should have applied to the Board in the ordinary way as hitherto.

With regard to the conditions of the patients now in the institution, I consider them remarkably healthy, two only being confined to bed from bodily illness, and none under actual restraint. The bed-rooms, corridors, and day-rooms are, under all circumstances, clean and orderly, free from all offensive odour even in the worst divisions, and well ventilated, but the furniture of all kinds, generally speaking, is very indifferent ; while nothing can be worse than the state of the inner walls, the flooring in some places, and various day and dining halls. In fact, the house may be said to be sadly in want of repairs, and each day that necessary improvements are deferred only tends to render them more urgent and more expensive.

The establishment is over forty-two years occupied, and consequently very materially deteriorated in every respect. The sooner the Board undertakes to remedy wants, the more economical will be the result.

I shall endeavour to meet the Governors on an early occasion, and with them and the architect of the Board of Control discuss the subject.

February 26, 1869.—Visited and found the establishment in a satisfactory state, and the books regularly kept.

17*th April*, 1869.—Since my report made on the 18th January, 17 patients have been added to the then number, 329. There being now 346 in the house at same time that over 20 applicants are awaiting admission.

It is quite clear then the institution will ere long become much overcrowded, and the more so from the indiscriminate committal of all kinds of the insane by magistrates. This is a serious question for the consideration of the Board, as I fear, notwithstanding the removal of the Clare patients to Ennis, that this asylum will be found too small for the district of Limerick alone.

The establishment generally is in very good order, and there can be no doubt of the care and attention bestowed on the inmates, who, as a body, continue to be remarkably healthy.

The day-rooms and dormitories are clean and well ventilated, but with the proposed limitation of the number of attendants I apprehend inconvenience and a want of regularity must accrue. The resident physician informs me that on the close of the month there will be only nine female attendants to look after 172 patients. It is out of the question to expect that one person can superintend nineteen lunatics; and above all, excitable Limerick lunatics, as many of them are, dangerous consequences may arise. Both in a protective and curative point of view the proportion should not be less than one attendant to fourteen insane persons.

The visits of the officers are regular, and the provisions are reported as of good quality.

21*st April*, 1869.—Inspected the institution, and found every part of it in very creditable order, with the exception of the woodwork ; the doors and door-frames in the corridors require painting, not only for appearance sake, but what is equally necessary, if not more so, for their preservation. I quite concur with the remarks made by my colleague respecting the contemplated reduction of the staff of attendants. The

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number of female attendants in the refractory divisions is far below the requirements of it, the patients of which are very much more refractory than in other asylums.

1*st July*, 1869.—The house is becoming overcrowded; the sanitary condition, however, is the most satisfactory.

On a former visit I referred to the paucity of attendants, particularly in the female divisions. I would again do so. In two of these, with fifty-two lunatics, some of them refractory, there are only three nurses, who cannot be held responsible for any accident that may occur. The influx of patients still goes on, so in my opinion it is highly advisable to be prepared for violent cases; one of the kind was received yesterday evening.

I consider the establishment to be altogether very orderly.

30*th July*, 1869.—Inspected, and found the institution in a very satisfactory state as to order and cleanliness. The health of the patients is good, there being only three females confined to bed, and one male. I am glad to find the Board have given directions to have the painting and other matters connected with the general repairs, so much required, attended to.

Doctor Fitzgerald being on sick leave, I find on reference to the "Morning Statement" book, that the visiting physician, Doctor Gelston, has been very attentive and regular in his attendance, visiting the asylum twice daily.

The number of patients in the establishment is 352. Males, 182; females, 170.

The nurse of No. 2 division complains of having too many patients under her charge, stating that she had twenty-four, having only half the assistance of No. 3 assistant ward's maid. It also appears that the nurse of No. 3 is equally over-worked, having only half the assistance of her own ward's maid, with twenty-six patients to look after.

The women have, in my opinion, every reason to complain, and should an accident occur can scarcely be held responsible under the circumstances.

LONDONDERRY.

18*th September*, 1869.—I made a very minute inspection of the Derry District Asylum on my present visit. With regard to the patients, male and female alike, I feel satisfied every care is bestowed on them. As a body they appear orderly, contented, and suitably clad. The sanitary condition of the establishment is very satisfactory, none of the inmates being confined to bed from illness, and none under restraint of any kind.

I am happy to learn that Doctor Smith, the resident medical superintendent, employs a considerable number of the men on the farm, and that the matron within doors has a good average of the females industriously occupied.

I examined the provisions, which I consider to be of excellent quality. The bread and milk particularly so. The extern officers, I understand, are regular in their attendance; still I could desire their visits to be accurately entered, and that the daily statement book be more fully noted.

On various former occasions, and for a series of years, I have felt it incumbent on me to direct the attention of the Board to the very numerous structural deficiencies in the institution, which is unquestionably, and by far, the most backward in Ireland. In truth it is not at

present creditable to a county and city such as constitute the district. The buildings are in a semi-dilapidated condition internally, as the Governors will, I am sure, perceive on a minute examination, when the resident physician will point out the wants.

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Some of the dormitories are overcrowded, and instead of affording, as they ought, about 500 cubic feet, with good means of ventilation for each bed, do not allow one half the amount. In No. 2 day-room the cubic area is 5,280 feet—in it during the winter months thirty-one individuals dwell by day and get their meals.

There is but one bath—and that a cold one—only out of doors, also for 100 males. I merely refer to these facts to indicate, among others, the wants of the asylum.

I regret on looking over the proceedings of some past Boards to find the Governors on some points in antithesis with me. I can assure them nothing would be more unpleasant to me than to feel myself in opposition to their views, when, in fact, to a very considerable extent I coincide with them.

Some of the attendants spoke to me in regard to their salaries and allowances, but as the Governors intend reconsidering the subject, I, of course, decline to interfere.

MARYBOROUGH.

March 5, 1869.—On my visit this day to the Maryborough District Asylum, I could not fail to observe the order, regularity, and, I may add, the scrupulous cleanliness of this whole establishment. The day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping-rooms, congregated and single, were alike fresh, well ventilated, and of an equal temperature. The patients appear to be very comfortable, well clad, and supplied with good bedding. In the infirmaries two only are confined to bed from illness, though there are some few of them of weakly habits or convalescent. No person was under restraint of any kind. The total number of lunatic inmates amounts at present to 213, who, it may be said, are equally chargeable to the King's and Queen's counties respectively—109 to the former, and 104 to the latter. Of the total, 103 are females, showing how proportionate is the ratio of insanity between the two sexes.

The provisions are reported to me, by Dr. J. Hatchell, the resident medical superintendent, to be, on the average, of excellent quality, save the milk, which is occasionally inferior, but at the price—6*d.* a gallon—this may be in part accounted for, it being a price below the ordinary one; however, a contractor should, as a rule, be bound to his engagement.

The domestic management of the house, generally, leaves but little to be desired; and the proposed musical band, when established, cannot fail to prove beneficial to the patients.

On a former inspection, some three years since, I directed the attention of the Board to the advisability of enlarging the farm. At that period the institution was not calculated to accommodate satisfactorily 190 inmates. It is now capable to contain nearly 100 more, and if land was then required, it is obviously more so at present. I may remark that a recognised principle in all asylums is, to have a liberal extent of land attached to them, both for employment and to do away, as far as possible, with a monotonous existence in this too circumscribed limit. The English Commissioners propose to employ four patients to an acre. On that calculation there should be sixty at Maryborough. Now there are only sixteen. My colleague and I, though we have

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succeeded in increasing the extent of asylum farms generally, do not go to that extent. If ten or twelve additional acres be taken at the rear of the buildings, we should be quite satisfied.

I venture to hope, under existing and prospective circumstances, that the subject will be taken into their earliest consideration by the Governors.

September 7, 1869.—I this day inspected the Maryborough District Asylum, and had the pleasure of meeting the Board of Governors. The whole establishment I cannot but regard in every detail as being in the most satisfactory condition, and highly creditable to its management.

MONAGHAN.

April 20, 1869.—I have this day inspected the Monaghan District Asylum buildings, and find them generally in a fit state for the reception of patients. In the first instance it will be advisable to have the tranquil and useful portions of the inmates belonging to the two counties of Monaghan and Cavan transferred to this institution, and I see no difficulty in effecting this by the close of the second week in May. Subsequently—when the house gets into order—the lunatics in the gaols of the district, as well as the remaining portion at Armagh, can be brought over within ten days or a fortnight. Dr. M'Kinstry at Armagh, who has been written to on the subject, will make due preparations, and have, between males and females, from sixty to seventy ready for transmission. There are at present 206 patients belonging to this district at the Armagh Asylum. The weigh-bridge proposed by the Board is most necessary, and will be erected as soon as possible. There are various requirements throughout the house which should be attended to. I have spoken in reference to them with the resident physician, and either my colleague or myself will take an early opportunity to meet the Governors, to discuss the matters in point with them.

MULLINGAR.

February 20, 1869.—The number of lunatic inmates this day in the Mullingar District Asylum appears to be the same as on the date of my last inspection—the 17th November, 1868. The aggregate (of course with a variation of individuals) amounting to 323—171 males and 152 females. The sanitary state of the establishment is truly satisfactory, one patient alone being confined to bed by bodily indisposition, while the appearance of the patients generally—none being under restraint of any kind—indicates the attention bestowed on them.

The various apartments, day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, I find to be very clean and orderly, and the bedding unexceptionally good. In some of the day-rooms, however, the ventilation, particularly in close, damp weather, such as the present, needs improvement. There is clearly not sufficient fresh air admitted from without, while that inside is pent up and offensive. This deficiency can be remedied easily, and at a trifling cost, by substituting a wooden moveable sash, in the mode suggested to Dr. Berkeley, the resident physician, for one, or a portion of one, of fixed iron in a window of each apartment.

The kitchen is alike badly circumstanced, a louvre should be constructed in it to carry off the very disagreeable smell which spreads through the body of the house when vegetables are being cooked. I cannot but think that for the comfort of the patients, for the facilities of giving them their meals warm and well served, as well as for a better supervision, to say nothing of avoiding the necessity of conveying food

three times a day through corridors, from the kitchen to the day-rooms —some distant nearly, if not, 200 yards—and the soiling of the floorings thereby, it is highly advisible that here, as in almost all the asylums in Ireland (certainly in those erected within the last twenty years) a refectory should be erected, an apartment, too, be it remembered, if properly devised, available from time to time for other useful purposes. With the cost of buildings now in progress for 100 patients, that for a refectory can be included through Treasury advances payable as heretofore. I am quite aware how anxious the Governors are to keep down expenses, but when an obvious and lasting benefit occurs, too rigid an economy is injudicious. I have already deemed it a duty to bring under the notice of the Board the unmistakably restricted extent of land attached to the asylum, even for 300 patients. Now, with an enlargement extending its accommodation to fully 430, the want of more ground becomes the more patent. While on the subject I may observe that within the last six months I attended two Boards of the Omagh Asylum—where an addition for 100 beds, and also for a dining hall, is in progress, to urge the utility of enlarging the farm. At the last meeting a resolution was passed to purchase thirty additional acres. I proposed only from twenty to two-and-twenty here.

Having, in a previous report, entered into a calculation of the cost and the levy in repayment, as well as in the advantages of taking more land, it is unnecessary for me to dwell further on the matter. Suffice it to observe that assuming the whole expenditure on a complete range of buildings, land enclosure, &c., to be at the outside £10,000, the annual cost of liquidating the loan in fourteen years on the valuation of the three counties of Meath, Longford, and Westmeath, amounting to £1,010,000—now that the primitive debt is paid off—would be about two-thirds of a farthing in the pound. Thus the district would have, in every detail, a perfect institution, creditable to the component counties, and adequate to meet all their legitimate demands.

May 9, 1869.—I find the establishment generally in a very satisfactory state, though the house is overcrowded.

I regret to observe that little progress has been made in the new buildings, although ample material appears to be on the premises. On my return to Dublin I shall bring the subject under the notice of the Board of Control, so that not only no farther delay may occur on the part of the contractor, but that lost time shall be made up.

December 22, 1869.—I this day visited the Mullingar District Asylum for the purpose of examining the grounds immediately adjoining the existing farm, and to see what portion of them from their position would prove most beneficial to the patients and useful to the institution. It appears to me that about one half of the amount of land proposed to be purchased should be at each side of the asylum, in other words, ten acres at the town or western, and ten at the Rathconnell or eastern side. The wings of the main building abut on the boundary walls, while the frontage area of a very imposing edifice is restricted; hence the view from within is at present much confined.

A letter has been addressed to the local Board here by the Commissioners of Control, requesting a plan of the grounds; when forwarded to their office Messrs. Brassington and Gale will make the usual valuation prior to any inquisition, of which due information will be given to the Governors.

At the last meeting of the Mullingar Asylum Board, a resolution was passed supporting one transmitted to it from that at Killarney, deprecating all interference on the part of the Inspectors in the taking of

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contracts. Without presuming to question for a moment the right of the Governors to express their wishes or opinions, or of public journals to comment upon them, I still venture to think that the Board of this asylum, as that at Killarney, laboured under a misapprehension as to facts. The procedure pointed out in the circular of the Inspectors is virtually and simply the same as that which for sixteen years has been adopted in both and in all similar institutions in this country. If productive of any practical inconvenience it is to be presumed that ere this the intelligent members of the Mullingar Board would have discovered it of themselves. The whole subject has been referred to the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant, who felt he could not accede to the propositions of the Killarney Governors. It is no pastime to the Inspectors to inquire every year into some two or three thousand tenders; but as the statute imposes such an obligation on them, the circular in question was intended to establish a uniformity in all asylums, to the propriety of which seventeen out of twenty-one Boards acceded. On inquiry the Governors of the Mullingar Asylum will find that in course of the past twelve years, on two occasions only the Inspectors did not ratify a contract proposed by them, and that in one instance certainly, if not in both, the Board itself coincided in their decision.

No doubt tenders and signed contracts have been occasionally returned to the Resident Superintendent in consequence of some clerical informality, or to have omissions formally filled up.

In conclusion, I may observe that no institutions in the empire are more favoured than Irish district asylums—all moneys needed for their construction being advanced by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, without a single farthing of interest of any kind, with a period granted for their repayments, extending to fourteen years after completion. At present over £400,000 is so due, and in process of slow liquidation, while about £140,000 a year is further advanced through the office of the Inspectors on quarterly estimates for current support—the moral of which, as regards the Mullingar district individually, is simply, that since the opening of the establishment the ratepayers have benefited by a clear saving of £14,600. Under such circumstances the Treasury naturally requires a certain amount of control and information on the matter of expenditure.

If, however, the Governors of Irish districts asylums desire to forego the benefit of these advances, I am quite sure, as further retrenchment is the order of the day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on receiving from the Chief Secretary a notification of their wishes, will give them a most favourable and prompt consideration.

With reference to the construction of single cells in the new buildings, I think, but with great deference to the opinion of the Board, that it would be an injudicious arrangement. These buildings were intended to accommodate 100 inmates; if cells are made in them, there will be a loss thereby of at least twenty beds, the want of which at some future period will have to be repaired. I am quite sensible of the benevolent motives which influenced the Governors in objecting to the conversion of at present an almost useless wing to dormitory purposes; but, by substituting wood-flooring for flagging, enlarging the windows, so as to effect thorough ventilation and lightsomeness, plastering the walls, and, at the same time, sloping down the ground in front, which can be done in a few days by the patients, I am satisfied, that at a less expense than by interfering with the new buildings, from ten to twelve well-adapted cells can be constructed—thus increasing, instead of, as in the other instance, diminishing, the general provision.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION, 1869.

OMAGH.

March 20, 1869.—On my inspection of the Omagh Lunatic Asylum this day, I found it in every respect in very creditable condition considering the overcrowded state it is in at present, there being from Tyrone 152 males and 129 females—total 281; from Fermanagh 56 males and 46 females—total 102, making in all in the house this day 208 males, 175 females—total 383, which is 83 over the number for which the house is intended. Notwithstanding this overcrowded state the sanitary condition of the establishment is very satisfactory, there being only three patients confined to bed.

I am glad to learn that the Governors are alive to the necessity of using great caution and care in admitting patients as dangerous lunatics, who cannot properly be classed as such.

September 16, 1869.—I this day inspected the Omagh District Asylum, which is no doubt overcrowded by nearly a hundred patients beyond its primitive accommodation, still I find it in a very satisfactory condition, clean, orderly, and on the whole well ventilated with a most remarkable immunity from bodily disease; one individual alone out of so large a number—397, being confined to bed, and that one a female, from slight indisposition. This fact alone bespeaks the care and consideration extended to the inmates, the more so as there is not a single instance of restraint in the establishment. The buildings are rapidly progressing, and appear to be executed in a workmanlike manner, and I am happy to perceive from the proceedings of the last Board, that the Governors have adopted my recommendations with regard to the take of additional land. I think it, however, far more advisable and decidedly *much more economical* to purchase rather than take a farm on lease. I hope to be able to attend the next meeting, or at farthest the one subsequent to consult with the Governors on some details.

November 13, 1869.—As I hope to be present at the next meeting of the Board of Governors, I must make no observations on the general condition of the asylum, which is as heretofore satisfactory. In accordance with the wishes of the Board, I shall on my return to Dublin have a valuator from the office of Messrs. Geale and Brassington come down to report on the ground (about twenty or four-and-twenty acres as the lie of the land admits of) which it is proposed should be taken.

The kitchen apparatus is in very bad working order, and it may be advisable not alone for utility, but economy, to change it; and as new seats and refectory tables will be required for the dining-hall, I think Dr. West had better see those at present in use, as well as the culinary apparatus, in the metropolitan institution, so as better to inform the Board on the best to be selected.

SLIGO.

May 11, 1869.—I find on my present official visit to the Sligo District Asylum, the whole institution in the most satisfactory state; whether the care and kindness bestowed on the inmates, their general appearance of comfort and healthy condition, or the interior organization of the house itself be taken into account.

I am happy to observe that there is a fair margin of vacancies, in consequence of some of the utterly demented and idiotic being sent to the adjoining poorhouse, where, on inspecting them yesterday with Dr. M'Munn, we both considered them on the whole, well circumstanced. I see no reason whatever why other poorhouses in the district should not accommodate a few of the idiotic belonging to them, to ease further pressure on this institution.

Minutes of Inspection, 1869.

With regard to the Privy Council rules bearing on the wages of the attendants, I quite agree in the view of the Governors, and have spoken to the resident physician as to the course to be adopted to meet their wishes.

I examined the various departments, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, &c., &c., and found them in excellent order.

October 1, 1869.—There are at this date 249 patients in the Sligo District Asylum, 140 males and 109 females; of the whole, 149 belong and are chargeable to Sligo, and 100 to Leitrim; a fair proportion as between the two constituent counties, Leitrim being still somewhat below its proper complement.

I have nothing to observe in regard to the condition of the establishment and the general care bestowed on the inmates, beyond what I have so frequently stated in preceding reports. I find the same order, cleanliness, and attention pervading the institution. The inmates, as a body, are particularly healthy, two being confined to bed from illness.

The proportion of the supposed curable to incurable is scarcely a fourth of the former to the latter, and when the fact of the original accommodation being now occupied with the exception of one solitary bed, it should be a warning to the Governors to be most particular in the individuals they admit, and they should further bear in mind the claims of Leitrim over those of Sligo, till an equilibrium be established.

Instead of receiving chronic cases from poorhouses, they ought to be removed in exceptional cases to them, unless the ratepayers of the district wish to have a new asylum erected, or to separate Leitrim from Sligo. The most unsuitable cases have been sent continually to asylums as dangerous lunatics, so much so that Government has been obliged within the last month to issue a circular to magistrates warning them against illegalities in the procedure, and calling on the resident physicians of asylums to report at once any case where the law was not strictly carried out.

No magistrate, on his own authority alone, and no magistrate without personally seeing an alleged lunatic, and having the depositions made before him, and calling in the assistance of a duly qualified medical man, so as to satisfy himself that the party is *bonâ fide* violent and actually dangerous, is justified in signing a committal. On the other hand, the Board of Governors here, of their own authority and on the recommendation of the physicians, can discharge a patient when in their opinion he *ceases* to be dangerous.

I examined the books, &c., &c., they are regularly kept, and the outdoor affairs duly attended.

November 3, 1869.—Visited, and found the whole establishment most satisfactory. As the house is becoming thronged, I was desirous to have suitable sleeping accommodation for any excess of patients. Dr. M'Munn and I agree that a portion of the top corridors might be converted to dormitory purposes, but we think that in the winter months due attention should be paid to securing sufficient warmth. Dr. M'Munn will submit to the Board what we deem most advisable for its consideration.

WATERFORD.

February 17, 1869.—On my inspection this day of the Waterford District Asylum, I find in it 165 patients, 76 males and 89 females, of whom in the aggregate 108 are chargeable to the county, 57 to the city. The population of the former is 134,000, of the latter 23,000—the city thus has much more than double the proportion of lunatics to

Minutes of Inspection, 1869.

support. The general condition of the institution is most satisfactory, indicating the attention bestowed on its working by the Board of Governors, the resident physician, and, indeed, the whole staff. The late additions now perfected will admit of less crowding both in the dormitories and day-rooms. With due care in the admission of patients, I anticipate that the house will be found fully equal to the wants of the district. There is a class of inmates in the adjoining poorhouse which I saw this day, if placed here, they would occupy room convertible to more useful purposes, I refer to the idiotic and hopelessly demented there, and who appear to be very carefully looked after. The sanitary condition of the house is good; three individuals alone being confined to bed from illness.

May 18, 1869.—I have always great pleasure in visiting this asylum, it is kept in such very perfect order in every respect. The resident physician evidently spares no pains in working the establishment to the benefit of the patients and the public. The laundry and kitchen are the only parts of the institution that appear defective and inadequate to its wants.

December 23, 1869.—Inspected the Waterford Asylum this day, and I found every part in a very satisfactory condition.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

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GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

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BEFOR... PALL MALL

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, *25th February* 1870.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Twelfth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

Statistics of Insanity.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1869, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, were as follows:—

Mode of Distribution.				Private.			Pauper.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2017	2024	4041	452	426	878	1565	1598	3163
„ Private „	221	336	557	89	161	250	132	175	307
„ Parochial „	197	254	451	...	...	...	197	254	451
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	224	349	573	...	...	...	224	349	573
„ General Prison, .	34	16	50	...	...	...	34	16	50*
„ Training Schools for Imbeciles .	69	34	103	55	22	77	14	12	26
„ Private Dwellings,	676	859	1535	15	20	35	661	839	1500
TOTALS,	3438	3872	7310	611	629	1240	2827	3243	6070

It thus appears that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1240 were maintained from private sources; 6020 by parochial rates; and 50 at the expense of the State.

* These are State patients.

Statistics of Insanity.

Of the unreported insane maintained by their friends in private dwellings, we have no certain knowledge; but we estimate their numbers at nearly two thousand, of whom the larger proportion belongs to the classes little removed from pauperism.

In the manner of distribution, the following changes occurred in 1868:—

In Royal and District Asylums there was a decrease of 46 private and an increase of 213 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 16 private and 40 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 14 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 3 pauper patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles, there was an increase of 22 private and 2 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth, there was an increase of 3 male and 2 female patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 7 private, and a decrease of 21 pauper patients.

The following Table shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1860-1869, excluding the inmates of idiot-schools, who are not certified as lunatics:—

	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2380	2632	2712	2820	2822	2919	3125	3207	3519	3874	4041
„ Private Asylums,	745	852	907	921	927	872	788	812	672	501	557
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	839	866	845	838	878	910	925	1008	998	1007	1024
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison,	26	33	31	29	30	32	36	46	45	45	50
„ Private Dwellings,*	1804	1868	1809	1762	1700	1658	1630	1589	1573	1549	1535
TOTAL,	5794	6251	6304	6370	6357	6391	6504	6662	6807	6976	7207

Since the 1st of January 1858, the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5794 to 7207. In the manner of distribution, the following changes have taken place:—

* Under official cognizance.

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums,	1661	...
„ Private Asylums,	...	188
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses,	185	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison,	24	...
„ Private Dwellings,	...	269
	1870	457

These figures show that, of the increased number of patients in Public and Parochial Asylums, only a small proportion is due to a diminution of the numbers accommodated in Private Asylums and Private Dwellings; and it is thus seen that the increased public accommodation which has been provided since 1858 has all been required for the growth of lunacy, with the exception of 457 cases, representing the decrease of accommodation in Private Asylums and Private Dwellings.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1860-1869; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females:—

At 1st January	Number of Pauper Lunatics.						Number of Private Insane.					
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20
1860	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	486	485	971	8	13	21
1861	1595	1875	3470	799	988	1787	479	513	992	9	13	22
1862	1624	1924	3548	769	972	1741	511	520	1031	8	13	21
1863	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	507	516	1023	8	13	21
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35

This Table gives an increase of 1541 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 116 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 284 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 15 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of the Board. The results of 1869 alone give an increase of 270 pauper, and a decrease of 30 private patients in establishments. We have no trustworthy knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others without having been intimated to us. We cannot, therefore, institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane and the total number of the pauper

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insane; but of the two classes resident in establishments at 1st January 1869, the proportion per cent. was 20 private and 80 pauper. This proportion at 1st January 1858 was 25 private and 75 pauper. In other words, a fourth of the patients in asylums at 1st January 1858 were maintained from private sources, and at 1st Jauuary 1869 only a fifth.

It appears from the Table which follows, that on an average of the ten years 1860-69, of every 100 patients sent to asylums, 26·3 were private, and 73·7 pauper:—

Years.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	181	169	350	513	558	1071	694	727	1421
1865	198	221	419	484	559	1043	682	780	1462
1866	235	210	445	538	585	1123	773	795	1568
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
Average per Year	197·6	209·7	407·3	531·0	609·2	1140·2	728·6	818·9	1547·5

On the other hand, an analysis of the following Table shows that in the same period, of every 100 patients discharged recovered, 25·5 were private and 74·5 pauper; of every 100 discharged not recovered, 45·0 were private and 55·0 pauper; and of every 100 that died, 18·3 were private and 81·7 pauper. It thus appears that the ratio of recoveries among private and pauper patients is in close accordance with the ratio of admissions. A much larger proportion of private patients, however, are removed unrecovered; and, as a consequence, the mortality of private patients is in a lower ratio, when compared with the admissions, than that of paupers.

YEARS.	Removed recovered.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1860	159	491	117	127	77	335	353	953	1,306
1861	167	502	147	149	70	319	384	970	1,354
1862	137	439	148	144	76	362	361	945	1,306
1863	161	452	123	205	82	301	366	958	1,324
1864	155	429	101	172	63	335	319	936	1,255
1865	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1,242
1866	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1,371
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
Totals,	1,693	4,950	1,258	1,540	785	3,514	3,736	10,004	13,740

We have in former Reports repeatedly expressed the opinion that the difference in the ratio of removals of unrecovered private and unrecovered pauper patients depends chiefly on social causes, and little, if at all, on any peculiarity in the form of the mental malady. We pointed out that when the cost of maintenance is defrayed from private sources, and especially when the family of the patient is in straitened circumstances, a powerful inducement is held out to remove him from the asylum as soon as all hope of recovery is passed, or the malady has assumed a manageable form; whereas, when the cost of maintenance is defrayed by the parish, there is no pecuniary motive affecting individuals to prompt to removal. On the contrary, as the family of the patient, as well as the inspector of the poor, are relieved of all trouble and responsibility in connection with the case, a considerable inducement is held out to leave him in the asylum. The consequences of this state of matters are every day assuming an aspect of greater gravity. It is difficult to believe that any real necessity has arisen for the detention of 270 pauper lunatics in asylums at 1st January 1869, above the number of those detained at 1st January 1868. Indeed, we have seen that there was an actual diminution of 30 in the number of private patients; and on this account, as well as for other reasons, we are led to believe that the increase of pauper lunatics is in great measure due to the artificial fostering of legislation.

Hitherto our efforts have been mainly directed to providing asylums for the cure and care of the insane; but these efforts, however beneficial they may be in many respects, have, as we have seen, totally failed to arrest the increase of lunacy. That more successful results would be obtained from the rational education of

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the people, and from the introduction into schools of physiological instruction, may very reasonably be expected. At all events, we should then be striving to arrest the evil at its source, instead of merely relying on expedients to neutralize its effects, after permitting its development.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland at 1st January 1858, and of the ten years 1860-1869.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at 1st January									
	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1. Aberdeen,	318	387	406	428	414	407	411	424	418	443	459
2. Argyll,	179	220	222	214	207	215	228	239	244	247	247
3. Ayr,	212	260	255	238	251	237	239	241	251	278	284
4. Banff,	80	89	87	91	91	91	87	99	110	122	127
5. Berwick,	65	58	61	64	61	59	55	58	61	61	58
6. Bute,	31	37	40	37	34	34	33	35	33	35	34
7. Caithness,	72	93	99	105	104	101	97	96	85	90	90
8. Clackmannan,	26	37	33	35	34	29	30	33	35	35	38
9. Dumbarton,	57	55	69	69	71	70	75	74	76	78	84
10. Dumfries,	129	157	152	151	145	139	139	147	154	160	174
11. Edinburgh,	599	604	607	606	629	623	626	618	650	665	671
12. Elgin,	70	76	88	85	83	89	89	91	88	89	96
13. Fife,	245	275	275	268	253	253	259	251	257	266	288
14. Forfar,	355	390	393	416	415	418	440	447	448	460	482
15. Haddington,	83	95	100	97	96	88	86	85	89	91	100
16. Inverness,	190	212	214	209	198	198	195	212	216	215	236
17. Kincardine,	75	84	82	82	76	84	87	81	81	82	82
18. Kinross,	14	16	18	16	14	14	14	16	19	23	23
19. Kirkcudbright,	63	80	84	93	85	95	98	95	95	94	97
20. Lanark,	663	693	682	706	736	775	793	826	861	890	951
21. Linlithgow,	45	45	48	45	47	51	52	55	58	55	56
22. Nairn,	26	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	17	18	23
23. Orkney,	56	58	49	57	63	55	54	54	53	52	52
24. Peebles,	18	21	21	19	15	17	23	22	21	24	25
25. Perth,	330	358	365	365	353	357	353	353	349	351	374
26. Renfrew,	181	210	185	179	177	186	184	189	200	200	190
27. Ross and Cromarty,	178	175	184	181	189	184	179	182	188	192	197
28. Roxburgh,	92	88	86	85	92	106	110	98	95	94	101
29. Selkirk,	17	15	17	18	15	14	13	17	15	17	20
30. Shetland,	42	45	43	49	49	51	48	54	46	44	52
31. Stirling,	108	125	128	122	125	128	130	131	127	130	140
32. Sutherland,	52	51	53	50	51	49	52	46	47	47	47
33. Wigton,	66	91	88	87	87	81	93	101	97	97	96

It will be observed that in Berwick, Nairn, Orkney, and Sutherland, the number of pauper lunatics has decreased since 1858.

In Bute, Kincardine, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, there has been little change; but generally there has been a large increase, which is more particularly manifest in the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Banff, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Lanark, and Wigton. Of the increase of 270 during 1868, 61 occurred in Lanarkshire, 22 in Fifeshire, 22 in Forfarshire, 21 in Invernessshire, 23 in Perthshire, and smaller proportions in various other counties. In several counties, such as Argyll, Caithness, Clackmannan, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Linlithgow, Peebles, Renfrew,

Roxburgh, and Wigton, there has of late years been no great tendency either to increase or decrease. Statistics of Insanity.

The following Table* shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1862-1868, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings. It will be found on calculation that, on an average of these years, of every 100 intimations, 91 were sent to asylums, and 9 were left at home. The almost invariable cause of removal to asylums being dispensed with is congenital idiocy, or dementia of long standing. But it does not follow that all the cases sent to asylums are deemed curable. On the contrary, many of them are already in a hopeless state, and may have been so for years before becoming chargeable as paupers. Of such cases, some, it should be stated, are already in asylums when they are intimated as paupers; but by far the greater number have been kept by their families at home, and are only sent away when, through the death of relatives, or supervening poverty, application for parochial relief cannot longer be deferred. If admissions could be restricted to probably curable cases only, the proportion of recoveries would be far in excess of what is at present attained. At the same time, it must not be supposed that all chronic cases admitted into asylums would have recovered if they had been sent in at an early stage of the disease. Many forms of insanity are incurable from the beginning, and a considerable proportion of the incurable cases which ultimately find their way into asylums undoubtedly belong to this class. Of the cases which recover under private treatment, nothing is known in asylums; and, accordingly, any conclusions as to the success of home treatment which are drawn from the residuum of incurable cases which come under observation, can scarcely fail to prove fallacious and misleading:—

* In comparing the results of this Table with those of the Table on p. iv., it must be kept in view that the numbers here recorded as sent to Asylums in any given year are all derived from the cases intimated during that year, and do not include any cases intimated in previous years and disposed of in private dwellings, whose removal to asylums has become necessary. Another cause of divergence in the results of the two Tables arises from the intimations of each year including a certain number of patients *already in asylums*, who have lapsed into pauperism and are then reported by Inspectors of Poor.

COUNTIES.	1862				1863				1864				1865				1866				1867				1868			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	35	43	...	1	34	31	3	6	40	40	2	6	38	35	8	4	41	48	2	1	47	52	4	7	39	40	3	5
2. Argyll,	8	3	3	4	11	12	4	3	21	14	3	5	14	13	5	6	13	10	5	9	16	16	2	2	17	12	2	4
3. Ayr,	24	18	1	5	18	23	...	...	27	27	3	6	25	20	2	2	26	16	5	8	32	33	6	10	28	38	5	4
4. Banff,	4	11	...	...	5	3	2	...	7	2	2	1	9	9	3	4	7	10	1	2	10	7	2	4	7	4	4	1
5. Berwick,	2	5	...	2	5	4	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	7	1	...	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	5	...	1
6. Bute,	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	1	...	1
7. Caithness,	2	6	...	2	5	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	5	1	4	5	2	...	4	6	5	...	5	1	3	3	3
8. Clackmannan,	...	1	..	3	1	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	4	1	1
9. Dumbarton,	6	9	...	...	4	8	...	...	10	7	1	...	10	3	...	...	7	11	...	1	7	9	...	3	10	8	...	...
10. Dumfries,	12	11	2	2	8	14	1	...	6	16	...	1	17	14	1	3	16	18	2	2	14	14	1	1	17	16	...	2
11. Edinburgh,	74	80	2	3	53	67	5	2	61	76	2	2	49	76	1	5	76	86	3	3	74	105	4	4	92	106	5	...
12. Elgin,	9	8	...	...	5	7	2	2	9	5	1	1	3	9	1	1	5	9	1	1	6	4	1	...	7	6	1	3
13. Fife,	11	14	1	...	21	16	...	1	21	34	3	5	14	18	1	...	17	16	4	3	20	22	...	1	24	37	3	2
14. Forfar,	34	45	...	2	31	39	...	1	25	41	2	6	33	57	2	2	41	50	1	5	35	62	9	2	44	54	1	2
15. Haddington,	3	10	...	...	1	9	...	2	4	9	1	...	7	7	2	1	7	5	1	1	6	9	...	1	8	9	2	2
16. Inverness,	5	2	2	2	4	3	5	5	9	9	1	2	13	16	2	5	13	7	5	2	9	9	2	5	19	18	3	5
17. Kincardine,	3	6	...	...	5	8	...	1	4	2	1	...	2	4	...	2	5	3	1	1	6	5	1	2	5	8	...	...
18. Kinross,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	7	2	1	...	5	9	1	1	5	8	1	3	3	5	1	...	6	5	3	2	6	5	...	...	8	6	1	2
20. Lanark,	123	132	3	4	127	123	6	13	119	133	4	6	133	123	1	4	146	145	5	8	161	176	4	6	173	166	2	2
21. Linlithgow,	10	3	1	...	3	7	...	1	10	4	1	...	6	8	...	...	3	7	2	1	6	4	...	...	6	6	...	...
22. Nairn,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	1	1
23. Orkney,	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	1
24. Peebles,	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	1
25. Perth,	8	24	1	1	25	28	3	2	28	17	5	6	11	23	3	...	24	24	3	4	14	23	4	6	19	27	3	3
26. Renfrew,	30	33	...	...	32	34	1	...	44	29	3	1	29	37	1	...	26	45	...	2	46	27	1	5	44	43	1	1
27. Ross,	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	1	3	4	...	3	10	3	2	3	5	12	...	2	6	11	6	8	18	4	3	6
28. Roxburgh,	7	6	6	4	9	9	5	8	10	12	3	2	8	2	...	...	5	4	2	1	8	5	...	1	9	6	3	...
29. Selkirk,	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...
30. Shetland,	4	1	...	2	3	3	3	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	3	5	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5
31. Stirling,	10	15	1	5	14	15	1	2	15	9	...	1	12	18	1	...	10	5	...	1	19	12	...	...	16	18	...	...
32. Sutherland,	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	3	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	3	4	...	1	2	6	3	1	...
33. Wigton,	5	2	3	3	6	2	1	2	6	5	...	4	5	8	1	2	4	3	...	3	3	7	4	...	3	7	1	2
TOTALS,	447	502	32	50	455	491	49	60	509	531	41	66	466	532	47	59	528	557	50	72	571	644	56	82	634	667	52	60
	1031				1055				1147				1104				1207				1353				1413			

In the following Table the results of 1862-1868, along with those of 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions hitherto has been 12·34 per cent. of the intimations. This is a higher ratio than is found in the more recent years, owing to the large number of intimations of chronic cases which followed the institution of the Board. In Lanarkshire the average ratio is 4·33, while in Caithness-shire it is 47·90 per cent.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-68.				Total Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen, ...	104,441	117,128	421	487	47	60	468	547
2. Argyll, ...	38,928	40,796	140	121	41	67	181	188
3. Ayr, ...	96,994	101,977	249	282	42	71	291	353
4. Banff, ...	28,000	31,215	63	72	26	29	89	101
5. Berwick, ...	17,423	19,190	31	46	12	17	43	63
6. Bute, ...	7,208	9,123	23	30	2	10	25	40
7. Caithness, ...	19,352	21,759	46	41	27	53	73	94
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	15	33	3	16	18	49
9. Dumbarton, ...	25,387	26,647	85	86	5	15	90	101
10. Dumfries, ...	35,674	40,204	141	152	19	25	160	177
11. Edinburgh, ..	126,390	147,607	725	957	31	38	756	995
12. Elgin, ...	20,008	22,687	65	84	11	16	76	100
13. Fife, ...	72,608	82,162	198	246	44	39	242	285
14. Forfar, ...	92,223	112,202	371	526	27	37	398	563
15. Haddington, ...	17,854	19,780	54	82	10	16	64	98
16. Inverness, ...	41,364	47,524	99	98	39	49	138	147
17. Kincardine, ...	16,744	17,722	54	67	7	13	61	80
18. Kinross, ...	3,787	4,190	9	12	1	1	10	13
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	72	70	11	16	83	86
20. Lanark, ...	304,151	327,415	1460	1498	55	79	1515	1577
21. Linlithgow, ...	19,868	18,777	63	47	6	4	69	51
22. Nairn, ...	4,750	5,315	11	15	4	1	15	16
23. Orkney, ...	14,924	17,471	24	15	11	19	35	34
24. Peebles, ...	5,658	5,750	17	19	3	5	20	24
25. Perth, ...	63,428	70,072	195	261	48	53	243	314
26. Renfrew, ...	83,457	94,104	375	441	13	27	388	468
27. Ross, ...	38,023	43,383	66	66	38	65	104	131
28. Roxburgh, ...	26,782	27,337	77	64	28	24	105	88
29. Selkirk, ...	5,097	5,352	15	14	5	1	20	15
30. Shetland, ...	13,053	18,617	17	14	13	23	30	37
31. Stirling, ...	45,135	46,791	138	146	16	20	154	166
32. Sutherland, ...	11,552	13,694	28	15	13	14	41	29
33. Wigton, ...	19,395	22,700	52	51	15	32	67	83
Totals,	1,449,848	1,612,446	5,399	6,158	673	955	6,072	7,113

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties, during the year 1869, for authorizing the admission of patients into Asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted :—

Statistics of Insanity.

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Sheriffs' Orders granted in 1869 for								Total.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	49	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	110
2. Argyll, ...	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38
3. Ayr, ...	2	32	3	16	...	...	...	...	5	48
4. Banff, ...	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19
5. Berwick, ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
6. Bute, ...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4
7. Caithness, ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Clackmannan, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
9. Dumbarton, ...	4	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	14
10. Dumfries, ...	37	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	33
11. Edinburgh, ...	51	215	61	4	...	...	...	...	112	219
12. Elgin, ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
13. Fife, ...	9	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	58
14. Forfar, ...	37	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	111
15. Haddington, ...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16
16. Inverness, ...	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	43
17. Kincardine, ...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
18. Kinross, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
19. Kirkcudbright,	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
20. Lanark, ...	58	239	59	8	...	128	...	...	117	375
21. Linlithgow, ...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
22. Nairn, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Orkney, ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24. Peebles, ...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
25. Perth, ...	28	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	49
26. Renfrew, ...	2	2	3	11	...	87	...	...	5	100
27. Ross, ...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
28. Roxburgh, ...	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
29. Selkirk, ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
30. Shetland, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
31. Stirling, ...	4	35	2	...	...	3	...	...	6	38
32. Sutherland, ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
33. Wigton, ...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Totals,	315	1133	138	43	...	218	...	...	453	1394

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 17 exceptions,* to patients removed from their homes to asylums. But the number of orders granted by the Sheriff of any particular county affords no criterion of the amount of lunacy occurring in such county; but is rather to be regarded as an indication of the amount of accommodation which it contains. For example, of the 37 private patients for whom the Sheriff of Dumfries granted his order, a comparatively small proportion belonged to the county. Many were brought from England or distant parts of Scotland.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1869 :—

* *Vide* p. xv.

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1868.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1869.			Proportion of females to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female pauper lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,570	4,737	6,307	211	248	459	112·1	301·7	117·5
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	921	2,256	3,177	111	136	247	104·7	245·0	122·5
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,624	3,785	5,409	127	157	284	105·1	233·0	123·6
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	481	1,350	1,831	54	73	127	111·4	280·6	135·2
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	295	819	1,114	27	31	58	110·1	277·6	114·8
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	126	400	526	13	21	34	126·5	317·5	161·5
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	301	1,013	1,314	38	52	90	112·3	336·5	136·8
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	129	415	544	12	26	38	106·2	321·7	216·7
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	332	870	1,202	45	39	84	104·9	262·0	86·7
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	568	1,475	2,043	86	88	174	112·6	259·6	102·3
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,892	4,842	6,734	280	391	671	116·7	255·9	139·6
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	296	1,040	1,336	45	51	96	113·3	351·3	113·3
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	943	2,385	3,328	146	142	288	113·1	252·9	97·3
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,330	3,102	4,432	204	278	482	121·6	233·2	136·2
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	274	774	1,048	47	53	100	110·7	282·4	112·8
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	750	2,429	3,179	117	119	236	114·8	323·9	101·7
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	269	766	1,035	37	45	82	105·8	284·7	121·6
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	34	99	133	12	11	23	110·6	291·1	91·7
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	331	1,019	1,350	48	49	97	114·7	307·8	102·1
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	4,187	10,578	14,765	450	501	951	107·6	252·6	111·3
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	188	656	844	30	26	56	94·5	348·9	86·7
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	82	185	267	13	10	23	111·8	225·6	76·9
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	212	660	872	26	26	52	117·0	311·3	100·0
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	66	169	235	9	16	25	101·6	256·0	177·8
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	996	2,471	3,467	179	195	374	110·4	248·1	108·9
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,067	2,923	3,990	76	114	190	112·7	273·9	150·0
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	665	2,278	2,943	98	99	197	114·0	342·5	101·0
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	294	775	1,069	56	45	101	102·0	263·6	80·4
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	44	90	134	12	8	20	105·0	204·5	66·7
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	187	781	968	27	25	52	142·6	417·6	92·6
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,296	525	1,512	2,037	65	75	140	103·6	288·0	115·4
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	145	661	806	27	20	47	118·5	455·9	74·1
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	42,095	487	1,106	1,593	51	45	96	117·0	227·1	88·2
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	21,611	58,421	80,032	2,779	3,215	5,994	111·2	270·3	115·6

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The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the seven years 1863-1869:—

AT 1ST JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1863, ...	288·8	118·6
1864, ...	279·3	117·7
1865, ...	283·3	117·7
1866, ...	281·4	117·3
1867, ...	281·1	116·5
1868, ...	277·3	116·6
1869, ...	270·3	115·6

These figures show a tendency, although a slight one, towards an equalization of male and female pauperism, and male and female pauper lunacy. In the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies, it will be seen, occur in different counties, which must be dependent on differences in the constitution and circumstances of the inhabitants. As a rule, it may be assumed that there is a greater degree of mental activity in towns than in the country; and to this fact may possibly be ascribed the more frequent *occurrence* of insanity among an urban population. But it must also be taken into account that the increase of lunacy is found chiefly among the lower classes of the community, which nowhere display much mental activity, and which are most exposed in cities to influences which destroy health. From this cause, the changes among pauper lunatics in the asylums of large towns and of manufacturing districts are much more frequent than in those of pastoral and agricultural districts; greater, for instance, in the asylums which receive the patients of Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Edinburghshire, Aberdeenshire, and Forfarshire, than in those whose patients belong to Argyllshire, Caithness-shire, Dumfriesshire, Inverness-shire, Perthshire, and Ross-shire. Without denying that over-excitement of the intellect or feelings is not infrequently an element in the production of insanity, we are yet satisfied that the proximate cause of the malady is in the great majority of cases impaired nutrition. During the period which has witnessed the great development of the asylum system of accommodation in European countries, there has been at the same time a great and disproportionate increase of the population of towns. To what extent the first of these facts is a consequence of the second, it would be impossible to say; but it is extremely probable that one of the main causes of the great increase of pauper lunacy lies in the accumulation of the poorer classes in towns under circumstances

which must of necessity impair their bodily vigour, and, as a sequence, their mental health. The efforts to raise the condition of the poorer classes of society by the provision of better dwellings, by improving the ventilation and drainage of existing houses, by limiting the number of public-houses, and by other expedients of a similar tendency, show, it is true, a humane desire to mitigate the evils which accompany poverty; but as yet we look in vain for any perceptible improvement in the health or circumstances of the people as their result. On the contrary, mortality, crime, pauperism, and lunacy all continue to increase. It is therefore clear that efforts of another kind are necessary to check the growth of these evils; and the remedy should, in our opinion, be sought in qualifying every man by a broad-based education to understand the operation of the physical laws on which his existence depends, and to recognise their influence on his mental and bodily health. At present, we seek, by the erection of hospitals, prisons, poorhouses, and lunatic asylums, to neutralize the evils which we have allowed to grow up; but it would in every sense be far better to prevent their growth by moral, hygienic, and physiological instruction, and by so enabling every man to be a guide unto himself. According to this view, the provision of lunatic asylums is but a palliative measure, and one, moreover, which experience shows to be ineffectual in producing any permanent good in the way of reducing the number of the insane. So long, accordingly, as we are content with it, we may lay our account with the continued growth of lunacy, and of its concomitant burdens.

To whatever causes the discrepancies in the occurrence of lunacy in different districts of the country may be owing, it appears from the following Table that, in its relations to pauperism and to the population, it is controlled by agencies of a tolerably stable character. The general tendency, however, it will be observed, is towards an increase. Thus in ten years the proportion of pauper lunatics in the general population has increased from 172 to 195 in every 100,000; and the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers from 62·87 to 74·89 per 1000. It must, however, be taken into account that in the calculations of this Table the population has been taken at the number of the census of 1861. Consequently the growth of lunacy must, to some extent, be here overstated:—

AT 1st JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 100,000.		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1859, ...	2741	172	6287
1860, ...	2717	180	6657
1861, ...	2525	171	6800
1862, ...	2561	172	6743
1863, ...	2570	172	6710
1864, ...	2570	173	6755
1865, ...	2569	175	6841
1866, ...	2543	179	7047
1867, ...	2489	182	7338
1868, ...	2506	187	7486
1869, ...	2613	195	7489

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In Appendix D will be found five Tables which show the numerical changes in the population of the Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, during the ten years 1860-1869; and the proportion per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The rates of recovery and mortality as shown by these Tables are :—

	Average of 10 years.				1869.			
	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Public Asylums, .	33·9	38·0	8·9	7·5	30·2	33·3	9·5	9·0
,, Private ,, . .	30·1	35·0	8·5	7·9	48·1	41·0	6·5	8·8
,, Parochial ,, . .	49·7	49·8	13·2	9·1	42·5	35·2	8·0	6·9
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ...	7·8	11·3	9·1	8·1	5·1	6·2	10·7	6·9

The average rate of recovery, and the average rate of mortality, thus appear to be highest in Parochial Asylums; but we have on former occasions pointed out that the patients received into these asylums comprise a greater proportion of ephemeral forms of insanity than those received into Public and Private Asylums. The low rate of recovery in Public Asylums in 1869 is in a great degree dependent on the large number of chronic cases admitted into the Asylums of the Districts of Ayr and Stirling; and the low rate of mortality in Parochial Asylums in the same year is probably to be ascribed to the recent transference of a considerable number of patients from Gartnavel to the Parochial Asylum of Glasgow. Trustworthy statistics of the different classes of establishments will only be forthcoming when each class has acquired a stable position.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1869, are shown in the following Table ;—

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouse.		Total Transfers	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.			
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper
Royal and District Asylums,.....	9	8	41	33	2	1	...	3	1	44	49	39	20	210
Private Asylums,	5	5	105	125	5	16	2	1	1	3	1	6	31	244
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	23	20	...	...	1	...	2	4	6	4	...	60
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	15	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	34
Totals,	14	13	184	194	7	17	4	5	4	51	56	50	51	548

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In 1868 the patients transferred were 31 private and 216 pauper. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 49 private and 532 pauper patients were made by authority of the Board; those of 2 private and 15 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff; and 1 pauper patient was transferred by warrant of the Secretary of State. The general tendency of the transfers, it will be seen, is towards Public Asylums; 405 of the total number, 599, being to this class of establishments.

The Table on the next page shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1869.* We are not warranted, however, in accepting the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring. The malady may already have been of considerable duration, and it is always extremely difficult to procure precise information on this point. No doubt the season of the year does exercise considerable influence on the number of patients admitted and discharged; but we apprehend less from any specific action of the weather than from the facilities afforded by summer to locomotion, and the difficulties created by winter. It has, however, occurred to us that the form which insanity assumes is in some degree dependent on atmospherical influences; that is, on the amount of heat, moisture, electricity, and ozone which the atmosphere contains; on the clearness or dulness of the sky; and on the force and direction of the wind. This idea has been suggested by observing that cases of maniacal excitement, of melancholia, and of certain forms of delusional insanity occur in groups which would seem to indicate the operation of some general cause. But we have not been able to investigate this matter with sufficient minuteness to speak confidently regarding it.

Cold increases the mortality among all classes of the population; and, accordingly, the deaths in asylums are most numerous in the colder months. This fact is most noticeable in the case of males, and in connection with it we may remark that, as a rule, the male pauper patients are not provided with upper clothing for out-door use in winter. Accordingly, when they are sent to the grounds or airing-courts for exercise, many of them are unable or unwilling to move about with sufficient activity to counteract the effects of cold, and are in consequence exposed to attacks of pulmonary or abdominal disease. The women, on the other hand, are usually provided with shawls or polkas. It seems to us probable that herein lies a main cause of the difference between the male and female winter mortality, which we shall presently show is considerable.

* The difficulty in procuring trustworthy returns from inspectors of poor prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1869; but the Tables of changes in Asylums are for the year 1869.

The fact that our returns are obtained from two different sources, namely, from inspectors of poor and superintendents of Asylums, makes it almost impossible to bring the figures obtained from each into thorough accordance; but the divergence is rarely to such an extent as to affect their statistical value.

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TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths in each month in 1869.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	83	79	71	86	80	103	67	77	82	83	87	100	92	85	68	89	66	75	69	101	62	68	58	72	885	1018
Recoveries,	16	27	25	37	38	39	35	36	32	40	43	29	32	44	31	36	26	46	25	29	21	28	29	46	356	437
Deaths,	27	17	22	29	29	21	14	17	15	20	25	28	28	29	20	18	15	24	16	18	23	15	29	29	263	265

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

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The admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each month of the five years 1865-69, are shown by the following Table :—

MONTHS.	Admissions, excluding Transfers.		Recoveries.		Deaths.	
	Years 1865-1869.		Years 1865-1869.		Years 1865-1869.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January, . . .	321	305	101	120	120	103
February, . .	302	329	97	140	95	107
March, . . .	320	379	146	167	114	86
April, . . .	351	378	153	159	93	85
May, . . .	336	393	119	181	110	89
June, . . .	365	404	143	161	79	92
July, . . .	367	386	159	177	82	106
August, . . .	334	396	155	182	76	95
September, . .	330	362	128	173	78	86
October, . . .	317	373	147	148	81	88
November, . .	285	314	103	152	116	95
December, . .	329	378	141	199	106	97
Totals,	3,957	4,397	1,592	1,959	1,150	1,129

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in April, May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in November, December, January, February, March, April, and May. The proportion of female recoveries is, at all seasons, considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries. It is a curious fact that both the results of 1869 apart, and those of the five years 1865-1869, show a greater tendency to death among female than among male patients in summer, and a less one in winter. This is shown by the following Table :—

Years.	Summer. May—October.		Winter. November—April.	
	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
1869, ...	119	137	144	128
1865-69, ...	506	556	644	573

Thus, in the year 1869, the winter female mortality was absolutely less than the summer female mortality; and in the five years 1865-1869 the excess of the female winter mortality was very small in comparison with the excess of the male winter mortality.

In Appendix G we have published two Tables, the first of which shows the ages on admission of all the patients in asylums at 1st January 1870, and also their ages at the date specified. The second Table is deduced from the first, and shows the proportion of patients at different ages in asylums at the same date.

It will be observed from the first of these Tables that the ages

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apparently most prolific of insanity are those—from 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, and 40 to 44. This fact is very clearly shown by the Returns of the Royal Asylums, which have been in operation for many years, and which thus present more natural results than those of the District Asylums, to which a large proportion of patients have been transferred when already at advanced ages. It will be seen that the numbers in the first columns greatly preponderate over those in the second up to the decennial period 35-44, when a near approach is made to an equilibrium. The scale then turns, and the numbers in the second columns gradually assume a preponderance over those of the first, which, as a rule, goes on increasing. The admissions under 15 years of age are comparatively few. For this fact two causes probably combine: first, that up to this age the nervous system has not been subjected to the tear and wear of the labours, cares, anxieties, and dissipations which predispose to insanity; and, secondly, that in childhood there is less necessity to have recourse to asylums than in mature years. With the advent of puberty, with the constitutional changes which then ensue, and with the commencement of the active business of life, the flaws in the nervous system are rendered apparent, and the admissions into asylums suddenly rise, and continue high during the active period of life. At the age of fifty, the admissions show a visible decline, which may be ascribed to the more placid existence which may then be supposed to commence; but the falling off is probably mainly, or, at all events in a considerable degree, due to the diminished number of the population from which the patients at advanced ages are drawn. It is certainly natural to suppose that the causes of insanity should most abound during the period from twenty to fifty; but it might, on the other hand, be very fairly argued that the processes and diseases of development in the anterior period, and the processes and diseases of decay in the posterior period, are, although for different reasons, equally prolific of the malady. It may be true that mania and other active forms of insanity predominate during the vigorous period of life; but the idiocy of youth and the dementia of advanced life may possibly afford their fully compensating numbers. At all events, the mere number of patients admitted into asylums at different ages must afford an extremely uncertain index of the liability to insanity at different ages.

As regards the number of the insane existing at different ages, it appears that, in comparison with the general population at the same age, it reaches its highest proportion in the decennial period 50-59, when it is 492 for every 100,000 of the population at the same age. In the period 20-29, it is 156 per 100,000, and 203 in the period 80-89; that is, the proportion of the insane among people between 70 and 80 is considerably higher than among those between 20 and 30. This result is what might naturally have been expected.

The average age of the patients in the different classes of establishments at 1st January 1870 was as follows:—

In Public Asylums, ...	44·4 years.
,, Private Asylums, . . .	47·3 ,,
,, Parochial Asylums, . .	41·7 ,,
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	45·6 ,,

The points which chiefly attract attention in these figures are the comparatively low average age of the patients in Parochial Asylums, and their comparatively high average age in Private Asylums. The former of these results we are inclined to ascribe to the peculiar position of the Parochial Asylums. Being under the immediate direction and control of the parochial authorities, patients are sent into them without hesitation or delay, and frequently for causes that would not be considered sufficient for transmission to a Public Asylum; and, consequently, at an average earlier age. The high average age in Private Asylums, again, is probably owing to the comparatively small number of acute cases admitted. *A priori*, we should have expected a higher average age among the inmates of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, consisting, as they do, in great measure, of selected incurable cases admitted from private dwellings or transferred from asylums. The actual result is accordingly somewhat matter of surprise.

Proceeding now to investigate the average at death in the different classes of establishments, we find that in the five years 1865-1869 it was as follows:—

	For Males.	For Females.
In Public Asylums, .	47·7 years.	50·1 years.
,, Private Asylums, .	47·8 ,,	52·4 ,,
,, Parochial Asylums, .	46·3 ,,	46·7 ,,
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	47·5 ,,	56·8 ,,

Here, again, the average age is lowest in Parochial Asylums; but the difference at death is much less marked than it appears among the total numbers resident. The females in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses show an exceptional degree of longevity, for which we find it difficult to offer any satisfactory reason. On the whole, the average age at death differs but little in the different classes of establishments. It is about five years above the average age of the patients resident. The length of residence in asylums of the patients who die therein is shown in Table IV. of Appendix D. The deaths in the early periods after admission are greatest in the Public Asylums, a fact which betokens the reception of the most serious cases.

The following Table shows the number of epileptics in establishments at 1st January 1870 to be 405; of whom 237 are males, and 168 females. Of the 405 cases, 81 are returned as idiots, 312 as lunatics, and 12 as simple epileptics.

Statistics of Insanity.

Names of Asylums or Poorhouses.	Return of Epileptics.					
	Idiots.		Lunatics.		Neither.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	2	...	22	10	...	...
Argyll District ,,	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ayr ,, ,,	...	...	5	2	...	...
Banff ,, ,,	2	...	3	2	...	1
Dumfries Royal ,,	4	2	12	8	...	...
Dundee ,, ,,	2	1	6	4	...	...
Edinburgh ,, ,,	3	3	32	14	...	...
Elgin District ,,	...	...	1	1	...	...
Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	2	...	4	5	...	...
Glasgow Royal ,,	...	...	30	15	...	...
Haddington District ,,	1	...	3	1	1	...
Inverness ,,	...	...	11	3	...	...
Montrose Royal ,,	5	6	14	2	...	...
Perth ,,	...	...	1	2	...	...
Perth District ,,	1	3	5	7	...	...
Roxburgh ,, ,,	...	...	4	3	...	...
Stirling ,, ,,	...	2	9	6	...	...
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	...	...	...	3	1	...
Barony ,,	3	3	2	6	...	...
Burgh ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...
Glasgow ,,	...	2	4	11*	...	...
Garngad Private Asylum,	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gilmer House ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hallcross House Private Asylum,	...	...	1	...	...	...
Longdale's ,,	...	...	3	1	...	...
Melville House ,,	...	...	1	1	...	...
Newbigging House ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smeaton Grove ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westermains ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	2	1	1	...	...	...
Buchan ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunninghame ,,	2	1	...	...	2	...
Dumbarton ,,	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dundee ,,	...	...	2	...	...	...
Edinburgh ,,	...	3	...	5	...	2
Govan ,,	1	3	...	2	...	...
Greenock ,,	1	2	2	2	...	...
Hamilton ,,	...	...	3	2	...	...
Kincardine ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leith, South ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff & Benvie ,,	...	...	1	...	...	...
Linlithgow ,,	1	1	...	...	...	...
Old Machar ,,	1	...	1	...	...	...
Perth ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigton ,,	...	...	...	5	...	...
Baldovan Institution,	4	2	...	...	...	...
Columbia Lodge,	3	...	...	...	2	...
Larbert Institution,	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Prison, Perth,	2	2	2	...	1	2
Totals,	43	38	187	125	7	5

* Four of these are rational in their conduct and conversation, except about the period of the fits; but, at the best, their minds are weak and irritable.

In a series of Tables, of which the following is the second, we propose tracing the history of all patients admitted into Asylums in Scotland in 1868, if not for the first time, at all events for the first time since 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted. Statistics of Insanity.

Year.	New Cases Admitted.	Of such Cases							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered	Died.	Remaining at 31st December.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1868	*1,320	38	...	...	38	306	97	107	848
1869	...	74	5	...	84	209	71	94	558

The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1868 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1868.	New Cases registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	
1,521	112	43	1676	45	92	17	22	176

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district placed in establishments and left in private dwellings at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1860-1869:—

* In the Table of last year this number was given as 1326. Six patients have since been found to have been improperly included.

Position of Districts.

NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

Names of Districts.	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1861.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1863.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.		On 1st January 1866.		On 1st January 1867.		On 1st January 1868.		On 1st January 1869.	
	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen, ...	209	109	270	117	290	116	308	120	304	110	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106	334	109	345	114
2 Argyll, ...	64	115	94	126	90	132	89	125	90	117	98	115	117	111	122	117	129	115	139	108	144	103
3 Ayr, ...	93	121	133	127	133	122	125	113	142	109	140	97	150	89	159	82	164	87	185	93	192	92
4 Banff, ...	23	57	35	54	34	53	44	47	50	41	47	43	45	42	54	45	66	44	72	50	77	50
5 Bute, ...	10	21	16	21	20	20	17	20	17	17	20	14	19	14	19	16	17	16	18	17	17	17
6 Caithness, ...	17	55	26	67	29	70	36	69	40	64	39	62	39	58	35	61	27	58	35	55	39	51
7 Dumfries, ...	130	128	185	143	197	127	211	120	197	120	203	112	212	118	224	119	223	123	234	117	255	112
8 Edinburgh, ...	525	92	531	94	542	86	544	81	564	80	550	90	563	86	562	78	589	82	609	80	615	81
9 Elgin, ...	34	36	42	34	54	34	53	32	51	32	58	31	54	35	58	33	54	34	56	33	63	33
10 Fife, ...	180	79	208	83	211	82	192	92	192	75	194	72	208	65	203	64	208	68	220	69	239	72
11 Forfar,.....	296	59	323	67	329	64	352	64	350	65	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58	402	58	420	62
12 Glasgow,.....	554	109	585	108	580	102	603	103	637	99	658	117	680	113	729	97	755	106	783	107	842	109
13 Haddington,	51	32	55	40	63	37	60	37	61	35	56	32	55	31	55	30	60	29	64	27	74	26
14 Inverness, ...	134	312	168	296	170	304	174	288	180	281	181	272	194	252	220	240	234	234	246	226	276	227
15 Kincardine,...	44	29	52	32	53	29	55	27	52	24	60	24	58	29	56	25	56	25	55	27	62	20
16 Orkney, ...	17	39	24	34	16	33	21	36	25	38	22	33	22	32	22	32	21	32	21	31	24	28
17 Perth, ...	175	155	203	155	215	150	221	144	215	138	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	125	222	129	246	128
18 Renfrew, ...	153	28	175	35	153	32	148	31	148	29	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24	176	24	171	19
19 Roxburgh, ...	76	98	66	95	79	85	85	82	80	88	88	91	92	86	86	87	88	83	100	72	108	71
20 Shetland, ...	18	24	19	26	17	26	19	30	19	30	20	31	20	28	21	33	18	28	18	26	24	28
21 Stirling, ...	150	86	169	93	195	83	191	80	190	87	202	78	208	79	214	79	235	71	235	63	261	57
Totals,	2953	1784	3379	1847	3470	1787	3548	1741	3604	1679	3682	1636	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1548	4224	1521	4494	1500

Position of Districts.

The most striking feature of this Table is the large increase of the patients placed in establishments. Indeed, this increase is in some districts so great that the numbers returned in 1869 are more than double those of 1858. This is the case, for instance, in the districts of Argyll, Banff, and Caithness.

The decrease in private dwellings, however, is very far from being commensurate with this increase. Thus, while in all Scotland the increase of pauper lunatics in establishments has amounted to 1541, the decrease of those in private dwellings is only 284. In the districts of Aberdeen, Forfar, Glasgow, and Shetland, the increase of patients in Asylums has had no effect in diminishing the numbers of those in private dwellings, and in several others, such as those of Argyll, Caithness, Banff, Dumfries, Fife, Elgin, Haddington, and Perth, the diminution is very small. In the Inverness district, on the other hand, there has been a decrease from 312 to 227.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table :—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1869.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums, .	1181	506	2831	332
Private Asylums, ...	180	441	7	300
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	978	46
Totals,	2084	1019	3816	678

It thus appears that there are still 678 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts, but included in this number are 105 belonging to the Roxburgh District, who occupy temporary accommodation at Musselburgh, pending the erection of the District Asylum at Melrose.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1860-69, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and, on this account, the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

Position of Districts.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1. Aberdeen,	38	38	44	32	38	29	25	45	46	41	49
2. Argyll,	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
3. Ayr,	7	16	8	3	4	5	6	4	8	4	5
4. Banff,	1	5	4	3	3	4	3	5	6	13	8
5. Berwick,	...	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Bute,	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	2
7. Caithness,	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
8. Clackmannan,	3	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	...
9. Dumbarton,	4	3	2	9	...	2	4	3	3	3	5
10. Dumfries,	41	30	35	35	26	45	38	46	44	32	37
11. Edinburgh,	97	97	128	94	92	84	108	122	99	105	112
12. Elgin,	1	5	13	8	4	2	4	4	6	1	...
13. Fife,	18	7	10	8	11	5	10	6	2	8	10
14. Forfar,	35	43	53	37	32	27	28	35	38	32	37
15. Haddington,	5	4	...	2	1	1	1	5	...	3	5
16. Inverness,	2	3	4	2	4	3	3	1	4	1	2
17. Kincardine,	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	4
18. Kinross,	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	2	1	2	5	2	4	...	...	2	4	1
20. Lanark,	147	113	103	115	102	94	107	90	105	91	117
21. Linlithgow,	...	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	3
22. Nairn,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
24. Peebles,	1	2	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	1	4
25. Perth,	30	27	24	24	25	20	30	32	35	25	29
26. Renfrew,	8	9	4	2	4	3	11	6	6	11	5
27. Ross,	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1
28. Roxburgh,	1	4	3	2	2	4	5	3	2	4	4
29. Selkirk,	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	2
30. Shetland,	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	7	5	4	...	6	1	2	7	4	7	6
32. Sutherland,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
33. Wigton,	1	...	2	5	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
TOTALS,	455	431	457	409	371	347	398	430	422	401	454

Prior to 1863 the Sheriff's order was necessary for the transfer of patients from one asylum to another, and accordingly the orders granted in the years 1858-1862 do not correctly represent the number of patients sent to asylums. But since 1863 the Sheriff's order is no longer necessary for this purpose, and accordingly the orders now granted more nearly represent the persons removed from their homes to asylums.

As regards the individual districts, we have nothing special to report on those of Banff, Elgin, Haddington, Orkney, Perth, and Shetland.

The position of the remaining districts is as follows :—

District of Aberdeen.

At 1st January 1869 the number of patients in establishments in Aberdeenshire was—

	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
In Royal Asylum,	129	286	415
,, Aberdeen Poorhouse,	...	49	49
,, Old Machar Poorhouse,	...	20	20
	129	355	484

Position of Districts.

During the course of 1869 the accommodation of the Asylum was increased by the opening of a new auxiliary house, capable of receiving 15 patients; and that of the poorhouses by the enlargement of the lunatic wards of Aberdeen and Old Machar Poorhouses, and by the opening of lunatic wards in connection with the Buchan Combination Poorhouse. The patients in establishments at 1st January 1870 were accordingly considerably more numerous, viz.:—

District of Aberdeen.

	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
In Royal Asylum, . .	142	288	430
,, Aberdeen Poorhouse, .	...	59	59
,, Old Machar Poorhouse, .	...	42	42
,, Buchan Combination Poorhouse, . . .	...	19	19
	142	408	550

The new accommodation of the Asylum is already fully occupied, notwithstanding the relief afforded by the poorhouses; and the question of further accommodation must therefore soon again press for consideration. From the reports of the Commissioners it appears that the day-room accommodation of the Asylum is insufficient for the present numbers, and that even without an increase of patients an extension of the buildings is on this account called for.

District of Argyll and Bute.

The operations for the enlargement of the Asylum at Lochgilphead are making satisfactory progress, and portions of the new buildings have been for some time in occupation. The alterations are, however, not sufficiently advanced to permit of the reception of the Buteshire patients, who are accordingly still sent to private asylums; but it is confidently expected that the arrangements for their accommodation will soon be completed.

District of Ayr.

The Asylum of the District of Ayr was opened on 28th July 1869. It is calculated for the accommodation of 230 patients, and their number at 1st January 1870 was 149.

The enlargement of the Lunatic Wards of Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse has now been completed, and application has been made for our license for the reception of 36 male and 36 female patients. The accommodation, however, it is understood, is sufficient for a greater number.

District of Dumfries.

The number of pauper lunatics in the Southern Counties Asylum at 1st January 1870 was 273, being a diminution of 2 since 1st January 1869. There is therefore at present sufficient accommodation for the insane poor of the district.

The extension of the Royal Crichton Institution is advancing towards completion. In the lunatic wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse, with accommodation for 11 patients, there were at 1st January 1870 only 5 inmates.

District of Edinburgh.

In July 1869 notice was given by the managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to the District Board of Edinburgh and Peebles,

Position of Districts.

District of Edinburgh.

of their intention to terminate, on the expiry of six months from the date of notice, the agreement under which they had undertaken to provide for the care and treatment of all the pauper lunatics of the district for whom admission might be demanded. Under special arrangements with the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, North and South Leith, the Canongate, and Duddingston, made when the asylum was being erected, the managers continue bound to receive all patients chargeable to these parishes; but in November they issued a circular to the inspectors of all the landward parishes, calling on them to make arrangements for the accommodation elsewhere of their patients, and informing them that, after the expiry of the agreement, no pauper patients from the landward part of the district would be admitted.

By the 59th section of the Lunacy Act it is enacted, that "in case there shall be any asylum established in any district which shall have sufficient accommodation for the reception of the pauper lunatics of such district, or can be easily rendered adequate to the reception of such pauper lunatics or any portion of them, the District Board of such district shall, before proceeding to assess for or erect any District Asylum, contract with the proprietors or parties interested in any such asylum for the use of the whole or any part of the same, or for the reception and maintenance of the pauper lunatics of such district, or any portion of them, upon such terms as shall be arranged between the District Board and such proprietors or parties interested; and in case of difference between the District Board and proprietors or parties interested relative thereto, such difference shall be subject to the decision of the Board; and where any such agreement shall be completed with a Public Asylum, the portion of such asylum which shall, in terms thereof, be appropriated to the reception of such pauper lunatics, shall be, and remain under the care and management of the proprietors or parties interested therein, subject to the power of inspection and visitation, and power of making regulations hereinbefore conferred upon the Board." This provision, the District Board were of opinion, involved an obligation on the part of the Asylum to contract for the reception and maintenance of all the pauper lunatics of the district, and in accordance with this view they presented a petition to the Lords of Council and Session for the specific performance by the managers of their statutory duty. The decision of the judge was, however, adverse to the District Board; and from it there has been no appeal. Under these circumstances, we have applied to the District Board for information as to the course they now intend to pursue, to meet the requirements of the Statute, and to provide for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the parishes for which the Edinburgh Asylum is no longer bound; and in reply we have been informed that inquiries are being made for the purpose of enabling a committee to bring the subject in a positive form before a general meeting of the District Board.

At the last statutory visit to the Asylum, of date 27th October, it was reported "as considerably overcrowded, especially in the

female department of the West House. Frequent recourse," it was added, "is accordingly had to shake-downs in the dormitories and corridors; and considerable risk must be encountered by the association of patients of uncertain habits or dangerous propensities." The new buildings at present in course of erection will greatly increase the facilities for proper classification and treatment, and will also obviate overcrowding, provided no further augmentation of the numbers is permitted. In this case, however, it will be necessary to make temporary provision for the patients of the landward parishes until the measures contemplated by the District Board be carried into effect. On this account we have been compelled again to sanction the admission of pauper patients into private asylums; and we have also signified our readiness to license a small ward for 12 patients in connection with the Inveresk Poorhouse.

Position of Districts.

District of Edinburgh.

The lunatic wards of the old Poorhouse of Edinburgh are still in operation, and on 1st January 1870 contained 82 female patients. The Parochial Board have not yet determined on the erection of lunatic wards in connection with their new Poorhouse, but they have obtained the opinion of counsel that it is within the statutory powers of this Board to sanction the reception of patients suffering from any form of insanity into lunatic wards of poorhouses, subject to such regulations as we may lay down. In accordance with this opinion, it would be open to the Parochial Board to erect an establishment into which patients should be received for curative treatment.

In our last Report it was stated that the District Asylum of Fife and Kinross, although only opened in 1866, was already inadequate to meet the wants of the district. The house, originally calculated for 210 patients, contained, at 1st January 1870, 239, and the surplus numbers were only accommodated by using lavatories as dormitories. The necessity of extension, however, having been recognised by the District Board, detached accommodation is being provided for 30 males in connection with the farm buildings; for 14 females in a ward adjoining the laundry; and for 16 females in a supplementary refractory department. These buildings are approaching completion.

District of Fife and Kinross.

The pressure for accommodation in the Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, which serve as district accommodation for Forfarshire, still continues. The proposals to extend the accommodation of the Dundee Asylum, by finishing the buildings according to the original plan, have not been carried out; and it is still necessary to send a considerable number of the patients chargeable to the parishes of Dundee and Liff and Benvie to the Asylum of Montrose. The pressure thus made upon this institution has been to some extent relieved by the acquisition, in its immediate neighbourhood, of Gayfield House, to which several of the lady patients have been transferred. The enlargement of the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse is now nearly finished, and will provide accommodation for 29 additional patients, to which extent relief will be afforded to the Asylums.

District of Forfar.

Position of Districts.

District of Glasgow.

During the past year the accommodation of the district of Glasgow has been increased by the enlargement of the Parochial Asylum of Glasgow, which is now licensed for 60 males and 150 females, being an increase of 60 above the number of the latter which it formerly contained. Most of these patients have been transferred from Gartnavel, and in this way the pressure on that Asylum for the admission of pauper patients has been considerably relieved. No patient of this class has been refused admission at Gartnavel, and their number here, owing to the cause alluded to, has fallen from 438 at 1st January 1869, to 394 at 1st January 1870. The number of private patients, however, has only been kept within bounds by refusals of admission, amounting to 50.

The lunatic wards in connection with the new Poorhouse of Govan are well advanced, but their occupation will probably be delayed until the whole Poorhouse is finished.

From time to time reference has been made to an intention on the part of the Barony Parochial Board to erect a new asylum in connection with their Poorhouse; but as yet nothing definite has been determined on. The existing Parochial Asylum is, in many respects, faulty, and not well adapted for the care and treatment of the insane. It is, therefore, very desirable that the intention referred to should be carried into effect without further delay. In the meantime, however, there is sufficient accommodation within the district, although not always of an appropriate character. In Gartnavel, the want of a chapel, of a dining-hall, and of an amusement room adds to the difficulty of management, and deprives the patients of solid advantages.

District of Inverness.

The accommodation afforded by the District Asylum of Inverness is still sufficient for the wants of the district, the high rates of maintenance having evidently had a deterrent effect on the applications for admission. The numbers resident at 1st January 1869 and 1870 were respectively 278 and 273.

District of Renfrew.

The accommodation provided in the district of Renfrew is still insufficient for the proper accommodation of its pauper lunatics. The Parochial Board of Greenock, indeed, have offered to enlarge the lunatic wards of their Poorhouse, and to acquire some adjacent ground on temporary lease for the occupation and recreation of the patients; but as, in our opinion, no satisfactory extension of the present buildings is possible, and as the land which has been offered is not suitable for either of the purposes mentioned, we have declined to entertain the proposal, regarding it as calculated to delay the only fitting remedy for the evil, namely, the erection of a district asylum. In the meantime, we have agreed to restore a first-class license to the wards of the Greenock Poorhouse, as the accommodation of the Burgh of Paisley Parochial Asylum, to which most of the curable patients of Greenock were sent, was not of a character so decidedly superior as to neutralize the inconvenience to which both the parochial authorities and the friends of patients were subjected. We shall, however, lose no fitting opportunity to urge the erection of a district asylum.

Position of Districts.

District of Roxburgh.

On the 24th January 1870, the architects of the Roxburgh District Asylum report that "The works were commenced in the end of July last, since which about one-third of the excavations have been made, and the retaining walls enclosing the north airing-court, which are upwards of 20 feet in height, have been nearly completed.

"About one-half of the walls of the main building have been founded, those of the north wing having been carried up to the top of the windows of the basement story, and the remainder of that half to about 3 feet above the ground.

"A large quantity of freestone has been brought to the ground, and is dressed and ready for use.

"Most of the timber required for the carpenter-work is upon the ground, and the windows are partly made.

"The excavations for the medical superintendent's house have been executed, and all the freestone required for it has been laid down and is dressed.

"The large tank for the water supply, and the tank at Fountain Head, have been nearly completed, but the water has not yet been introduced into them; the pipes, however, have been laid in a temporary manner to the building for the use of the masons."

District of Stirling.

On the opening of the asylum of the Stirling District, the lunatic wards of the Falkirk and Stirling poorhouses were closed; but those of the Dumbarton and Linlithgow poorhouses continue in operation, and help to meet the wants of the district, for which the asylum alone would already be insufficient.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 has been as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	Total.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,381 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	44,780 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3¾	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,131 6 7½	14,356 8 2¾	16,796 19 6	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	16,107 1 6	3,064 16 2	104,974 18 3
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1
1867,	69,319 6 2	7,879 6 8	20,310 1 9	15,151 18 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4
1868,	75,852 9 8	8,051 5 3	21,047 5 9	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7

* Included in Public Asylums.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1868 was 2,141,945, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5868 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1867 was 2,060,348. There was thus in 1868 an increase of 81,597 days, equivalent to an increase of 223 patients maintained during the year.* In the money expenditure of 1868 there was an increase of £8234, 0s. 3d. over that of 1867, partly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in public asylums.

The proportion per cent. of the total number of days of maintenance in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the ten years 1859-1868, is shown in the following Table :—

ASYLUMS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	35·4	37·2	38·9	39·2	41·0	41·5	42·6	44·3	50·6	51·6
In Private Asylums, .	12·0	12·2	12·3	12·6	12·0	11·1	9·8	9·4	5·3	5·0
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	16·3	16·2	16·0	16·2	15·7	16·9	18·2	18·2	17·3	17·8
In Private Dwellings, .	36·2	34·2	32·7	31·9	31·2	30·4	29·3	28·1	26·8	25·5

The most notable features of this Table are the steady increase of patients in Royal and District Asylums, the steady decrease of those in private dwellings, and, in the later years, the rapid decrease of those in Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the nine years 1860-1868 :—

* These calculations have been made without taking into account that 1868 was leap year, this fact having been generally overlooked by inspectors in making their returns. As, however, the year was occasionally reckoned as containing 366 days, the increase in the number of patients as here stated is slightly above the truth.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, .	4,920	7,651	8,097	8,329	8,032	8,050	8,310	8,327	8,610	9,087
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,497	3,564	3,428	4,063	4,082	4,154	4,275	4,631	4,597
3. Ayr, . . .	3,598	4,258	4,019	4,456	4,218	4,424	4,796	4,998	5,669	6,172
4. Banff, . . .	1,515	1,403	1,546	1,655	1,690	1,609	1,846	1,978	2,280	2,511
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,088	1,349	1,330	1,300	1,161	1,173	1,201	1,252	1,208
6. Bute, . . .	400	593	626	544	627	630	685	735	704	640
7. Caithness, .	931	1,177	1,442	1,536	1,473	1,473	1,463	1,309	1,441	1,490
8. Clackmannan,	686	549	696	676	551	556	681	803	843	870
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,445	1,545	1,585	1,607	1,712	1,694	1,943	1,824	1,773
10. Dumfries, .	1,880	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,528	2,459	2,538	2,791	3,275	3,081
11. Edinburgh, .	10189	11388	12435	12758	13202	12966	13240	14026	14,414	14633
12. Elgin, . . .	982	1,271	1,240	1,240	1,108	1,416	1,359	1,348	1,398	1,497
13. Fife, . . .	4,471	5,419	5,452	5,057	4,988	5,223	5,145	5,580	5,544	5,861
14. Forfar, . .	5,828	7,423	7,679	7,867	8,082	8,451	8,350	8,443	8,469	9,787
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,873	1,835	1,866	1,864	1,696	1,731	1,815	1,976	2,115
16. Inverness, .	2,976	3,191	3,153	3,112	3,059	3,146	3,243	3,699	3,691	4,534
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,433	1,435	1,461	1,453	1,472	1,527	1,494	1,532	1,661
18. Kinross, . .	194	307	284	278	238	254	296	341	425	435
19. Kirkcudbright,	784	1,178	1,520	1,510	1,502	1,620	1,610	1,617	1,559	1,657
20. Lanark, . .	12934	13871	14699	14931	15296	16158	17615	19701	22,280	24006
21. Linlithgow, .	731	839	820	847	954	1,064	1,193	1,198	1,197	1,178
22. Nairn, . .	594	455	479	469	439	497	372	364	362	457
23. Orkney, . .	657	695	762	830	870	789	779	799	762	850
24. Peebles, . .	395	440	378	342	443	476	553	632	596	625
25. Perth, . . .	5,885	6,581	6,878	6,652	7,012	6,697	6,559	6,852	6,809	7,180
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	3,603	3,480	3,465	3,582	3,775	4,062	4,265	4,747	4,847
27. Ross, . . .	2,053	2,505	2,710	2,757	2,757	2,987	2,648	2,807	3,094	3,700
28. Roxburgh, .	1,354	1,399	1,570	1,550	1,730	2,077	1,800	1,765	1,821	2,046
29. Selkirk, . .	271	245	299	312	248	240	284	269	288	393
30. Shetland, . .	405	658	606	647	691	768	771	679	675	841
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,203	2,383	2,316	2,359	2,506	2,397	2,624	2,806	3,123
32. Sutherland, .	583	699	735	736	719	919	690	643	686	909
33. Wigton, . .	800	1,009	1,228	1,119	1,212	1,312	1,395	1,484	1,508	1,559

In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In the whole of Scotland the total expenditure has increased more than a third; but the increase is very unequally distributed, being in some counties, such as Berwick, very moderate, and in others, such as Dumfries and Lanark, very great. This increase refers only to the maintenance of patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. The increase in the expenditure, from £80,652, 2s. in 1858 to £125,420, 19s. 7d. in 1868, is in a considerably higher ratio than the increase in the number of pauper lunatics, from 4737, on 1st January 1858, to 5994, on 1st January 1869. This chiefly arises from the greater proportion of patients now accommodated in public asylums, who have increased from 1594, on 1st January 1858, to 3164, on 1st January 1869; but in some degree also from the general increase in the rate of maintenance.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The average daily rate of maintenance paid by each county in 1868 was as follows: —

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients.	
						In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
1. Aberdeen, .	1 3⅝	1 0	0 10½	0 6¾	1 1	75·1	24·8
2. Argyll, .	1 4¾	...	2 3½	0 6½	1 0¾	55·6	44·3
3. Ayr, . .	1 6	1 6½	1 0⅝	0 6½	1 2	68·8	31·1
4. Banff, . .	1 5	0 9⅝	0 6	0 7	1 1½	60·5	39·4
5. Berwick, .	1 6	1 6	...	0 8	1 2⅜	64·6	35·3
6. Bute, . .	.....	1 6¾	1 1	0 7	1 0½	49·3	50·6
7. Caithness, .	1 4½	0 10	1 9	0 5½	0 10½	42·1	57·8
8. Clackmannan,	1 6	1 5½	0 11¾	0 7¼	1 3½	76·0	23·9
9. Dumbarton, .	1 8½	1 6½	1 0	0 6⅝	1 2½	77·8	22·1
10. Dumfries, .	1 1½	...	0 5¼	0 6⅝	1 0½	77·3	22·6
11. Edinburgh, .	1 3⅜	1 3¾	1 1	0 7½	1 2	88·6	11·3
12. Elgin, . .	1 0½	...	1 6	0 6½	0 10¾	64·7	35·2
13. Fife, . .	1 3¾	1 5	0 10	0 7½	1 2¼	78·7	21·2
14. Forfar, . .	1 3½	0 10½	0 11½	0 7	1 1⅜	86·9	13·0
15. Haddington, .	1 3⅝	0 11¼	1 2⅜	0 7½	1 2	71·9	28·0
16. Inverness, .	1 5⅝	...	...	0 6	1 1	55·0	45·0
17. Kincardine, .	1 3⅜	...	0 10½	0 6¼	1 0¾	72·1	27·8
18. Kinross, .	1 4⅝	1 3⅜	...	0 7	1 1⅜	66·5	33·4
19. Kirkcudbright,	1 1⅛	...	...	0 7½	0 11½	63·8	36·1
20. Lanark, .	1 8¼	1 4¼	1 1½	0 7¼	1 5	88·7	11·2
21. Linlithgow, .	1 7½	1 5	0 10⅝	0 6½	1 2¼	83·5	16·4
22. Nairn, . .	1 5⅝	...	...	0 6¼	1 3	74·6	25·3
23. Orkney, .	1 4	1 5	...	0 4½	0 10¾	43·9	56·0
24. Peebles, .	1 5¼	...	...	0 8¼	1 4¼	89·2	10·7
25. Perth, . .	1 3½	1 2½	1 1⅜	0 7½	1 0⅝	64·1	35·8
26. Renfrew, .	1 9⅜	1 6⅜	1 3⅜	0 8¼	1 4	89·3	10·6
27. Ross & Cromarty,	1 5½	1 4⅝	0 8½	0 5⅝	1 0½	51·2	48·7
28. Roxburgh, .	1 5½	0 9½	0 8¼	0 7¼	1 1⅜	59·7	40·2
29. Selkirk, .	1 6¼	...	...	0 6¾	1 2¼	54·2	45·7
30. Shetland, .	1 5½	1 5	1 0⅜	0 5	0 11	39·7	60·2
31. Stirling, .	1 5	1 5½	0 11½	0 8⅜	1 2⅜	82·4	17·5
32. Sutherland, .	1 7	...	...	0 4⅜	1 0½	46·5	53·5
33. Wigton, .	1 1½	1 6½	0 6½	0 6	0 10½	55·1	44·8
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4¼	1 5¾	1 1¼	0 6¾	1 2	74·4	25·5

In the preceding Tables the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, is occasionally contributed by the patient or his relatives, to the extent shown by the following figures, viz.:—

In 1859, . . .	£1877	4	6½	In 1864, . . .	£2391	16 5½
„ 1860, . . .	2083	0	0	„ 1865, . . .	2277	16 7
„ 1861, . . .	2314	14	11	„ 1866, . . .	2455	1 0
„ 1862, . . .	2190	0	3	„ 1867, . . .	3017	7 10
„ 1863, . . .	2304	7	0¾	„ 1868, . . .	3195	6 5

The general tendency of this contribution is towards an increase, but with more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, it might, we think, be made considerably greater; and, in the event of pauper lunacy continuing to grow as rapidly as it has hitherto done, it might be worthy of consideration whether after a patient

has been maintained gratuitously for two or three years in an asylum, some systematic measures should not be adopted for determining whether relatives should not be called on to contribute to his maintenance. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The present rates for the maintenance of pauper patients in Public Asylums are given in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	ANNUAL RATES.	
	For District Patients.	For Patients from beyond District.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . .	£23 0 0	£25 0 0
Argyll District Asylum, . .	25 2 8	None such.
Ayr District Asylum, . . .	26 0 0	None such.
Banff District Asylum, . .	26 0 0	None such.
Dumfries Royal Asylum, . .	20 0 0	25 0 0
Dundee Royal Asylum, . .	23 8 0	26 0 0
Elgin District Asylum, . .	19 0 0	None such.
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	23 0 0 27 0 0*	
Fife District Asylum, . . .	24 0 0	None such.
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . .	25 15 0 29 0 8 31 12 8†	
Haddington District Asylum,	25 0 0	28 0 0
Inverness District Asylum, .	28 0 0‡	None such.
Montrose Royal Asylum, . .	23 10 0§	28 0 0‖
Perth District Asylum, . .	23 0 0	None such.

The rates for private patients in those district asylums which at present admit them, are:—In Ayr Asylum, £31, 4s.; Banff Asylum, £25; Elgin Asylum, £25; Haddington Asylum, £30; Perth District Asylum, £24 to £30.

The rates charged for pauper patients in the Scotch asylums cover the maintenance of furniture and bedding, and the expense of repairs, after the first year following their opening.

The following are the present rates of maintenance of parochial patients in such of the private asylums as admit them:—

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	ANNUAL RATES.
Hallcross Asylum, ...	£25 0 0
Longdales Asylum, ...	27 5 0
Melville Asylum, ...	28 0 0
Newbigging Asylum	26 0 0
Smeaton Grove Asylum, ...	28 0 0

The cost of maintenance of patients in parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses is, for those chargeable to the parishes to which the institutions belong, a proportionate share of the expenditure.

* £23 for the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, Canongate, South and North Leith; £27 for the landward parishes of the District.

† £25, 15s. for the parishes of Barony and Glasgow; for Govan parish, £31, 12s. 8d.; for landward parishes, £29, 0s. 8d.

‡ This rate has been reduced from £32, and will probably be soon again reduced.

§ The rate for parishes which dispose of part of their lunatics in lunatic wards of poorhouses is £26.

‖ The rate for Caithness and Shetland patients is £25.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

For the patients of other parishes, in such poorhouses as receive them, the following are the rates:—

Parochial Asylums.	Annual Rates.
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	£28 12 0
Barony Parochial Asylum,	27 6 0
Burgh Parochial Asylum,	26 0 0
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	19 15 5

The rates in Parochial Asylums, it will be noticed, are fully as high as those of the Public Asylums. In the Abbey Parochial Asylum, which receives, under agreement, the patients of seven adjoining parishes, the rate is sufficiently high to diminish the cost of the patients of its own parish to £25, 8s.

Lunatic Wards.	Annual Rates.
Aberdeen Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	19 10 0
Dumbarton Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	15 3 4
Edinburgh Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	21 4 8
Govan Poorhouse Lunatic Wards (Privileged Parishes),	22 2 0
Govan Poorhouse Lunatic Wards (Non-privileged Parishes),	23 8 0
Greenock Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	26 0 0
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	19 10 0
Linlithgow Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	20 16 0
Old Machar Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	19 0 0
Perth Poorhouse Lunatic Wards,	19 10 0

SINGLE PATIENTS.

Single Patients.

As considerable misapprehension seems to prevail in regard to our views concerning the treatment and disposal of single patients, we shall endeavour to explain clearly but concisely what these are. We consider that it is impossible, and that it would be impolitic if it were possible, to gather together in asylums all persons of unsound mind. There is, in fact, no authority or procedure by which this could be done.

By inquiries which we instituted when we first entered on our functions, we ascertained that at 1st January 1859, 3764 persons regarded as lunatics were living in ordinary dwelling-houses. Of this number, 1887 were maintained at their own expense or that of their relatives, while 1877 received more or less assistance from their parishes. Hence the division into private and pauper patients. Over the former we exercise no jurisdiction, unless in a few exceptional cases; but we have no reason to think that there has been any falling off in their number since the date specified. The number of the latter class, however, over which we do exercise supervision, had fallen to 1500 at 1st January 1869, being a decrease of 377 in ten years. This fact shows at once that no undue encouragement has been given to the disposal of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. On the contrary, the evidence points altogether in the opposite direction; for the number of pauper lunatics in establishments, which was 3103 at 1st January 1859, had risen to 4494 at 1st January 1869, being an increase of 1391 in ten years. During the same period the increase in the number of private patients in establishments was only 116, namely, from 1012 to 1128.

From the Reports of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, it appears that at 1st January 1869, 6987 lunatics in receipt of paro-

chial relief were living with relations, or were boarded with strangers in private dwellings. Of the number of private patients similarly disposed of, nothing certain is known, but it must, there can be no doubt, be much greater. We arrive at this conclusion partly from our knowledge of the state of matters in Scotland, and partly from seeing that the number of lunatics "at large" is officially reported to amount to 6564 in Ireland, and that of lunatics *en domicile* in France to be not less than 53,160. There can be no doubt, then, that in England, Ireland, and France great numbers of the insane are living in private dwellings; but it is in Scotland only that any trustworthy knowledge of the manner in which they are disposed of and treated has been attained, because it is only there that any special machinery exists for inquiring into and reporting on their condition. Attention has accordingly been much more directed to the state of single patients in Scotland than in the countries named; and hence has arisen the habit of ascribing to Scotland some peculiar system of "cottage" accommodation. Single Patients.

But, as has been stated, it is, with comparatively few exceptions, only to pauper lunatics in private dwellings that the system of official visitation is extended in Scotland. Of the condition of the private insane little is known, except the broad fact that most of them belong to the classes closely bordering on pauperism, and that many are in a considerably worse position than recognised pauper lunatics. The Statute, it is true, directs that no lunatic shall be received for gain into a private dwelling without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board; but the only effect of this provision hitherto has been to bring 35 such patients under our jurisdiction. For pauper lunatics, however, it is enacted that every one shall be sent to the asylum for the district in which the parish of his settlement is situated, unless the General Board of Lunacy shall consent to his disposal otherwise; that is, in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings. Similar powers of exemption were formerly possessed and exercised by the Board of Supervision, but as that Board had not the machinery for undertaking a periodical systematic visitation of the patients, abuses could not be rectified, and much misery was consequently endured.

Of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the greater number has never been under asylum treatment. For the most part, the patients of this class are affected with idiocy or dementia. A few suffer from chronic mania or melancholia, but cases of acute or curable insanity are altogether exceptional. Only the smaller proportion has been removed from asylums, and the patients belonging to this category are, with few exceptions, affected with chronic forms of insanity, and are deemed incurable. The curable cases are principally those which have been removed on trial, and whose recovery had not been perfectly established at the expiry of the period of probation.

On the removal of private patients no restriction has been placed by the Legislature, unless where medical certificates have been granted by the asylum superintendent that they would prove dangerous to themselves or the public. Accordingly, private

Single Patients.

patients may, as a very general rule, be removed from asylums at the will of relations, either to be taken home or to be boarded out. By recent legislation the restrictions on the disposal of pauper lunatics have been so far relaxed that parochial boards are now at liberty, on passing a minute at a duly constituted meeting, to order the removal of any of their pauper lunatics, who may not be certified as dangerous or otherwise unfit to be discharged by the medical superintendent of the asylum, and to place them in private dwellings, on the simple conditions of intimating their removal to the Board of Lunacy within fourteen days, notifying the situation of the house to which they have been removed, and describing its occupant. This provision appears to us to be just and reasonable, especially as it is guarded from abuse by the power lodged in the Board of ordering the patients back to the asylum whenever it appears, from visitation or otherwise, that their treatment or management is not satisfactory. There is no guarantee of this kind for the proper care of private patients; and, as the law freely allows their removal, we are unable to see on what grounds a distinction could be advocated in the case of pauper lunatics. Parochial boards are intrusted by law with the care and treatment of their poor, and to deny them the power of removal of unrecovered patients from asylums, simply because their maintenance was defrayed from public rates instead of from private sources, would be equivalent to placing a large amount of irresponsible power in the hands of the superintendents of asylums, on whose will and opinion their discharge would then practically be almost entirely dependent.

We have said that nearly all the patients in private dwellings are incurable; but this fact affords no evidence against the efficacy of curative treatment under such circumstances. Experience shows that when patients are sent to asylums, recovery most readily takes place in those cases which are received in the early stages of the malady. Of this fact there can be no doubt; but it is not so clear that the cases which are received in an incurable state would have recovered had they been sooner sent in; or that those cases in which recovery did take place in the asylum would have proved incurable out of it. It will readily be allowed that the removal of incurable patients from asylums to private dwellings is no proof of the inefficacy of treatment in asylums; and on analogous grounds it may very fairly be contended that the admission of incurable patients into asylums from private dwellings is no evidence of the impossibility of recovery in private dwellings. No doubt, with the indigent insane removal to an asylum will generally be the proper course to pursue; but it would be wrong on this account to attach any mysterious influence to asylum treatment, and to hold that under no circumstances was another procedure more likely, or as likely, to prove successful. Nor must it be overlooked that there are cases in which there is reason to believe that asylums really tend to confirm insanity. Therefore, before we can advocate exclusive asylum treatment, we must be prepared not only to prove that successful results are obtained in asylums, but also to show that those obtained in private dwellings are, *ipso facto*, unsuccessful.

Unfortunately, however, we possess no data as to the results of the treatment of the curable forms of insanity in private dwellings; but this is no reason why such treatment should, as a matter of course, be set down as unfavourable. Single Patients.

As regards the care and treatment of the incurable insane in private dwellings, we shall now make a few remarks on the principles by which we are guided in sanctioning it. We find in all countries in which statutory provision has been made for the maintenance of the indigent insane a very strong tendency towards an increase of their numbers. No sooner is an asylum built than it is filled, and the demand for additional accommodation speedily becomes as active as before. In ten years, as we have seen, the pauper lunatics in Scotch establishments have increased from 3103 to 4494, and in those of England from 25,984 to 39,909. In France the increase has been equally great. By such facts the question is naturally suggested, whether such increase of asylum accommodation is really necessary to provide for the proper care of the insane and the safety of the public; or whether it is not fostered in an artificial and hurtful manner by legislation. Looking back to the beginning of this century we find comparatively few asylums, and consequently comparatively few lunatics in confinement. In what state was the country then? Was it overrun by dangerous lunatics, or were the lunatics for whom there was not asylum accommodation locked up at home in filth and misery? We may readily allow, without possessing any positive proof to this effect, that many dangerous lunatics were at liberty, and that many were improperly treated at home; but this admission can scarcely be regarded as adequate warrant for a system under which many thousand persons are now permanently confined. It is possible that the modern more merciful treatment of criminals may have partially contributed to the necessity of extending asylum accommodation, and that many persons are now sequestrated as lunatics who formerly would have been transported or hanged. It is probable, too, that the modern development of factory labour, by withdrawing working men from home occupations, may operate to diminish the numbers of the insane retained in private dwellings, over whom, for this reason, supervision may possibly have become more difficult. Still it is difficult to conceive that these causes can have had more than a moderate share in the results which we now witness. And, in connection with this point, it must be kept in view that the modern asylum system is very far from affording a guarantee against the acts of lunatics. Scarcely a week passes in which the newspapers do not record murders and suicides committed by persons in the incipient stages of insanity, before the symptoms were sufficiently developed to inspire caution, or to warrant medical men in granting the certificates required by the law to obtain the judicial order necessary for sequestration. And it is not easy to see how, under any system of lunacy legislation, such catastrophes could be altogether avoided. But insanity, however dangerous it may prove at certain stages, does not, as a general rule, permanently maintain this character. The active symptoms decay, and in a large proportion of cases the patient

Single Patients.

becomes harmless, and capable of management without any special knowledge or aptitude on the part of his guardians, or any extraordinary appliances for his comfort and safety. To the removal of such cases from asylums no obstacles should, in our opinion, be opposed, provided always that the provision made for their care and comfort is adequate.

But what should be considered adequate care and comfort? The answer to this question must, in a great degree, be dependent on the social position of the patient; and we have to consider, not only what is desirable, but what is attainable. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that it was desirable, for their own good, to place and permanently retain all pauper lunatics in asylums, such a course would, as we have already said, be found impracticable. On the one hand, objections would be made by relatives; and, on the other, the burden on the rate-payers would prove insupportable. Other provision thus becomes a necessity, and such provision is most naturally sought in ordinary dwellings, varying in character and accommodation, in accordance with the position and circumstances of the individuals. As a rule, accommodation will first be looked for in the houses of relatives, and for a comparatively small section only will it be found necessary to have recourse to those of strangers. In the former case, the accommodation will generally be that from which the patient was removed to the asylum; in the latter, it may be considered satisfactory if it is at least equal to what is enjoyed by the better portion of that class of the community to which he belongs by birth or association. The aggregation of patients, in particular localities, can scarcely become general, unless old associations and the wishes of relatives be in a great measure set aside, and the duty of supervision be transferred from the authorities of the parish of liability to those of the parish of residence. But, under certain circumstances, small aggregations may be formed of patients for whom appropriate accommodation cannot be procured with relatives, or within their parish of liability; and such aggregations have actually grown up at Kennoway in Fifeshire, and at Balfron in Stirlingshire, for a certain number of the pauper lunatics chargeable to Edinburgh and Glasgow, for whom it is difficult to find appropriate accommodation in the large towns to which they belong.

At 1st January 1858, the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings was 1784, of whom 1335 were living with relatives, 358 with strangers, and 91 alone. At 1st January 1869, the number had fallen to 1500, of whom 1031 were living with relatives, 433 with strangers, and 36 alone. It thus appears that in eleven years there had been a diminution of 304 among the pauper lunatics living with relatives, one of 55 among those living alone, but an increase of 75 among those living with strangers. It might be difficult to tell all the causes that have contributed to these results, but there can be no doubt that to a considerable extent they are owing to the endeavours made by the Board to improve the condition of the patients in private dwellings. When these endeavours failed in the houses of relatives, the patients have been transferred to other guar-

dians; and from this cause the number of those placed with strangers has gradually increased at the expense of those placed with relatives. The diminution of the number of those living alone is also proof of the beneficial action of the Board. There is, however, some reason to fear that the diminution of the number of those living with relatives is partly due to the unwillingness of inspectors to intimate cases in which the lunacy is not very strongly marked, or its symptoms are not very troublesome, lest removal to an asylum should be called for; and this unwillingness is not unlikely to be strengthened should difficulties be unnecessarily placed in the way of the removal of unrecovered cases by asylum superintendents. Single Patients.

The standard of accommodation must, as a matter of course, be very much dependent on the habits and circumstances of the people. Accordingly, it will vary in different counties; be higher, for instance, in the Lothians than in Inverness-shire or Argyllshire. But in no part of Scotland do we find that section of population from which pauper lunatics are drawn lodged in cottages covered with roses and woodbine, furnished with pianos, decorated with pictures, supplied with baths, and presenting both internally and externally an air of refined comfort and ease. The pity is that such is not the case; but if private dwellings are to be used at all for the accommodation of pauper lunatics, we must take them as they are, and not as we might wish them to be. In former reports we have adverted to the limited amount of the national charitable resources, and have asked whether there is any special reason for affording to those affected with chronic insanity a liberality in the measure of relief, that must cripple the efforts desirable for the aid of other sufferers, who frequently possess claims of much higher value, as being at once morally more deserving, and intellectually more capable of appreciating the sacrifices made for them. Our returns show that the average amount of payment made by parochial boards for pauper lunatics in private dwellings is 4s. a week; and this sum, when contrasted with the average asylum rate of 10s. a week, appears entirely inadequate for the comfortable maintenance of the patients. But no fair conclusions can be drawn from this contrast, for the circumstances of many families are sufficiently easy to render but little assistance necessary. When the patient is boarded with strangers, on the other hand, the average rate is considerably higher, and in the licensed houses of Kennoway it amounts to six shillings a week for males and five for females, exclusive of clothing. It is an important question whether this is a rate of maintenance sufficient to secure comfortable accommodation, proper food, and reliable supervision. We avoid the term responsible in connection with supervision, as it is one to which, under the circumstances, we can ascribe no definite meaning. It is one, however, which is frequently used with reference to attendants in asylums; but used, we think, erroneously, for such attendants are simply subject to dismissal for failure of duty, unless, indeed, their misconduct has been such as to bring them within the cognizance of the criminal law, in which case responsibility would attach to every member of the community, and to the guardians of the insane in private dwellings as well as to others.

Single Patients.

Whether the rate of payment is adequate to secure the means of comfortable existence is the question at issue, and this must be decided by the test of experience, and by a comparison of the mode of living, and of the accommodation and general condition of the insane, with the corresponding circumstances of the sane portion of the community to which they belong.

In the Appendix will be found the usual reports by the Deputy-Commissioners on the condition of single patients. The value of these reports, and the importance of the supervision exercised over lunatics out of asylums, can only be properly appreciated by their entire perusal; and we would particularly direct attention to Dr. Mitchell's account of the patients resident in the village of Kennoway, as giving very full details of the accommodation provided in private dwellings, of the degree of protection which is extended to the patients, and of the precautions taken by the Board in their selection, and for guarding against their maltreatment or neglect. That continuous official supervision can be exercised over private dwellings is of course impossible. But continuous supervision of this kind is not in our opinion necessary; and it would, in every respect, be a mistake to attempt it. The tendency of the day lies too much in a desire to confide to corporations and associations duties and responsibilities which rightly belong to individuals; and we are by no means convinced that the supervision of asylums gives more satisfactory results, than that at present exercised over private dwellings, such as is found in operation at Kennoway. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* is a question which shows the doubt which attaches to organized official supervision, and leads us to place considerable reliance on that natural inspection by the public, which cannot be excluded from private dwellings, but which, as a rule, finds no place in asylums.

In Dr. Paterson's report, also, valuable details will be found on the condition of the patients in private dwellings, and several very interesting facts, illustrative of the mutual relations of pauperism and lunacy are considered, and placed in a new and unexpected light. It will be seen from both reports that, among the patients over whom the Board exercises control, neglect or ill-treatment is very rare. Only one accident of a serious character has occurred during the year, namely a severe burn of the leg, rendering amputation necessary.

We have seen (p. 1) that in all Scotland there were at 1st January 1869 only 35 lunatics supported on private funds, and living in ordinary dwellings, in whose cases the statutory requirements to obtain the Sheriff's order or the sanction of the Board had been complied with, and who are thus brought under our jurisdiction. But Dr. Mitchell reports that, during the past year, as many as 97 patients, not in receipt of parochial relief, were visited by him; while in Dr. Paterson's district 25 patients, maintained from private sources, were seen. Most of these patients were visited on sufferance, and there can be no positive guarantee for the proper treat-

ment of private patients in ordinary dwellings, so long as the great mass of them are exempt from visitation; but that it would be expedient to confer on the Board such extensive powers of visitation as would include all single patients, wherever placed, is a proposal which we are not prepared to advocate. Single Patients.

During the year 1869, 58 pauper lunatics were exempted from removal to asylums, the number left in private dwellings in the previous year having been 112. Application for exemption was refused or delayed in two cases only. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 62, and, in addition, 132 were removed by their friends, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 43 and 99. There was thus in 1869 a considerable increase in the number of pauper patients removed unrecovered from asylums, which result was in some measure due to the opening of the District Asylums of Ayr and Stirling, and the discovery then made that further asylum care or treatment might be dispensed with in certain cases till then detained in private establishments.

Fifteen new special licenses were granted in 1869.

The condition of single patients has been investigated during the past year in fifteen counties by Dr. Mitchell, and in nine by Dr. Paterson; but owing to the prolonged illness of one of the Commissioners, the time of these gentlemen was necessarily a good deal occupied in asylum visitation and attendance at the office, and the extent of single patient visitation undertaken during the year was thus less extensive than usual. The total number of pauper patients visited and reported on was 1169, and in a considerable number of instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 111 private patients; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1861-1868, is shown in the following Table:—

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1861	784.0	980.0	1764.0	34	47	81	4.3	4.7	4.5
1862	758.5	951.5	1710.0	40	58	98	5.2	6.0	5.6
1863	730.0	927.5	1657.5	47	40	87	6.4	4.2	5.2
1864	707.5	916.0	1623.5	43	61	104	6.0	6.6	6.4
1865	696.0	892.5	1588.5	30	55	85	4.3	6.1	5.3
1866	683.5	874.5	1558.0	35	53	88	5.1	6.1	5.6
1867	667.5	867.0	1534.5	41	59	100	6.1	6.8	6.5
1868	659.5	851.0	1510.5	40	52	92	6.1	6.1	6.1
AVERAGE,	710.8	907.5	1618.3	310	425	735	5.4	5.8	5.7

Single Patients.

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses. We have shown in another part of this report than the average annual mortality in the various classes of establishments is :—

	M.	F.
In Public Asylums, ...	8·9	7·5
,, Private Asylums, ...	8·6	8·0
,, Parochial Asylums, . . .	12·8	9·1
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	9·7	8·1

The close manner in which these rates approach each other, is, considering the differences in the condition of the patients received into the various kinds of establishments, very remarkable, and shows that there must be in operation in them some compensating causes of mortality, which, in the end, bring about nearly the same results. That the mortality in private dwellings is less than in establishments of whatever kind, is a fact that must be received as proof, that the circumstances in which their inmates are placed are, to say the least, not inimical to health. Had the mortality been lower than that of asylums only, in which active disease is necessarily most prevalent, there would have been no cause for wonder; but that it should be lower than in lunatic wards of poorhouses, into which only chronic and selected cases are admitted, is a fact which well deserves attention. Indeed it may be considered doubtful whether, even in asylums, chronic patients, who constitute nine-tenths of their population, are more favourably placed as regards the prolongation of life than those in private dwellings.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts at 1st January 1869 ; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers and to the general population. It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were, at 14th May 1868, 2613 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependants of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 4211 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties, from 1371 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 3991 in Argyllshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Kinross-shire and Argyllshire, and lowest in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, being in the ratio of 321, 310, 112, and 142 to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 7489 to 100,000. The counties in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, are those of Kinross and Edinburgh, in which it is respectively 223 and 216 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 131 in Lanarkshire, and 101 in Renfrewshire. It is lowest in Orkney and Shetland, where it is 74 and 75.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1868.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.				Proportion per 100,000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Numbers.	Placed in			Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.
					Public & Private Asylums	Poor-houses.	Private Houses.							
1. Aberdeen,.....	Aberdeen, ...	222,550	6,307	459	282	63	114	283	206	7,277	155	61·4	13·7	24·8
2. Argyll,.....	Argyll, ...	79,587	3,177	247	143	1	103	399	310	7,774	180	57·9	0·4	41·7
3. Ayr, ...	Ayr.....	199,063	5,409	284	129	63	92	271	142	5,250	96	45·4	22·1	32·4
4. Banff, ...	Banff, ...	57,901	1,831	127	76	1	50	316	219	6,936	132	59·8	0·8	39·3
5. Bute,.....	Bute, ...	16,331	526	34	11	6	17	322	208	6,463	104	32·3	17·6	50·0
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness, ...	42,200	1,314	90	39	...	51	311	213	6,849	92	43·3	...	56·6
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries, ...	75,904	2,043	174	140	...	34	269	229	8,516	184	80·4	...	19·5
	Kirkcudbright, ...	42,495	1,350	97	63	...	34	317	228	7,185	148	64·9	...	35·0
	Wigton, ...	42,095	1,593	96	49	3	44	378	228	6,026	123	51·0	3·1	45·8
8. Edinburgh,...	Edinburgh,.....	274,083	6,734	671	497	96	78	245	244	9,064	216	74·0	14·3	11·6
	Peebles, ...	11,300	235	25	22	...	3	207	221	10,638	194	88·0	...	12·0
9. Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	43,131	1,336	96	63	...	33	309	222	7,185	146	65·6	...	34·3
10. Fife, ...	Fife,...	155,021	3,328	288	223	...	65	214	185	8,653	143	77·4	...	22·5
	Kinross, ...	7,147	133	23	16	...	7	186	321	17,293	223	69·6	...	30·4
11. Forfar, ...	Forfar,.....	204,425	4,432	482	331	89	62	216	235	10,875	205	68·6	18·4	12·9
12. Glasgow, ...	Lanark, ...	640,444	14,765	951	446	396	109	230	148	6,440	131	46·9	41·6	11·4
13. Haddington,...	Haddington, ...	37,626	1,048	100	74	...	26	278	265	9,541	196	74·0	...	26·0
14. Inverness, ...	Inverness, ...	89,174	3,179	236	132	...	104	356	264	7,423	148	55·9	...	44·0
	Sutherland,.....	24,157	806	47	21	...	26	333	194	5,831	86	44·7	...	55·3
	Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	2,943	197	104	1	92	357	239	6,693	127	52·8	0·5	46·7
	Nairn, ...	8,347	267	23	18	...	5	319	275	8,614	215	78·2	...	21·7
15. Kincardine, ...	Kincardine, ...	34,854	1,035	82	42	20	20	296	235	7,922	177	51·2	24·3	24·4
16. Orkney, ...	Orkney, ...	32,395	872	52	24	...	28	269	160	5,963	74	46·1	...	53·8
17. Perth, ...	Perth, ...	133,086	3,467	374	213	33	128	260	281	10,787	184	56·9	8·8	34·2
18. Renfrew, ...	Renfrew, ...	168,746	3,990	190	11	160	19	236	112	4,761	101	5·8	84·2	10·0
19. Roxburgh, ...	Roxburgh, ...	54,362	1,069	101	58	...	43	196	185	9,448	106	57·4	...	42·5
	Berwick, ...	36,488	1,114	58	38	...	20	305	158	5,206	104	65·5	...	34·4
	Selkirk, ...	9,770	134	20	12	...	8	137	204	14,925	122	60·0	...	40·0
20. Shetland, ...	Shetland,.....	31,670	968	52	21	3	28	305	164	5,371	75	40·4	5·7	53·8
21. Stirling	Stirling, ...	88,676	2,037	140	78	39	23	229	157	6,872	132	55·7	27·8	16·4
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,202	84	35	33	16	221	155	6,988	125	41·7	39·2	19·0
	Linlithgow,.....	39,055	844	56	32	15	9	216	143	6,635	120	57·1	26·7	16·1
	Clackmannan, ...	23,605	544	38	27	2	9	230	160	6,985	122	71·0	5·2	23·7
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,		3,062,294	80,032	5,994	3,470	1024	1,500	261	195	7,489	146	57·8	17·1	25·0

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishments.

In our last Report we made some remarks on the constantly increasing numbers of patients in asylums; and we considered this question: first, in relation to the patients; secondly, in relation to the asylum; and thirdly, in relation to the parties who defray the cost of maintenance. As it is of great practical importance to determine the causes which have led to this accumulation, and to ascertain how far they are unavoidable, or more or less of artificial creation, we think it right again to direct attention to the subject.

As a rule, medical men in general practice have a very imperfect knowledge of insanity. They have had few opportunities of studying the nature of the malady, and those most readily at their command are in some degree calculated to mislead. We have become so accustomed to regard the gathering together of insane patients in large numbers in asylums, as the most appropriate manner of disposing of them, that we rarely pause to inquire the grounds on which this system has become so general. Nevertheless, it would not be easy to defend it, except on reasons of convenience and economy. Impassionately and closely investigated, it bears in many respects the aspect of an evil; but of an evil for which, under the circumstances of modern life, it may be difficult to find a complete remedy. Palliative measures are however within our reach, and for their attainment the first step is undoubtedly to qualify medical practitioners to form an accurate and independent judgment on the nature and treatment of insanity. For this purpose, attendance in the wards of an asylum is an obvious indication; but experience has shown that the generally inconvenient distance of asylums from the localities of the ordinary avocations of students, greatly restricts the numbers of those who seek to attain any special knowledge of insanity through such means. Besides, it has to be kept in view that the aspect of insanity which asylums present is in a considerable degree modified by the peculiar circumstances in which the patients are placed; and that the great mass of incurable cases which they contain is apt to exercise a discouraging and depressing effect on the zeal and assiduity of the students. They see the wreck, but they gather little information as to the manner in which it has been accomplished; or of the means which were, or should have been employed, to ward it off. Under the influence of such views, the late Professor Griesinger of Berlin maintained, that the fittest way in which a knowledge of insanity can be imparted to the general body of students is through a special ward for the treatment of the insane in connection with an ordinary hospital, into which only curative and representative cases should be received. Such wards, he proposed, should be placed under the care and direction of the professor of medicine, or of the ordinary hospital physicians, precisely as is done with the wards for the treatment of other maladies; and for this reason, that there is no strict line of demarcation between insanity and other affections of the nervous system. Every malady to which man is subject is caused by a dis-

order of his bodily functions, and insanity is no exception to this rule. Establishments.

Under existing circumstances, the removal of patients from asylums is greatly dependent on the opinion of the medical superintendent under whose care he is placed, and ordinary practitioners naturally, and almost unavoidably, yield their opinion when it runs counter to his. There is a natural unwillingness to undertake the responsibility which would attach to removal against his advice, and the usual result is that under such circumstances the patient remains in the asylum. But it should be borne in mind that the superintendent draws his conclusions from observations made under exceptional circumstances; and it ought not to be overlooked that a man who frets, is unmanageable, and even dangerous, under the rule of attendants, the confinement of walls, and the society of the insane, may possibly prove docile and gentle when removed from these sources of irritation. Accordingly, it is not advisable to trust too implicitly to the judgment of a superintendent in the disposal of the insane out of asylums; and on this account it becomes extremely desirable that the ordinary practitioner should be qualified to form an independent opinion as to the propriety and safety of removing unrecovered patients, and should have the requisite knowledge to direct their treatment in private dwellings. We have shown in the statistical portion of this Report that the proportion of private patients removed unrecovered from asylums is greatly in excess of the proportion of pauper patients so removed; and from this fact the inference may, we think, be drawn, that the disposal of patients in asylums or in private dwellings is dependent in a very great degree on extraneous circumstances, and by no means on the mere form of the malady. As a rule, insanity does not involve danger to those associating with the patient. If it did, on what principles would it be possible to advocate the aggregation of lunatics in numbers of many hundreds under the same roof? No doubt accidents through the insane occasionally happen, both in and out of asylums, but it is a fact of great practical importance that among the patients in private dwellings for whose care and treatment this Board is responsible, no death from suicide and no accident from violence have occurred during the period in which it has discharged its functions. But it will always be a question impossible to answer how far accidents in asylums, or accidents out of them, would have been prevented had the patients been placed in different circumstances. During the past year we have repeatedly had visits from two patients who when in asylums were regarded as very dangerous, and who, although still manifesting the same excitement and delusions that led to their being placed in confinement, have committed no overt act requiring interference with their personal liberty. *A priori* it would be natural to expect that the presence of an insane person in a sane community would be less likely to lead to accidents than his association with the insane. In the former case there is at least sanity on one side, and consequently more reason to expect forbearance than when both parties are irresponsible. But in favour of the association of the insane may fairly be quoted the experience

Establishments.

and practical knowledge of those under whose care they are placed. To this argument, no doubt, very great importance is due, but much of its value will depend on the precautions taken to ensure the services of well qualified medical officers and first-class attendants.

A great deal of power is necessarily placed in the hands of asylum physicians. The State confides to them the custody of its insane subjects, and practically leaves them to determine how long seclusion shall continue. We are far from saying that this power has been abused; still, it is open to abuse, and on this account it may be a question, whether, as no man is allowed to enter the medical service of the army and navy without special examination, the same rule should not be applied to the medical officers of lunatic asylums. Indeed, we are inclined to think that it would be an advantage, both to themselves and their patients, to enrol them in the civil service of the country. This is essentially their position in France, where all asylum appointments, if not always directly made by Government, are practically under its control. Under this system promotion, as a rule, takes place from inferior to superior grades, in accordance with length of service and the ability with which duty has been discharged; while the salaries and retiring allowances are fixed by ministerial ordinances.

There cannot be a doubt that the extent to which patients, of whom, on an average, about ninety per cent. are incurable, are gathered together in asylums, affects injuriously the professional position of the medical superintendent. In an establishment containing several hundred patients, of whom only a small percentage are in need of medical treatment, administrative tact becomes of more importance than special medical skill and knowledge. Modern asylums have in fact assumed a great deal of the character of boarding-houses, in which the general well-being of the patients is far more dependent on comfortable meals and beds, and on adequate exercise, occupation, and recreation, than on any special medical treatment. It is no doubt most desirable that there should be a resident medical officer in every asylum; but the experience of the District Asylums of Elgin and Haddington, and of the Abbey Parochial Asylum of Paisley, shows that very satisfactory results may be obtained without this provision. Indeed, it might even be maintained, from the experience of the establishments named, that patients in small asylums without a resident medical officer are in circumstances at least as favourable as those in large asylums, in which the resident medical superintendent must of necessity delegate a large share of his authority to subordinates. In small asylums individualization becomes possible, and, as a consequence, industrial occupation is in them, as a rule, more fully developed. It is chiefly on this account that we find the asylums of Banff and Elgin, containing respectively 90 and 80 patients, possessing farms of 80 and 95 acres; whereas the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, with 740 patients, possesses but 50 acres, and the Royal Glasgow Asylum, with 580 patients, only 66 acres. These results are not, in our opinion, to be ascribed to the fact that the inmates of the Elgin and Banff asylums are drawn chiefly from a rural, and those of the

Edinburgh and Glasgow asylums chiefly from an urban, population, but essentially to the limited and more manageable numbers of the patients, and the practical acquaintance of the lay superintendent of the Elgin Asylum and of the steward of the Banff Asylum with agricultural pursuits, their greater familiarity with the feelings and habits of the patients, and their more free association with them. The patients in the Abbey Parochial Asylum, 96 in number, are drawn from a population perhaps as much urban as rural, and there the land in possession amounts to 40 acres. Establishments.

Taking into consideration the chronic nature of the mental malady in by far the greater proportion of the inmates of asylums, it is not difficult to understand that a knack of rule and a knowledge of agriculture may be of as much consequence to a superintendent as purely medical qualifications.

Nevertheless, even among the incurable patients of asylums, there will be a frequent demand for medical attendance. But the same thing occurs in poorhouses and in every establishment in which persons with damaged constitutions are gathered together, without a resident medical officer being a recognised necessity. Still it will always be difficult to draw the line and to point out where the necessity for placing an institution under supreme medical direction should cease. If we are to regard lunatic asylums as hospitals for the treatment of disease, we must, as a matter of course, recognise this necessity; but if they are to assume in an extensive degree the character of "hospices," that is, of houses for care more than for treatment, it is not so clear that purely medical qualifications are those which will best secure the comfort and well-being of the majority of the patients. In the reports made by the Commissioners on certain asylums, allusion is again and again made to the paucity of comfortable furniture, the want of cushioned seats, the hardness and unevenness of the beds, and the unvarying manner in which the food is prepared, without any great improvement having been effected. The inference must be that such matters are regarded as of comparatively small importance by the medical superintendents of the institutions alluded to. They may not, it is true, directly affect the health of the patients, but they tell directly on their comfort; and if it be the case that nine-tenths of asylum inmates are incurable, it is evident that attention to these details must be of as much practical importance to the bulk of the patients as medical supervision in its restricted sense.

As regards the attendants, it must, it is clear, be of great practical importance to encourage good behaviour, and a desire to remain in the service of the asylum, by adequate remuneration and retiring allowances. The advantage to the patients of experienced attendants of good education and moral character cannot be over-estimated. It is upon this element more perhaps than upon any other that their comfort depends. But it is too frequently the case that no special care is taken to teach attendants their duties. They enter the service of the asylum, and are allowed to pick up their experience as best they may, without any special instruction

Establishments.

from the medical officers for their guidance. In this way one of the best guarantees against accidents and the maltreatment of patients is neglected.

It is a rule of the Edinburgh Royal Asylum that an addition to the remuneration of the attendants should be made after a year's service, and that a further increase should be made annually up to a certain amount. But in one of the reports of the Visiting Commissioners it is stated that, of 26 male attendants in the West House, only 8 were in receipt of more than the entrance-rate. Struck by this fact, we thought it proper to call for a return of all the changes among attendants which had taken place during the course of 1869 in all the asylums of Scotland, with a statement of the causes which had led to them. The results of this return are embodied in the Table of Appendix H, which we have endeavoured as much as possible to restrict to attendants properly so called, excluding domestic servants. It is, however, frequently difficult to draw a strict line of demarcation between the two classes.

The changes, it will be observed, are frequent, especially in the larger asylums, and, on an average, amount to considerably more than a third of the special staff. Altogether, of 341 male and 381 female attendants, special and occasional, 117 males and 104 females, chiefly belonging to the special class, left the service of their asylums or were discharged for the following reasons :—

		M.	F.
Left Voluntarily		73	62
,, On account of ill-health,		4	4
Discharged for Drunkenness,		7	0
,,	Insubordination—Disobedience,	4	5
,,	Absence without leave,	6	2
,,	Incompetency—Incapacity—Unsuitableness,	5	13
,,	Inattention—Carelessness—Neglect of Duty,	6	4
,,	Cruelty—Ill-treatment of Patients—Complaints by Patients,	5	3
,,	Dishonesty,	0	4
,,	Undue intimacy with other sex,	2	1
,,	Not re-engaged—Services not required,	5	3
,,	Cause not stated,	3	3
,,	Died,	1	0
		121	104

In these numbers are not included any returns from the Crichton Royal Institution, the Directors of which have refused to furnish them. We have no knowledge of the breaches of discipline which occurred without leading to the discharge of attendants, or of those which were concealed from Superintendents.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums in 1869 are shown in the following Table. Many of them are of a serious character, and 12 ended in death, namely 8 from suicide, 3 from suffocation in fits, and 1 from accidental choking in swallowing a bit of blanket. These facts show that immunity from danger is very far from being secured by transference to an

asylum, and it comes to be a question of considerable importance how far more liberal remuneration of the attendants would secure a more permanent and experienced staff, and thus increase the guarantee against accidents. Establishments.

ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.
Aberdeen, .	Suicide by precipitation from window. Suicide by drowning after escape. Attempted suicide by hanging. Fractured rib by a fall. Bite on the forehead from another patient. Laceration of hand and fingers by broken chamber-pot, inflicted by another patient. Slight bruise.		Eighty slight: 15 by falls (11 in epileptic fits); 26 by coming roughly against articles of furniture, the door, the walls, etc.; 3 by the efforts of the attendants to restrain violent patients; 23 by kicks and blows from other patients; 4 by cuts from patients breaking glass; 1 by scalding, and 8 cause not known.
Ayr, . . .	Scalp wound caused by a fall in a struggle with another patient. Laceration of hand by breaking glass.	Inverness, .	Attempted suicide by jumping through a window. Severe thrashing inflicted by another patient. Fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone by a fall, caused by the push of another patient. Injury to scrotum and testicles, self-inflicted, by a fork. Five slight.
Dumfries, .	Suicide by hanging. Fracture of the ulna by a fall; knocked down by another patient. Fracture of the metacarpal bones of the ring and little fingers of the right hand, cause unknown. One slight.		
Dundee, .	Fracture of the neck of scapula from a fall while in bath. Severe bruise to face from a fall. One slight.	Montrose, .	Fracture of the radius by a fall. Fracture of the neck of the femur by a fall. Fracture of the patella in the attempt to kick another patient. Fracture of the sternum by falling against table in maniacal excitement.
Edinburgh,	Suicide by hanging. Death by suffocation during epileptic seizure. Severe bruise, self-inflicted. Fracture of the sixth rib, cause unknown. Fracture of the metacarpal bone of the third finger of the left hand, accidentally. Severe scald through jumping into bath before it was ready. Three cases of wounds from breaking glass. Thirteen slight.	Perth (Royal).	Ecchymosis of right eye and abrasions of back in an unavoidable scuffle with attendants.
		Perth (District).	Death by laceration of posterior wall of the vagina and drawing out large portion of intestine, self-inflicted. Fracture of ribs by a fall. Two slight.
Fife and Kinross.	Death by suffocation during epileptic fit. Suicide by hanging. Attempted suicide by strangulation.	Roxburgh.	One slight.
		Stirling, .	Death by suffocation during epileptic seizure. Two slight.
Glasgow, .	Death from choking in swallowing piece of blanket. Fracture of tibia and fibula by a fall. Fracture of radius in two cases, cause not known. Fracture of tibia by a fall. Blow on the head with a hatchet by another patient. Blow on the head by another patient causing scalp wound. Blow on the face by another patient causing contused wound.	Larbert Institution, .	Severe scald.
		Longdales, .	Suicide by hanging.
		Barnhill (Parochial).	Fracture of the humerus in a fight with another patient.
		Glasgow (Parochial).	Two slight.
		Perth Poorhouse.	Death from severe burn from setting fire to night-clothes.
		Wigton Poorhouse	Fracture of the left thigh-bone from a fall.

Establishments.

The following analysis of the suicidal cases shows that several of the patients were known to have suicidal tendencies. This fact illustrates the great difficulty of guarding against suicide even with all the advantages which asylums possess:—

M. C.—Admitted into Aberdeen Asylum before 1858. Escaped, and was found drowned on 30th October 1869.

A. L.—Admitted into Aberdeen Asylum 14th November 1866, suffering from melancholia, and reported suicidal. Killed himself by precipitation from a window, 9th October 1869.

M. M.—Admitted into Dumfries Asylum 23d August 1869, labouring under monomania with delusions. Hanged himself 22d October 1869.

J. R. or L.—Admitted into Perth District Asylum 24th July 1869, labouring under acute mania. Died on 25th July 1869 from laceration of perineum and extraction of portion of intestine.

J. M. W.—Admitted into the Edinburgh Asylum 1st July 1869, labouring under melancholia. Hanged himself 29th October 1869.

T. P.—Admitted into Fife and Kinross District Asylum 10th December 1868, affected with melancholia, and reported suicidal. Hanged himself 1st April 1869.

S. O. A.—Admitted into Longdales Asylum 6th March 1869, affected with melancholia, and reported suicidal. Hanged herself 30th April 1869.

J. M'L.—Admitted into Perth Poorhouse from Perth Royal Asylum 30th September 1863, suffering under melancholia. Died, from setting fire to his night-clothes, 7th February 1869.

The number of suicides was, however, exceptionally high in 1869. In the five years 1865-1869, of 2279 deaths in Scotch Asylums, 18 were from suicide. In the five years 1864-1868, of 16,206 deaths in English Asylums, 102 were from suicide. In the five years 1856-1860, of 18,735 deaths in French Asylums, 87 were from suicide. That is, the proportion of deaths from suicide was in Scotch Asylums 7·90 per 1000, in English Asylums 6·29 per 1000, and in French Asylums 4·64 per 1000. To what extent these differences are simply accidental, are dependent on the genius of the people, or are influenced by the management of the patients, it would be difficult to determine. It might possibly be argued that it is through the application of mechanical restraint that the proportion is lowest in France; but in opposition to this theory we find that in Germany, where mechanical restraint is used as much as in France, there were 16 suicides in 597 deaths in the Asylum of Illenau, and 22 suicides in 447 deaths in the Asylum of Sachsenberg, giving the high proportions of 28·47 and 49·21 per 1000 respectively.*

There has been no epidemic in any of the asylums under our supervision during the past year, but there is a slight increase in the rate of mortality.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1869 was 35.

At 31st December 1868, 57 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 18 have been finally discharged as recovered, 7 have been returned to asylums, 1 died while on probation, and 31 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1869, 149 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 30 have been finally discharged as recovered, 2 have died, 39 remain

* Annales Médico-Psychologiques. Cinquième Série. Tome Troisième, p. 341.

insane under the care of friends, 22 have been returned to asylums, and 56 are still on probation. Establishments.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862 to the close of 1869, has been 785, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1867,	112
„ 1864,	73	„ 1868,	137
„ 1865,	103	„ 1869,	149
„ 1866,	102		

The numbers from the different asylums were—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	46	Brought forward,	665
Argyll District do.,	26	Longdales Private Asylum,	8
Ayr do. do.,	3	Newbigging do. do.,	30
Banff do. do.,	9	Saughtonhall do. do.,	18
Dumfries Royal do.,	115	Somerside do. do.,	2
Dundee do. do.,	16	Tranent do. do.,	3
Edinburgh do. do.,	160	Whitehouse do. do.,	2
Elgin District do.,	11	Englishtown do. do.,	1
Fife do. do.,	18	Abbey Parochial do.,	8
Glasgow Royal do.,	9	Falkirk do. do.,	4
Haddington District do.,	4	Glasgow do. do.,	15
Inverness do., do.,	18	Paisley do. do.,	8
Montrose Royal do.,	73	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	4
Perth do. do.,	12	Cunninghame do.,	2
Perth District do.,	46	Edinburgh do.,	1
Roxburgh do. do.,	47	Govan do.,	2
Stirling do. do.,	9	Hamilton do.,	2
Bellfield Private do.,	1	Linlithgow do.,	3
Campie Lane do. do.,	1	Old Machar do.,	1
Garngad do. do.,	12	Perth do.,	2
Gilmour do. do.,	8	St. Cuthbert's do.,	4
Hallcross do. do.,	21		
Carry forward,	665	Total,	785

Of the above 785, 111 patients were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this Table is the degree in which the number of probationary discharges varies in different asylums.

In 1869, 2 patients have been discharged, after more than three years' detention, in consequence of the Medical Superintendent being unable, from uncertainty of the existence of insanity, to grant the necessary certificate to keep the Sheriff's order in force.

The escapes during the year have been 135. Of these, 74 were brought back within 24 hours, 36 within a week, and 15 after a week: 10 were not recovered during the currency of the Sheriff's order, but it very rarely happens that escaped patients are permanently lost sight of.

IN ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

In Royal and District Asylums.

The following Table shows the number of patients, distinguishing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District Asylum at 1st January of each of the ten years, 1861-70, or since they were opened. It will be seen that there has been a general increase of patients in the Public Asylums in 1869, amounting in the aggregate to 430. Of this increase 403 were returned as pauper, and 27 as private patients, but these proportions will probably be modified by subsequent inquiry. The main cause of the increase of pauper patients was the opening of the Ayrshire and Stirling District Asylums. The increase in the number of the private patients took place chiefly in the Asylums of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Perth (Royal):—

In Royal and District Asylums.

Royal or District Asylums.	1861.				1862.				1863.				1864.				1865.				1866.				1867.				1868.				1869.				1870.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	52	45	94	122	52	49	102	119	49	48	105	120	55	55	112	141	65	66	112	132	61	55	119	137	64	63	112	147	60	65	124	149	69	68	127	156	70	72	123	165
Argyll,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	40	..	..	61	54	..	..	58	60	..	..	62	63	..	3	62	75	..	..	62	75	..	..	62	84
Ayr,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries,	82	63	119	78	87	57	125	84	85	55	115	83	72	56	114	87	84	66	113	109	94	64	119	106	108	68	121	105	106	80	128	113	98	68	133	125	79	70	157	116
Dundee,	25	22	83	75	29	23	83	72	24	19	80	76	28	27	84	72	28	24	74	73	23	24	57	57	27	26	52	63	25	23	62	68	24	27	70	70	28	28	82	66
Edinburgh,	86	90	251	232	98	91	246	244	102	93	255	237	93	109	255	216	91	94	234	224	96	104	237	239	103	110	233	251	103	102	241	275	92	96	265	282	110	92	257	295
Elgin,	5	1	26	30	7	3	24	28	8	6	25	27	5	4	28	32	10	8	22	24	9	5	28	32	10	7	28	27	8	10	33	25	9	3	33	32	8	3	35	35
Fife,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	86	..	..	111	102	2	..	112	118	..	1	118	120
Glasgow,	85	77	167	173	82	78	173	155	87	87	168	156	93	91	162	158	98	83	161	155	89	91	172	150	84	85	185	171	78	80	208	195	75	74	234	204	81	69	226	168
Haddington,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	..	2	33	33	3	2	37	41	3	2	36	48
Inverness,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	88	..	..	107	105	3	4	124	105	4	5	138	112	1	5	150	122	..	1	160	112
Montrose,	18	28	162	210	27	44	173	274	22	49	192	276	35	39	207	270	25	27	165	246	35	24	153	191	42	25	135	160	30	38	145	165	27	37	145	173	31	35	142	184
Perth (Royal),	38	40	61	64	36	37	69	59	37	32	61	51	32	37	41	45	37	34	..	..	38	31	..	..	36	24	1	..	1	25	1	..	48	31	1	..	49	41	..	..
Perth (District),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	87	87	6	14	82	97	7	16	95	90	10	18	94	98	9	12	104	112	8	9	106	121
Roxburgh District, (Millholm House),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	44	..	..	59	46	..	..	59	55
Stirling,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	101	105
Totals,	391	376	962	984	418	382	985	1035	414	389	991	1028	409	408	1041	1061	428	398	1116	1188	441	412	1161	1203	484	428	1230	1327	468	461	1457	1493	452	426	1565	1598	474	431	1701	1805

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Royal and District Asylums in 1869 :—

Royal and District Asylums.		Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	69·5	67·5	25	29	8	10	9	5	1	2	32·0	34·4	1·4	2·9
	Pauper do.,	125·0	160·5	54	63	16	21	31	32	14	5	29·6	33·3	11·2	3·1
	Total,	194·5	228·0	79	92	24	31	40	37	15	7	30·3	33·6	7·7	3·0
2. Argyll District Asylum,		62·0	79·5	19	24	10	11	4	2	5	4	52·6	45·8	8·0	5·0
3. Ayr District Asylum,		*53·4	68·6	68	90	1	1	1	...	3	1	1·4	1·1	5·6	1·4
4. Banff District Asylum,		38·5	51·5	11	18	5	4	2	7	3	4	45·4	22·2	7·7	7·7
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	86·0	69·0	22	26	10	8	9	7	5	2	45·4	30·7	5·8	2·9
	Pauper do.,	145·0	120·5	24	21	5	14	3	14	4	8	20·8	66·6	2·7	6·6
	Total,	231·0	189·5	46	47	15	22	12	21	9	10	32·6	46·8	3·9	5·2
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	26·0	27·5	11	4	2	...	3	1	1	2	18·1	...	3·8	7·2
	Pauper do.,	76·0	68·0	25	8	9	9	...	...	5	3	36·0	112·5	6·5	4·4
	Total,	102·0	95·5	36	12	11	9	3	1	6	5	30·5	75·0	5·8	5·2
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	101·0	94·0	38	30	17	21	6	8	10	5	44·7	70·0	9·9	5·3
	Pauper do.,	261·0	288·5	99	118	34	40	19	29	43	35	34·3	33·9	16·4	12·1
	Total,	362·0	382·5	137	148	51	61	25	37	53	40	37·2	41·2	14·6	10·4
8. Elgin District Asylum,		42·5	36·0	9	11	4	5	1	4	3	2	44·4	45·4	7·0	5·5
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,		116·0	119·5	31	44	15	25	3	5	9	12	48·4	56·8	7·7	10·0
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	78·5	71·5	29	31	11	16	7	14	6	5	37·9	51·6	7·6	6·9
	Pauper do.,	229·5	185·0	146	113	74	52	45	65	34	32	50·6	46·0	14·8	17·3
	Total,	308·0	256·5	175	144	85	68	52	79	40	37	48·5	47·2	12·9	14·4
11. Haddington District Asylum,		39·5	46·5	13	13	3	4	5	2	6	10	23·0	30·7	15·1	21·5
12. Inverness District Asylum,		155·5	120·0	34	25	10	12	5	3	11	22	29·4	48·0	7·0	18·3
13. Montrose Royal Asylum,	Private patients,	29·0	36·0	12	9	3	7	2	3	4	2	25·0	77·7	13·7	5·5
	Pauper do.,	143·5	178·5	35	69	8	27	19	12	10	18	22·8	39·1	6·9	10·0
	Total,	172·5	214·5	47	78	11	34	21	15	14	20	23·4	43·6	8·1	9·3
14. Perth Royal Asylum,		46·5	36·0	22	18	4	4	9	4	3	...	18·1	22·2	6·4	...
15. Perth District Asylum,		113·5	127·0	22	31	6	10	6	4	10	12	27·2	32·2	8·8	9.4
16. Roxburgh District Asylum		59·0	50·5	23	32	8	10	4	5	11	6	34·8	31·2	18·6	11·8
17. Stirling District Asylum,		†93·4	83·1	127	117	9	4	6	2	9	6	7·0	3·4	9·6	7·2
General Results,		2189·8	2184·7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	30·2	33·3	9·5	9·0

* Ayr District Asylum—Average for five months.

† Stirling District Asylum—Average for eleven months.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Compared with the results of 1868, this Table shows a diminution in the proportion of recoveries from 35·6 to 30·2 per cent. on the male admissions, and from 40·8 to 33·3 per cent. on the female admissions. But the opening of the Asylums of the Ayr and Stirling Districts affords an explanation of this seemingly unsatisfactory result. The average mortality which, in 1868, was 8·2 per cent. on the numbers resident for males, and 7·9 per cent. on the numbers resident for females, was in 1869, respectively, 9·5 and 9·0. This increase, however, is mainly due to the comparatively high mortality of the Asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Haddington, Inverness, and Roxburgh. In the Asylums of Aberdeen, Argyll, Banff, Dumfries, Dundee, Elgin, Montrose, and Perth Royal, the mortality is considerably below the average. The high female mortality in the Inverness Asylum is again remarkable.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1868 and 1869 :—

Years.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals. unrecovered.	Deaths.
1868, . . .	3959	1362	531	343	318
1869, . . .	4374	1843	587	427	408

The increase in the number of admissions in 1869 is due to the numbers transferred from Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses on the opening of the Ayr and Stirling Asylums. The absolute number of recoveries is higher than in the previous year, although, as already stated, the proportion on the admissions is less. It would be difficult to assign any definite reason for the increased mortality, but it is probably influenced in a considerable degree by the forms of the malady affecting the patients received into Asylums of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and by the unsatisfactory nature of the accommodation of the temporary Asylum of the Roxburgh District.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each of the ten years 1860-1869, was as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1860,	10·2	7·5	1865,	6·7	6·9
1861,	8·7	7·2	1866,	8·3	8·1
1862,	10·4	7·5	1867,	10·7	7·8
1863,	8·8	6·7	1868,	8·2	7·9
1864,	8·1	6·6	1869,	9·5.	9·0

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, are far from being unfavourable.

The following Table shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during the twelve years 1858-1869, or for the shorter period during which they have been in operation, in each of the Asylums named :—

In Royal and District Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Number of years on which average is taken.	Average percentage of deaths on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, .	163·2	186·5	12	6·8	4·7
2. Argyll District Asylum, .	58·5	60·1	7	10·0	4·9
3. Banff District Asylum, .	28·8	39·5	5	7·6	5·1
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum, .	208·2	158·1	12	6·7	6·9
5. Dundee Royal Asylum, .	101·8	93·4	12	6·8	4·3
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	344·6	346·7	12	12·2	7·7
7. Elgin District Asylum, .	33·2	31·9	12	7·3	9·4
8. Fife District Asylum, . .	100·1	99·7	4	6·5	7·2
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum, .	264·9	247·9	12	9·7	10·0
10. Haddington District Asylum,	29·1	32·4	4	9·4	13·9
11. Inverness District Asylum, .	117·8	105·5	6	5·4	10·1
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, .	178·4	234·2	12	9·7	9·5
13. Perth Royal Asylum, . .	68·5	65·6	12	6·4	4·3
14. Perth District Asylum, .	100·2	106·3	6	8·0	8·1
15. Roxburgh District Asylum, .	57·2	47·7	2	12·2	11·5

It will be seen that the results are in some asylums considerably more favourable than in others. In those of Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Dundee, for example, the mortality is much less than in the Asylums of Edinburgh and Glasgow; but we are not in a position to determine how far this is due to differences in the form of the malady or the condition of the patients; to differences in the structure of the asylum, in the nature of its site, or in the extent of the land in its possession; or to differences in its management. Further experience is necessary for the elucidation of these points.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows, but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of transfers, do not at present afford data for estimating what might be termed the normal proportion of recoveries:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1860,	37·7	40·1	1865,	36·6	36·6
1861,	39·8	41·1	1866,	29·1	34·1
1862,	34·9	42·4	1867,	33·0	39·6
1863,	32·8	40·8	1868,	35·6	40·8
1864,	30·5	31·9	1869,	30·2	33·3

In the five years 1850-1854, the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 44·20 in the Public Asylums. It is probable, however, that during this period a higher proportion of chronic incurable cases were detained at home, and that the results of asylum treatment were thus rendered apparently more favourable.

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries in the asylum registers by the medical Commissioners:—

Aberdeen Asylum.

At both visits the Aberdeen Asylum was found in excellent order, and the physical wants of the patients were adequately supplied.

The day-room accommodation is, however, deficient, especially on the female side, and the day-rooms are accordingly overcrowded, particularly at meal times, or whenever the patients are all within doors. On the whole, the meals are comfortably served, but as the tables are not sufficient in number or size, several patients were taking their food sitting on side-benches, or crouching on the floor. About a third of the patients engage in industrial occupations. This proportion is low, and might, with more numerous sources of employment and a larger staff, be materially increased. The means of recreation have been considerably developed, but attention is still attracted by the large number of patients habitually restricted to the airing-courts. The shower-bath is used for purposes of discipline, and seclusion is not resorted to except for medical reasons. The management of the institution is very creditable.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

The condition of the Argyllshire District Asylum was in some respects less satisfactory than on former occasions, owing to the interference with discipline by the operations for the extension and modification of the buildings. The land in possession has been increased by the acquisition on lease of 150 acres, and the means of exercise and industrial occupation are so ample, that hopes are entertained that the use of walled airing-courts will be found superfluous. The physical wants of the patients are properly met. The food is very comfortably served, and with remarkably little waste. The appointment of night attendants is recommended for security against accidents and for comfort to the sick.

Argyll Asylum.

The Ayrshire District Asylum was opened on the 28th July. When visited on 16th August it contained 14 patients, whose condition was satisfactory. The house was considered well adapted for its purpose.

Ayrshire Asylum.

The land in possession of the Banffshire Asylum has been increased by the acquisition on lease of 75 acres, which will furnish extended means of employment, and additional sources of interest to the patients. The house was in good order, and the inmates free from excitement. Seclusion is sparingly used, and few patients are restricted to the airing-courts. The food was abundant and of good quality, but more neatness is desirable in the manner of serving it. Milk is supplied from the farm.

Banffshire Asylum.

At the first visit of the Dumfries Asylum the manner of serving the food in the Crichton Institution was again unfavourably commented on, and allusion was made to the great amount of waste. At the second visit, efforts to amend this state of matters are referred to. No material changes had been made in the accommodation, but important improvements will, it is understood, be undertaken as soon as the extensions at present in progress are completed. Great attention continues to be given to amusement and recreation.

Dumfries Asylum.

The practice still continues of serving the loaf ends and broken bread of the Crichton Institution to the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum; and the hash, which forms the chief portion of

In Royal and District Asylums.

Dumfries Asylum.

the animal food of the dinner, still mainly consists of the lights and livers of the animals slaughtered for the consumption of the inmates of the Crichton Institution. The means of occupation for the men have recently been abundant, but many of the females are still prevented from going beyond the airing-court, in which, at the time of the visits, they manifested considerable excitement. The use of seclusion has been diminished, and, on the whole, considerable amelioration of the condition of the patients has followed on the improvement of the accommodation, which is now very favourably spoken of.

Dundee Asylum.

Some partial structural alterations undertaken in the Dundee Asylum have, to a certain extent, improved the accommodation, and brought the sick on the male side under better supervision. The sources of occupation for the males have been temporarily increased by certain changes which are being carried out in the grounds; and extended exercise and recreation receive more attention. The general features of the house are however unmodified, and the accommodation of the lower floor has a gloomy and cheerless aspect.

Edinburgh Asylum.

The Edinburgh Asylum is reported as overcrowded, and consequently as having a considerable number of shake-downs on the floors, and many patients dangerously associated together in small dormitories without attendants. The completion of the extension of the buildings at present in progress will, it may be hoped, afford a remedy for a state of matters which must be both a source of great uneasiness to the Asylum authorities, and one of much harm to the patients. The increased tranquillity of the female patients in the separate buildings is commented on, and is ascribed to the greater amount of extended exercise now undertaken, the general improvement of their surroundings, and the greater development of industrial occupation. In other parts of the institution also improvement has been effected by increasing the articles of furniture and decoration, and by the partial substitution of hair mattresses for those of sea-grass. Nevertheless, there is still in the male department of the West House an aspect of bareness and roughness which is far from pleasing. A very large proportion of the inmates seem to be regarded as incapable of industrial occupation, and the numbers employed in agricultural and horticultural operations are only 56. In the East House, the accommodation is in several important respects very defective. There is no general dining-hall or amusement-room; the kitchen is small, hot, and inconvenient; and the rooms of the attendants are extremely uncomfortable. In the West House, the accommodation for the sick in the male department is very far from being appropriate; and there is no proper chapel or place of public worship in either house. Seclusion is little resorted to. The discharges on probation are numerous, and leave of absence to patients for periods of two or three weeks is frequently granted.

Elgin Asylum.

The Elgin Asylum presented when visited a very comfortable and cheerful appearance. The furniture has a domestic character,

and papering and painting have been extensively carried out. The farm provides abundant and varied means of occupation, which, however, have been less available than formerly, owing to an insufficient number of attendants. Many of the patients are allowed a great share of personal liberty, and the occupants of the "cottage" are as free from restrictions as domestic servants. The asylum was full without being overcrowded; but any increased demand for the accommodation of pauper lunatics must necessitate either the removal of the private patients, or the erection of additional buildings. The adoption of the former course would probably lead to some of the more indigent patients being placed on the poor-roll, and should therefore, if possible, be avoided; that of the latter could most easily be carried into effect by the provision of two or three additional cottages either on the home grounds or on the farm.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin Asylum.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross Asylum are favourable. Great attention has been bestowed on the extension of the means of industrial occupation, recreation, and exercise, and arrangements were being made for securing the services of a chaplain, who should act also in the capacity of lay teacher. The furniture has been improved; musical instruments, including two pianos and a harmonium, have been procured; and a greenhouse was being erected. The dietary of the female patients in the refractory wards has been supplemented by a lunch; and their exercise has been increased, with very beneficial results. The accommodation is being extended by the erection of two detached blocks; but a caution was given that further extension will very soon be again required, unless measures be adopted for the systematic removal of such cases as are clearly incurable and harmless.

Fife and Kinross Asylum.

The Glasgow Asylum was reported at the first visit so full as to necessitate various exceptional expedients for the accommodation of the patients. The numbers have since been reduced by the transference of a considerable number of females to the recently enlarged wards of the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum. The house was, as usual, found in excellent order and well ventilated. In the West House the accommodation was in all respects most satisfactory; but in many of the wards of the East House there is still displayed a great lack of consideration for the comfort of the inmates. Benches without backs or cushions, and hard-packed straw mattresses are still in common use; but the latter are being gradually, although very slowly, superseded by substitutes made of hair. A fair proportion of the patients are industrially occupied; but the small number of those employed as artisans—only four or five—is remarkable in an asylum which draws its inmates mainly from an urban population. The means of occupation have recently been increased by the introduction of basket and net-making; but there is a want of rough employment for demented patients, and on this account the breaking of road-metal has been recommended.

Glasgow Asylum.

The patients were remarkably free from excitement, and the use

In Royal and District Asylums.

of seclusion is restricted to a few cases. The arrangements for the sick and for night-attendance are very commendable. The want of a chapel and an amusement-hall is seriously felt.

Haddington Asylum.

The condition of the District Asylum of Haddington was found satisfactory. No seclusion has been required. The walled airing-courts have never been used, and there is scarcely any reason for retaining them. The house was in good order, and its general appearance was pleasant and cheerful. The walls have been papered or painted, the windows fitted with valances, and strips of carpet placed alongside the beds. The furniture, however, might be more comfortable, and some additions made to it with advantage. The meals are served with neatness, and males and females take alternate places at table. The supply of water during the summer was inconveniently scanty.

Inverness Asylum.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the organization of the Inverness Asylum. Furniture both of a useful and ornamental kind has been increased, many of the day-rooms and dormitories have been painted or papered, and considerable additions have been made to the objects of interest and decoration. The bedding and clothing were found in good condition, and considerable attention is given to occupation, recreation, and extended exercise. Owing, however, to the low state of industrial training among the females of the district, it has been found impossible to engage any great number in such occupations as sewing and darning, and a recommendation was consequently made to concentrate those so employed in a smaller work-room than that previously in use. From the imperfect knowledge of English possessed by many of the patients, the resources afforded by books and newspapers are, comparatively speaking, little available. An improvement in the physical condition of the patients was reported at the first visit to have followed a change in the dietary. At the second visit considerable excitement and noise were noted, attributable, it was thought, in a considerable degree, to want of tact in the matron. The placing of the sick in scattered single rooms, which is the practice followed, was regarded as less likely to ensure their proper care, than association in dormitories under constant supervision. The arrangements for securing an ample supply of water are now expected to prove satisfactory.

Montrose Asylum.

The Montrose Asylum was as usual found in excellent order. The treatment of the patients continues to be conducted without recourse to seclusion, and without undue restriction to the airing-courts. Should the pressure for accommodation continue, room, it is suggested, might be provided by building a detached chapel and amusement-room, and converting the hall, which at present serves for this twofold purpose, and which in this capacity has become too small for the wants of the institution, into a dormitory. The employment and recreation of the patients continue to be objects of careful and persistent study.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

Great attention continues to be given in Perthshire District Asylum to the occupation, recreation, and exercise of the patients. Few are restricted to the airing-courts, and seclusion is very seldom used. The objects of interest and decoration have been increased in number, but there is still a scantiness of furniture. By papering and painting, the general appearance of the house has been much improved. The institution of night attendance is strongly recommended.

Perth Royal Asylum.

The general condition of the Royal Asylum at Perth is favourably spoken of. Considerable attention is given to recreation, but liberty to walk beyond the grounds on parole is seldom accorded. Suggestions are made to increase the means of industrial occupation, and the institution of night attendance is recommended.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

The temporary asylum used for the accommodation of the patients of the Roxburgh District is reported as becoming more and more dilapidated, and as exercising a deteriorating influence on their condition. The state of the clothing, and the general discipline of the house, were not regarded as altogether satisfactory; and a fear was expressed lest the knowledge that the present accommodation was only of a temporary character should lead to carelessness in supervision. The mortality, which is high, was regarded as probably to some extent due to the unsuitable character of the accommodation. The food was of good quality and well cooked.

Stirling District Asylum.

The Asylum of the Stirlingshire District was opened in February 1869, and already in August contained within 18 of its complement. The house is well conducted. There has been no recourse to seclusion, and great attention is given to occupation and extended exercise. Night attendance has been instituted, and gives beneficial results. The floor of the large hall above the dining-room is not sufficiently strong to permit of dancing, but measures could easily be taken to make it secure, and should be adopted.

IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

In Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1869 and 1st January 1870 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1869.			At 1st January 1870.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Garngad House,	35	33	68	16	11	27
Gilmer House,	10	13	23	9	11	20
Hallcross House,	31	42	73	9	20	29
Hawkfield House,	6	11	17	...	...	...
Longdales House,	56	71	127	22	34	56
Melville House,	22	22	44	9	11	20
Newbigging House,	23	48	71	3	26	29
Saughton Hall,	26	32	58	26	29	55
Smeaton Grove House,*	...	22	22	...	14	14
Westermains,	...	6	6	...	5	5
Whitehouse,	12	36	48	13	35	48
TOTALS,	221	336	557	107	196	303

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 330 males and 415 females. There has thus in twelve years been a decrease of 223 males and 219 females, but it is probable that the numbers in the Musselburgh Houses will again increase, owing to the rejection by the Royal Edinburgh Asylums of the patients chargeable to the landward parishes of Midlothian.

The results of treatment in 1869 are shown in the following Table :—

* Formerly Somerside.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Garngad,	25·5	22·0	25	38	11	10	31	46	2	4	44·0	26·3	7·8	18·1
2. Gilmer,	9·5	12·0	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	66·6	100·0	10·5	...
3. Hallcross,	20·0	31·0	2	8	5	7	18	21	1	2	250·0	87·5	5·0	6·4
4. Hawkfield,	5·7	10·1	...	...	1	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Longdales,	39·0	52·5	21	24	5	8	45	51	5	2	23·8	33·3	12·8	3·8
6. Melville,	15·5	16·5	15	14	7	8	21	14	...	3	46·6	57·1	...	18·1
7. Newbigging,	13·0	37·0	2	12	1	6	23	26	...	3	50·0	50·0	...	8·1
8. Saughton Hall,	26·0	30·5	13	9	8	6	4	3	1	3	61·5	66·6	3·8	9·8
9. Smeaton Grove,	...	18·0	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	5	...	14·2	...	27·7
10. Westermains,	...	5·5	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	16·6	...	...
11. Whitehouse,	12·5	35·5	2	9	...	4	...	2	1	2	...	44·4	8·0	5·6
General Results,	166·7	270·6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	48·1	41·0	6·5	8·8

In Private Asylums.

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1868 and 1869:—

Years.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1868, . . .	529·8	266	90	75	42
1869, . . .	437·3	212	93	339	35

The decrease in the numbers resident and in the admissions is owing to the extension of district accommodation; and the increase in the number of patients removed unrecovered is due to the same cause.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident in Private Asylums in each year of the ten years 1860-1869:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1860,	5·5	8·1	1865,	9·3	8·2
1861,	7·2	7·4	1866,	10·2	8·5
1862,	10·3	8·6	1867,	10·6	7·9
1863,	6·8	8·9	1868,	10·6	6·1
1864,	9·3	7·5	1869,	6·6	8·8

The general rate of mortality does not differ greatly from that of the Public Asylums, but the cases admitted into Private Asylums are, on the whole, of a less acute type. The results of 1869 are more than usually favourable.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1860,	33·6	37·3	1865,	38·2	36·0
1861,	26·8	37·5	1866,	29·6	25·5
1862,	23·0	35·9	1867,	25·6	35·7
1863,	26·5	44·1	1868,	34·6	33·3
1864,	16·2	24·0	1869,	48·2	41·1

These results are apparently on the whole as favourable as those furnished by the Royal and District Asylums; but the patients in Private Asylums belong more or less to a selected class, and a trustworthy comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments cannot therefore be made.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

In Private Asylums.

Garngad Asylum.

The situation of Garngad Asylum in the neighbourhood of extensive public works is unfavourable to cleanliness and tidiness. Consequently the general aspect of the establishment has generally been found gloomy and depressing. From the difficulties in the way of extended exercise, seclusion and restraint are resorted to more frequently than would be necessary under more favourable circumstances. But with the removal of the pauper patients, with the improvements which have been effected in the accommodation, and with the greater attention now given to social amusements, future reports may, we hope, prove more satisfactory.

Gilmer House Asylum.

The accommodation of Gilmer House is essentially domestic in its character. The individual inclinations of the patients are as much as possible consulted, and they are allowed a considerable amount of liberty. All degraded and dangerous cases are rejected.

Hallcross House.

The condition of Hallcross House has in every successive report been recorded as unsatisfactory. Indeed, the want of accommodation for the patients in other asylums has been the only reason for not long ago suppressing this establishment. It has now, however, passed under different management, and there is good reason to hope that material improvements will be effected. Nearly all the pauper patients have been removed, but the necessity of providing for the temporary accommodation of those chargeable to the landward parishes of Midlothian, whose admission into the Royal Asylum is no longer compulsory, may render its recognition as a pauper establishment for sometime necessary.

Hawkfield House.

Owing to failing health and advancing years, Dr. Chapman has renounced his license, and Hawkfield House has been closed as an asylum. Two patients, however, continue to reside in it with the special sanction of the Board.

Longdale's Asylum.

Owing to the opening of the Asylums of the Ayr and Stirling Districts, the number of patients in Longdales Asylum has been greatly reduced. Under the management of Dr. Fairless, considerable improvements have been effected in the accommodation; but much that it is desirable to accomplish remains to be done. There is, however, a natural unwillingness to incur much expense in undertaking structural alterations in buildings which will probably soon cease to be used for an asylum. To the Commissioners it appeared that the patients were too much restricted to the airing-courts. A note by Dr. Fairless, in mitigation of this view, is appended to the second report.

Melville House.

The structural arrangements of Melville House have been improved; a considerable degree of liberty is allowed to the patients; and the reports are on the whole favourable.

Newbigging House.

The management of Newbigging House is unfavourably commented on, and the condition of the house and patients is reported

In Private Asylums.

Newbigging Asylum.

as not satisfactory. Structural improvements are now, however, in progress, and there is reason to hope that a reform has begun. The establishment will in future be restricted to females, and in a great measure to private patients.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

The reports on Saughton Hall Asylum bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the establishment is conducted, and to the great care bestowed upon the patients. The house is very comfortably furnished, and the arrangements are, as far as possible, those of a gentleman's house. The grounds are very cheerful and well kept. The amusements approximate those of domestic life, and walks and drives in the country relieve the home routine.

Somerside House and Smeaton Grove.

The patients formerly in Somerside House have been transferred to Smeaton Grove Asylum, which is under the same management. The accommodation of this house is suitable for quiet patients only; but when visited it contained two not belonging to this category, whose removal was accordingly called for. The management of this establishment has not hitherto been satisfactory.

Westermains House.

Westermains House affords accommodation of a domestic character for a few quiet patients.

Whitehouse Asylum.

Whitehouse Asylum continues to be well conducted. The arrangements are domestic in character, and country quarters are taken for the benefit of change to the patients during the summer.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1869 and 1st January 1870:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1869.			At 1st January 1870.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	31	47	78	35	50	85
Barony ,, ,, . .	74	85	159	75	85	160
Burgh ,, ,, . .	21	27	48	18	22	40
Falkirk ,, ,, . .	11	10	21	...	...	...
Glasgow ,, ,, . .	60	85	145	60	141	201
Totals,	197	254	451	188	298	486

In Parochial Asylums.

The number of inmates has increased by 35 during the past year.

The results of treatment in 1869 are shown in the following Table:—

AROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
. Abbey, Paisley, ...	33·0	48·5	21	23	7	9	7	10	3	1	33·3	39·1	9·1	2·0
. Barony, Glasgow,	74·5	85·0	44	24	19	9	17	8	7	7	43·2	37·5	9·4	8·0
. Burgh, Paisley, ...	19·5	24·5	18	36	5	26	13	12	2	3	27·7	72·2	10·2	12·2
. Falkirk, ...	*12·0	12·0	2	1	6	2	6	10	1	...	300·0	200·0	8·3	...
. Glasgow, ...	60·0	113·0	9	95	3	17	3	16	3	6	33·3	17·9	5·0	5·3
GENERAL RESULTS,	199·0	283·0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	42·5	35·2	8·0	6·0

* All the insane inmates of Falkirk Poorhouse were removed to the Asylum for the District in February 1869.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1868 and 1869.

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1868, . . .	443·5	200	108	38	41
1869, . . .	482·0	273	103	102	33

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the ten years 1860-1869:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1860,	22·5	11·2	1865,	10·0	7·2
1861,	15·7	7·4	1866,	10·8	9·3
1862,	12·9	12·2	1867,	13·2	9·6
1863,	12·6	7·8	1868,	9·5	9·0
1864,	13·4	11·8	1869,	8·0	6·0

The mortality during the past year is the lowest which has yet been reached, and is even below that of the Public Asylums. In connection with this fact, however, it should be kept in view that the average age of patients in Parochial Asylums is considerably less than that of patients in Public Asylums; and also that the rate of mortality in these establishments in 1869 comes out too favourably from peculiar circumstances affecting the returns of those of Falkirk and Glasgow. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix G).

In Parochial Asylums.

The following figures show the proportion of recoveries on the admissions into Parochial Asylums in each of the ten years 1860-1869 :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1860,	53·9	55·5	1865,	49·4	50·4
1861,	56·2	68·3	1866,	48·6	47·3
1862,	51·1	47·4	1867,	52·1	42·8
1863,	50·8	51·1	1868,	54·3	53·7
1864,	38·6	46·9	1869,	42·5	35·2

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is generally higher in Parochial Asylums than in Public and Private Asylums. This result is owing, first, to the nature of many of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries and small number of deaths which take place in Parochial Asylums within the first month after admission, and to the recorded causes of death in the two classes of establishments. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D in this and previous Reports). Another cause is the comparatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other establishments. (*Vide* Table p. xiv. of this Report, and the corresponding Table in previous Reports.) In 1869, however, the ratio of recoveries is comparatively low, and this result is chiefly due to the large number of chronic cases transferred from the Glasgow Royal Asylum to the Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows :—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The comments made on the Abbey Parochial Asylum of Paisley are very favourable. The comforts of the patients are well attended to, and their condition was altogether satisfactory. The attention given to the recommendation that the earnings of the patients should not be applied in diminution of the cost of their maintenance, but should be set aside as a fund, in some degree at their own disposal, for the defrayment of the expense of entertainments and excursions; for the purchase of articles of furniture and decoration; and for purposes of amusement and instruction, has greatly contributed to encourage industry and lessen excitement. There has been no seclusion, and no patient is restricted to the airing-courts.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

The Parochial Asylum of the Barony Parish of Glasgow is deficient in the means of classification, and many of the structural arrangements are unsatisfactory. The manner of serving the food is capable of great improvement. The numbers registered as industrially employed are high; but there is, nevertheless, a want of adequate means of occupation for the males, and the exercise of both sexes is restricted from the want of proper walks in the general grounds. The dormitories were in good order, and the bedding was satisfactory.

In Parochial Asylums.

Satisfactory attention is given in the Burgh Parochial Asylum to occupation and recreation, and there are few patients who do not go beyond the premises. The house is well managed, but the structural arrangements are open to the criticisms formerly made.

Burgh Asylum.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The reports on the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum are favourable. They illustrate two important points, *first*, that there is no difficulty in employing patients drawn from an urban population in rough labouring work, and, *secondly*, that the bustle of a city is not *per se* detrimental to asylums. "No inconvenience," says the second Report, "has been experienced, either from noise in the street, from the patients gazing from the windows, or from the curiosity of their neighbours opposite." The sanitary condition of the patients has been satisfactory, and the accommodation recently erected is spoken of with approval.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1st January 1869 and 1st January 1870 :—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1869.			At 1st January 1870.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	25	24	49	29	30	59
Buchan Poorhouse,	...	...	...	6	13	19
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse,	18	18	36	17	18	35
Dumbarton Poorhouse,	14	17	31	14	15	29
Dundee Poorhouse,	28	35	63	25	33	58
Edinburgh City Poorhouse,	...	78	78	...	82	82
Govan Poorhouse,	35	37	72	45	46	91
Greenock Poorhouse,	23	40	63	23	43	66
Hamilton Poorhouse,	10	13	23	16	18	34
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse,	7	13	20	7	9	16
Leith (South) Poorhouse,	9	9	18	9	10	19
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse,	11	14	25	14	14	28
Linlithgow Poorhouse,	13	14	27	10	12	22
Old Machar Poorhouse,	10	10	20	22	20	42
Perth Poorhouse,	16	18	34	15	20	35
Stirling Poorhouse,	5	6	11	...	...	...
Wigton Poorhouse,	...	3	3	....	7	7
Totals,	224	349	573	252	390	642

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1869. It will be observed, that although Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses are restricted to the reception of incurable cases, a few recoveries are reported.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen (City), ...	27·0	27·0	8	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	7·4	3·7
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	*4·0	7·0	6	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	17·5	18·0	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	2	100·0	33·3	5·7	11·1
4. Dumbarton, ...	14·0	16·0	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	33·3	...	7·1	6·2
5. Dundee, ...	26·5	34·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	11·3	5·9
6. Edinburgh (City), ...	...	80·0	...	12	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	8·3	...	7·5
7. Govan (Glasgow), ...	40·0	41·5	18	10	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	10·0	2·4
8. Greenock, ...	23·0	41·5	11	11	2	...	3	4	7	3	18·1	...	30·4	7·2
9. Hamilton, ...	13·0	15·5	7	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	14·3	7·7	...
10. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven),	7·0	11·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	14·3	36·3
11. South Leith, ...	9·0	9·5	3	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	11·1	...
12. Liff and Benvie (Dundee), ...	12·5	14·0	4	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	50·0	8·0	...
13. Linlithgow, ...	11·5	13·0	...	3	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	33·3	...	...
14. Old Machar (Aberdeen), ...	16·0	15·0	15	19	...	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	6·2	33·3
15. Perth, ...	15·5	19·0	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1·3	...
16. Stirling, ...	†5·0	6·0	...	...	...	1	5	5	1	...	...	...	20·0	...
17. Wigton, ...	...	5·0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20·0
General Results, ...	241·5	373·0	78	96	4	6	22	27	26	26	5·1	6·2	10·7	6·9

* Opened for reception of patients in January 1869. † Average for 7 months. Closed in August 1869.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1868 and 1869 :— Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Years.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1868, ...	601·9	135	24	60	51
1869, ...	614·5	174	10	49	52

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in each of the ten years, 1860-1869 :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1860,	13.1	7·9	1865,	5·9	4·0
1861,	16·2	11·2	1866,	7·8	5·2
1862,	8·6	10·9	1867,	10·9	9·6
1863,	8·2	9·1	1868,	8·3	8·6
1864,	8.2	7·6	1869,	10·7	6·9

The rate of mortality is on the whole much the same as that of asylums. The prevailing causes of death, however, may be different, although the general result is nearly the same.

The condition of the wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect :—

The reports on the condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse are satisfactory. Aberdeen Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse were reported as clean and well ventilated, but bare, and deficient in articles calculated to give them a home-like aspect. The want of adequate means of recreation, and of books and periodicals, is likewise commented on, as well as the inadequate remuneration of the attendants. The bedding was ample, but the arrangements for the wet patients were not satisfactory. Recommendations were made to supply the women with bonnets and shawls for extra-mural exercise, and to exercise more care in the selection of the patients. Buchan Combination Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse was not found satisfactory at either of the visits; but the transition state of the establishment, in connection with its enlargement, was no doubt injurious to discipline. Endeavours were, however, about to be made, by offering adequate remuneration, to secure the services of good attendants, whose number it was also intended to increase. The proportion of degraded cases was large; but it was not easy to determine how far this was due to bad selection, to the disturbance of discipline Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

caused by the alterations in progress, or to the inefficiency of the attendants.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse are favourable, but recommendations were made to increase the bed-coverings and the day-clothing, and to make the furniture more comfortable.

Dundee Poorhouse.

For a large portion of last year the condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Dundee Poorhouse was injuriously affected by the extensive structural alterations in progress. Nevertheless the reports are satisfactory.

City of Edinburgh Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Edinburgh City Poorhouse is in all essential respects satisfactory, notwithstanding the unsuitable character of certain portions of the accommodation. The staff of attendants has been increased. Recommendations were made to vary the manner of cooking the food; to diversify the material used for clothing; and to break the monotony of the daily routine by an annual excursion.

Govan Poorhouse.

The manner in which the Lunatic Wards of Govan Poorhouse are conducted is deserving of special attention. Industry is encouraged by placing the proceeds of the labour of the patients, under certain restrictions, at their own disposal, and the results have been very satisfactory. A large quantity of furniture and of objects of decoration has been purchased with the money derived from this source, and the increased interest that has been taken by the patients in their work has powerfully contributed to the tranquillity and good order of the establishment.

Greenock Poorhouse.

Some improvements have been effected in the Lunatic Wards of Greenock Poorhouse, but the unfavourable situation of the house, and the difficulty of providing the means of adequate occupation and exercise, affect injuriously the condition of the patients. With more energy in the management, more might be accomplished in neutralizing these evils.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse are satisfactory. The committee of management have given full effect to the recommendations of the Board.

Kincardine Combination Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse are in many respects favourable. The mortality, however, had been heavy, and proper sick-room furniture had not been supplied. Many of the patients were advanced in years, and a fear was felt lest in such cases sufficient consideration was not given to the beneficial operation of the recumbent position. On the whole, however, the management of the patients was very creditable, and the general aspect of the wards was comfortable and cheerful.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of South Leith Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory. The cases are properly selected, and the management is judicious. There is, however, a want of occupation for the men. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses. South Leith Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are exceedingly favourable. The wards are described as very comfortable, and the condition of the patients is in all respects satisfactory. Great credit is due to the management. Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

The number of inmates in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse has been reduced by the transference of several patients to the Ayrshire District Asylum, but their places might readily be filled by others chargeable to the district, at present in the asylum at Larbert. The reports are satisfactory, and a desire is shown to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners. Linlithgow Poorhouse.

The enlargement of the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse has been accomplished, but without any addition to the land. Consequently, the difficulty of occupying the patients may, it is feared, interfere with their satisfactory management. The structural arrangements are, however, in accordance with modern views, with the exception of the lavatories, the fitting up of which is not satisfactory. The physical wants of the patients are properly met. Old Machar Poorhouse.

The impressions received from the inspections of the Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse were favourable. Recommendations were, however, made for improving the ventilation, increasing the means of occupation, and providing additional clothing for out-door use in winter. Perth Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the Stirling Poorhouse were closed on the opening of the District Asylum. Stirling Poorhouse.

The accommodation of the Lunatic Wards of Wigton Combination Poorhouse, and the condition of the patients placed in them, may now be regarded as satisfactory. It is, however, to be regretted that their number is so small. The judicious selection of cases chargeable to the Combination, at present in the Southern Counties Asylum, would at once turn these wards to useful and profitable account. Wigton Poorhouse.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

The children in the Baldovan Institution are well lodged, well fed, and carefully tended; but only in a very small proportion is the nervous system sufficiently developed to afford hopes of any material benefit being derived from the training to which they are subjected. Baldovan Institution.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Larbert Institution.

The Larbert Institution is the most important of the Scotch Training Schools for idiots, but its usefulness is circumscribed by the admission of a large number of children incapable of deriving any permanent benefit from the discipline to which they are subjected. Moreover, the staff of teachers is much too small. Under these circumstances, ultimate disappointment to relatives must frequently be the result, although, for the time being, the great blessing of a comfortable home is provided for the children. The extension of the buildings has now been completed.

Columbia Lodge.

Columbia Lodge affords a comfortable home for a few imbecile children of the upper classes; but, as a rule, their mental deficiencies are too great to allow of any great expectation of favourable results from training.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Dangerous Lunatics.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics in each county of Scotland in each of the ten years 1860-1869. In 18 additional cases the Sheriff, in 1869, accepted the guarantee of the inspector of poor for the safe disposal of the patient, in accordance with the provisions of the 15th sect. 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

Dangerous Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1. Aberdeen, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
2. Argyll, ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
3. Ayr, ...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banff, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
9. Dumbarton,...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	4	1
10. Dumfries, ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh, ...	6	...	4	...	1	4	6	5	3	2
12. Elgin, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14. Forfar, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington, ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,.....	6	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
17. Kincardine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,.....	17	11	7	4	2	3	5	9	19	12
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
22. Nairn, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
23. Orkney,.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles,.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25. Perth, ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...
26. Renfrew, ...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ross, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
28. Roxburgh,.. ...	3	2	1	2	4	...	...	2	1	1
29. Selkirk,.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
31. Stirling, ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	44	27	22	16	15	10	14	25	36	20

It must not, however, be supposed that the patients in the foregoing Table were dangerous above others. They fall into this category mainly from having been arrested by the police, and by no one coming forward to undertake their being placed in asylums. Where it is not clear that they will become chargeable to their parish, inspectors of poor hesitate to interfere, lest they should exceed their duty and be made liable for damages in an action at law.

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminal Lunatics.

During 1869, 7 patients were admitted into the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table :—

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Trial.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
1	Main Prison, .	23 Mar. 1869.	M. L. or G.	28 Dec. 1864.	Theft and prev. con.
2	Do., .	28 April „	A. C. or T.	28 Sept. „	Do.
3	Do., .	5 „ „	M. B.	2 May 1865.	Do.
4	Edinburgh Prison,	15 July „	D. H.	12 July 1869.	Murder.
5	Main Prison, .	2 Aug. „	J. C.	24 June „	Assault and prev. con.
6	Do., .	5 „ „	A. M'G.	14 Dec. 1868.	Horse-stealing.
7	Do., .	15 Nov. „	P. M'D.	21 April 1869.	Libidinous practices to a girl under puberty, and communicating disease.

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1869 :—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4	3	1	...	1	3	2	1

The discharge of the non-recovered patients followed on the expiry of their sentence. They were transferred to local prisons, from which two were sent to asylums, where they became mixed up with the ordinary inmates; one was placed in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse of Aberdeen for observation, but escaped; and one was handed over to his friends.

We think it right to direct attention to the different way in which the law deals with criminal lunatics according as their lunacy was recognised before or after trial. In the former case the lunatic is ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure; and, as a rule, is detained accordingly all the days of his life, even although restoration to sanity may have taken place. In the latter case, on the expiry of his sentence, he is ordered to be removed from the lunatic department of the General Prison to the local prison from which he was brought, for the purpose of being liberated. He is then, if a pauper, placed at the disposal of the parochial board of the parish in which the prison is situated, and, if not a pauper, is

confided to the care of his friends. The question of life-long detention, or of possible liberation, thus becomes dependent, not on the form of the malady or on the supposed risk of danger to the public, but simply on the period at which the symptoms of insanity became apparent. At this moment there are several patients detained in the lunatic department of the General Prison who, beyond a doubt, would have regained their liberty had not their insanity been brought forward and accepted as a plea in bar of trial. This result is one of peculiar hardship in cases of recovery from puerperal insanity. Criminal Lunatics.

In the lunatic department of the Central Prison a great improvement has been effected by engaging the men in agricultural labour. The means of occupation are, however, insufficient for their constant employment, and the acquisition of additional land is recommended. The general condition of the patients was satisfactory. Their physical wants are well supplied, but the bedding might be improved. The presentation of a piano has proved a great boon to the female inmates. Central Prison.

Alien Lunatics.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1869, 34 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 18. We have no information as to private alien lunatics who may have been removed to their own country; and very little in regard to pauper alien lunatics who may have been removed from Scotland without having been placed in asylums.

Removals of alien pauper lunatics take place under the provisions of the Poor Law, by warrant of the Sheriff or of two Justices of the Peace, granted on application by the inspector of poor, accompanied by a medical certificate that the pauper "is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by the removal." There is no special reference to *lunatics*, further than may be implied by the allusion made to the mental health of the pauper. 25 and 26 Vict. c. 113, sect. 2.

Paupers when removed from Scotland to Ireland are required by the Statute to be delivered "at the workhouse of such place, or of the union or parish containing the port or place nearest to the place mentioned in the warrant as the place of the pauper's ultimate destination." Under this provision pauper lunatics are taken out of Scotch asylums, and removed, not to other asylums, but to workhouses. In December 1869, the attention of the Board was directed to a letter addressed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland to the Inspector of Poor of the City Parish of Edinburgh, in which reference was made to cases of dangerous lunatics that were taken out of Scotch asylums and removed in irons to Ireland; and as provision is made in the Scotch Lunacy Laws against the removal of dangerous lunatics from asylums, except for the purpose of being transferred to similar establishments, Sect. 4.

Alien Lunatics

we considered it our duty to ask the Commissioners to furnish us with the names of all the dangerous lunatics who had been removed in irons from Scotland to Irish workhouses, with the date of removal, and the names of the asylums out of which they were taken.

In reply, the Commissioners stated that it would not be practicable to furnish us with a complete list of such lunatics, as it is only in cases where complaints are made by the boards of guardians of unions to which they are removed, or where it appears on the face of the proceedings that there has been any unusual hardship or irregularity, that full particulars are obtained by the Commissioners. They, however, directed our attention to the cases of J. C., P. O'D., M. S., C. M'G., W. L., and R. C., as especially deserving of notice, and as probably sufficient for the object we had in view. On inquiry, we have ascertained that J. C. and R. C. were removed from the Glasgow Royal Asylum; that P. O'D. was removed from the Barony Parochial Asylum, and C. M'G. from the Falkirk Parochial Asylum; that M. S. was removed by the Inspector of the Barony Parish as an ordinary pauper; and W. L. by the Inspector of Dundonald as a pauper lunatic, but not from an asylum. We have further ascertained that the superintendents or medical officers of the asylums from which the lunatics were removed, did not consider that in any of the cases named was there any risk of injury to their mental or bodily health; and, as we are given to understand, that in no case would removal have been undertaken against their opinion, we must infer that they did not consider removal as likely to involve danger either to the patients themselves or the public. At any rate, no representation was made to us in any case of apprehension of danger from removal, in terms of Clauses 9 and 12 of the Act 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51. But superintendents having given their opinion that removal may be carried out, leave the manner of removal to be determined by the parochial authorities. Of the four patients who were taken from asylums, only one, J. C., was, so far as we can ascertain, "removed in irons." In this case, handcuffs were placed on him before removal from the asylum by the removing officer, apparently without the sanction or cognisance of the superintendent.

The case of P. O'D. deserves particular attention for several reasons. It appears that this man was a soldier, and was tried and found guilty at Aldershott for shooting at an officer, and for desertion. Whilst undergoing his sentence he was found to be insane, and was removed to Broadmoor Asylum on 3d April 1865. On 18th December 1867, on the expiry of his sentence, he was, by order of the Secretary of State, transferred to Hants County Asylum, where he became so violent and dangerous that the accommodation was not regarded as suitable for him, and, accordingly, he was removed in June 1868 to Messrs. Finch and Juste's Asylum at Salisbury. From this establishment he was discharged as recovered in October of the same year. Being at liberty he returned to Ireland, and stopped some time with his mother. From Ireland he went to Glasgow, where he was arrested by the police for threatening the life of the Secretary of State, and placed in the Barony Parochial Asylum, on medical certificates that he was a lunatic and dangerous

Alien Lunatics.

to be at large. After detention, prolonged for some months in the hope of cure, it was resolved by the Barony Parochial Board to remove him to Ireland; but in consequence of his threats of violence against the Superintendent of the Hants County Asylum, the Home Secretary, and other parties, the Parochial Board first took the advice of the Board of Supervision as to the legality and safety of this course. Being advised that in removing O'D. to Ireland they would be simply acting in conformity with the Statute, and that they would incur no responsibility, whatever might happen, by adhering to the statutory course, they gave instructions for his removal being carried out; but in consideration of the very dangerous character of the lunatic, they ordered that he should be accompanied by the medical officer of the asylum. Accordingly, the warrant, which had been obtained on the 22d June 1869, was acted on in September, and the lunatic was handed over to the officers of Strabane Workhouse on the 22d of that month. But as the workhouse is not an asylum, there was no authority under which the lunatic could be detained in it. Accordingly, he was allowed to take his discharge on the evening of the same day. From what is stated, he appears to be still at large; but although it is understood he has since his discharge written a threatening letter to the Superintendent of the Hants Asylum, there has been no sufficient cause to arrest him as a dangerous lunatic. The Commissioners of the Irish Poor-Law Board, however, believe that he is watched by the police.

It appears to us, from the preceding details, that the law of removal of pauper lunatics from Scotland to Ireland is in need of amendment. Under the operation of the existing law lunatics of dangerous tendencies, although not formally declared "dangerous lunatics," may be and are transferred, not from asylums to asylums, but from asylums to workhouses; and, in consequence of this procedure, may and do regain their liberty without any certificate of recovery, or any medical inquiry into their actual mental condition. We are certainly at a loss to see why, under the existing law, steps should not be taken by the Irish Workhouse authorities to procure fresh certificates of lunacy in such cases as that of O'D., and by so doing, to obtain authority to detain the patient in an asylum. It is, however, possible that no sufficient evidence of insanity might present itself, before the patient took his discharge from the workhouse, to warrant the parochial medical officers granting the necessary certificates. But all risk of improper discharge would be obviated by the simple expedient of requiring that all patients transferred from Scotch asylums to Ireland should be sent to the asylum of their district, instead of to the workhouse of their union; and by declaring that the order of the Sheriff, authorizing detention in a Scotch asylum, should be sufficient warrant for detention in an Irish asylum in transferred cases, for a limited period, on the expiry of which, should further detention be deemed necessary, the requisite authority should be obtained under the Irish law.

We think it not improbable that handcuffs may occasionally be

Alien Lunatics.

nsed in the removal of lunatics from Scotland to Ireland; but we have no positive evidence of this, except in the case of J. C. The conveyance of a lunatic by sea must always involve a certain amount of risk; and unless he is placed under the care of at least two removing officers, the employment of handcuffs might in certain cases be necessary as a precaution against violence or suicide. It seems to us deserving of consideration whether the necessity of transference might not frequently be obviated by simply requiring that the maintenance of an Irish pauper lunatic in a Scotch asylum should be defrayed by his parish.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

The number of lunatics reported to us as under judicial factors at March 1869 was 323, of whom 187 were in asylums, 115 in ordinary dwellings, and 21 in places not named. We have had occasion to see a large proportion of these patients, and have satisfied ourselves that the money expended for their maintenance is, as a very general rule, in a proper relation to their means. During the past year we have in one instance made the suggestion to increase the expenditure with the view of adding to the patient's comforts, and the curator has at once complied with it. Occasionally, difficulties arise in the disposal of patients, from the custody of the person of the lunatic and the management of his funds being placed by the law in the hands of different parties. But the chief defect is still the want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount; and we accordingly repeat the suggestion, that when the income is less than £50 a year, a curator might be appointed by the Sheriff instead of the Court of Session, or other means found of diminishing the cost.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*
G. YOUNG.
GEO. MONRO.
JAMES COXE.

N.B.—The signature of Dr. Browne is not appended to this Report, as, owing to bodily infirmity, he was absent from duty during a large portion of the past year.

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1869; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex; and the Manner of their Distribution, as regards the Nature of the Asylums or Houses in which they were placed.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ABERDEEN.																														
1 Aberdeen,	41,962	49	63	112	24	45	...	...	24	45	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	16	...	...	20	16	45	61	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
2 Aberdour,	1,997	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
3 Aboyne,	1,160	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4 Alford,	1,264	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Auchindoir,	1,593	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterless,	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Belhelvie,	1,807	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Birse,	1,284	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
9 Bourtie,	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cairnie,	1,490	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2,023	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Clatt,	511	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Cluny,	1,254	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Coull,	792	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1,574	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
16 Crimond,	892	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Cruden,	2,743	5	5	10	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
18 Culsalmond,	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Daviot,	614	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
20 Deer, New,	4,385	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
21 Deer, Old,	5,174	9	8	17	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	2	1	3	...	...	4	5
22 Drumblade,	926	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Drumoak,	996	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dyce,	585	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Echt,	1,287	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
26 Ellon,	3,913	4	6	10	3	3	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

| | | |

Appendix A.—*continued.*

Counties and Parishes.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			Disposal of Pauper Lunatics.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.													
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	192,758	184	226	410	108	135	4	4	112	139	...	...	1	...	1	...	31	31	...	...	31	31	144	170	30	31	9	25	1	...	40	56
66 Pitsligo,	1,890	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Premnay,	916	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 Rathen,	2,554	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
69 Rayne,	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie,	1,061	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
71 Skene,	1,831	5	1	6	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 Slains,	1,266	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
73 Strathdon,	1,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Strichen,	2,472	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1,246	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76 Tarvas,	2,509	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
77 Tough,	874	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Towie,	839	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
79 Tullynessle and Forbes	957	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
80 Turriff,	3,693	6	...	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
81 Tyrie,	3,043	1	5	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
82 Udny,	1,668	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	222,550	211	248	459	126	147	4	4	130	151	...	...	1	...	1	...	31	32	...	...	31	32	162	183	38	37	10	28	1	...	49	65
ARGYLL.																																
1 Ardchattan&Muckairn,	2,110	6	4	10	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
2 Ardnamurchan,	4,700	14	5	19	5	2	2	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	6	1	1	1	...	...	7	2
3 Campbeltown,	8,149	9	9	18	7	6	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	3
4 Craignish,	618	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
5 Dunoon & Kilmun,	5,461	5	4	9	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
6 Gigha,	467	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Glassary,	4,473	4	11	15	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	7
8 Glenaray & Inishail	1,307	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

9 Inverchaolain, .	424	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Inverary, . .	2,095	2	3	5	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Islay Combination,	10,361	10	12	22	4	8	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	8	5	3	...	...	..	1	5	4		
12 Jura & Colonsay,	1,650	2	2	4	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
13 Kilbrandon, . .	1,859	3	6	9	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2		
14 Kilcalmonell & Kilberry,	2,312	5	7	12	3	6	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1		
15 Kilchrennan & Dalavich,	615	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
16 Kilfinan, . .	1,891	6	1	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1		
17 Kilfinichen, . .	2,518	7	8	15	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	2	...	1	4	6		
18 Killean & Kilchenzie,	1,890	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2		
19 Kilmartin, .	949	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		
20 Kilmodan, .	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21 Kilmore & Kilbride,	2,962	1	6	7	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22 Kilninian & Kilmore,	3,433	2	7	9	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	3		
23 Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	800	3	5	8	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4		
24 Knapdale, North,	1,327	5	3	8	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	..		
25 Knapdale, South,	2,519	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
26 Lismore & Appin,	3,595	7	6	13	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	5	...	...	...	2	5			
27 Lochgoilhead, .	702	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
28 Morven, . .	1,226	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3		
29 Saddell & Skipness,	1,277	2	5	7	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2		
30 Southend, .	1,214	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
31 Strachur, . .	563	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
32 Stralachlan, .	309	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
33 Torosay, . .	1,380	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		
34 Tyree & Coll, .	3,998	3	6	9	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	4		
Total, .	79,587	111	136	247	62	75	4	2	66	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	67	77	33	45	9	11	2	3	44	59		
AYR.																																		
1 Ardrossan, .	6,776	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	3	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...		
2 Auchinleck .	4,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3 Ayr, . .	9,308	6	14	20	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	3	4	3	4	6	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2		
4 Ballantrae, .	1,483	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3		
5 Barr, . .	910	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6 Beith, . .	5,775	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2		
7 Colmonell, .	2,588	2	2	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Carry forward,	31,053	19	31	50	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	8	4	8	...	3	5	9	5	12	13	24	4	4	2	2	...	1	6	7		

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.					
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	31,053	19	31	50	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	8	4	8	...	3	5	9	5	12	13	24	4	4	2	2	...	1	6	7
8 Coylton, . .	1,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Craigie, . .	730	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cumnock, New,	2,891	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cumnock, Old,	3,721	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
12 Dailly, . .	2,050	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
13 Dalmellington,	4,194	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Dalry, . .	11,156	1	5	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Dalrymple,	1,325	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Dreghorn,	3,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Dundonald,	7,606	11	8	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	4	2	4	1	...	...	4	1	8	4	...	3	3	1	...	...	3	4
18 Dunlop, . .	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick, . .	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston, . .	5,254	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	3
21 Girvan, . .	7,053	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
22 Irvine, . .	5,695	8	8	16	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	3	2	...	1	3	3	5	6	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
23 Kilbirnie, .	5,265	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1,968	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
25 Kilmarnock, .	23,556	17	16	33	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	9	9	9	9	3	5	...	...	3	5	14	15	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
26 Kilmaurs, .	3,526	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
27 Kilwinning, .	7,717	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
28 Kirkmichael, .	2,823	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	4
29 Kirkoswald, .	2,060	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Largs, . .	3,620	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31 Loudoun, . .	4,840	10	6	16	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	3
32 Mauchline, .	2,303	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
33 Maybole, . .	6,713	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
34 Monkton, .	1,937	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
35 Muirkirk, .	3,270	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	5,124	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
37 Ochiltree, .	1,676	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

38 Riccarton, .	5,629	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
39 St. Quivox, .	7,097	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
40 Sorn, . .	4,042	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	2
41 Stair, . .	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Stevenston, .	5,452	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	...	2	...	5	...	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
43 Stewarton, .	4,449	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
44 Straiton, .	1,544	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
45 Symington, .	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Tarbolton, .	2,669	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total, . .	199,063	127	157	284	...	...	9	6	9	6	...	...	47	67	47	67	18	18	12	15	30	33	86	106	31	32	10	15	...	4	41	51
BANFF.																																	
1 Aberlour, .	1,665	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
2 Alvah, . .	1,467	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Banff, . .	4,673	4	5	9	4	5	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Boharm, . .	1,412	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5 Botriphnie, .	867	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Boyndie, . .	1,711	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
7 Cabrach, . .	794	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cullen, . .	1,975	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Deskford, . .	1,031	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2
10 Fordyce & Portsoy,	4,145	4	9	13	3	7	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
11 Forglen, . .	783	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
12 Gamrie & Macduff,	6,086	4	6	10	4	6	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Grange, . .	1,909	5	3	8	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	3
14 Inveravon, .	2,639	5	4	9	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	3	3
15 Inverkeithny, .	880	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Keith, . .	5,943	2	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
17 Kirkmichael, .	1,511	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Marnoch, .	3,289	4	6	10	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
19 Mortlach, .	3,095	2	4	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
20 Ordiquhill, .	764	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 Rathven, .	8,240	8	8	16	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	3	1	...	...	...	6	3
22 Rothiemay, .	1,414	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 St. Fergus, .	1,608	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	57,901	54	73	127	31	41	...	4	31	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	32	45	16	17	5	10	1	1	22	28

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BERWICK.																														
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	179	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ayton, . .	2,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channelkirk, .	671	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 Chirnside .	1,502	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cockburnspath, .	1,194	1	1	2	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Coldingham, .	3,241	2	4	6	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
8 Coldstream, .	2,823	3	3	6	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...
9 Cranshaws, .	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse, . .	3,595	5	2	7	...	..	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	2	1
11 Earlstoun, .	1,825	..	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
12 Eccles, . .	1,861	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Edrom, . .	1,592	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Eyemouth, .	1,804	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Fogo, . .	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden, . .	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Gordon, . .	931	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
18 Greenlaw, .	1,370	3	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...
19 Hume, . .	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton, . .	1,067	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Ladykirk, .	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton, . .	502	4	1	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
23 Lauder, . .	2,198	1	8	9	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	5
24 Legerwood, .	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus, .	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun, . .	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mordington, .	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nenthorn, .	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth, .	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . .	964	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
31 Westruther, .	786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Whitsome,	640	1	1	2	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

BUTE.																																
1 Cumbraes,	1,256	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride (Arran),	2,441	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	...	...	4	4
3 Kilmory,	3,151	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	4
4 Kingarth,	905	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 North Bute,	1,140	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
6 Rothesay,	7,438	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	3	2	3	2	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	16,331	13	21	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	8	...	...	3	3	3	3	6	11	3	8	4	2	...	...	7	10
CAITHNESS.																																
1 Bower,	1,746	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Canisbay,	2,730	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
3 Dunnet,	1,861	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
4 Halkirk,	2,864	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
5 Latheron,	8,571	14	16	30	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	7	7	2	4	...	...	9	11
6 Olrick,	2,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Reay,	2,476	3	3	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
8 Thurso,	5,561	3	4	7	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Watten,	1,491	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Wick,	12,841	10	21	31	...	...	7	10	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	2	9	...	2	1	...	3	11
Total,	42,200	38	52	90	...	...	17	22	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	16	24	4	6	1	...	21	30
CLACKMANNAN.																																
1 Alloa,	8,867	5	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
2 Clackmannan,	4,425	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3 Dollar,	1,776	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Logie,	3,483	3	3	6	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Tillicoultry,	5,054	3	5	8	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Total,	23,605	12	26	38	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	5	14	5	14	1	1	...	...	1	1	10	19	...	5	2	1	...	1	2	7

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DUMBARTON.																															
1 Arrochar,	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bonhill,	8,866	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	4	5	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
3 Cardross,	6,325	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	4	...	...	3	4	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4 Cumbernauld,	3,513	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	4	1
5 Dumbarton,	6,304	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kilmaronock,	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4,910	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5,577	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	6	...	...	2	6	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Kirkintilloch,	8,179	10	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
10 Luss,	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Roseneath,	1,626	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Row,	6,334	4	8	12	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	5	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	54,179	45	39	84	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	21	10	21	11	14	16	1	2	15	18	39	29	3	8	2	2	1	...	6	10
DUMFRIES.																																
1 Annan,	5,761	9	15	24	7	14	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
2 Applegarth,	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Caerlaverock,	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canonbie,	3,219	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Closeburn,	1,651	2	4	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Cummertrees,	1,230	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Dalton,	679	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Dornoch,	856	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Dryfesdale,	2,509	4	2	6	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries,	13,523	22	14	36	20	11	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3
11 Dunscore,	1,554	2	5	7	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1
12 Durrisdeer,	1,320	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

13	Eskdalemuir,	590	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
14	Ewes,	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Glencairn,	1,867	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Graitney,	1,620	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Half-Morton,	713	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Hoddam,	1,653	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Holywood,	1,115	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hutton,	876	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Johnstone,	1,149	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
22	Keir,	849	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	Kirkconnell,	996	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	Kirkmahoe,	1,462	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	Kirkmichael,	1,026	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
26	Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	1,925	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Kirkpatrick-Jux.,	1,025	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Langholm,	2,979	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
29	Lochmaben,	3,087	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30	Middlebie,	2,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Moffat,	2,232	4	4	8	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
32	Morton,	2,253	2	6	8	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
33	Mousewald,	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Penpont,	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ruthwell,	1,046	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	St. Mungo,	686	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
37	Sanquhar,	3,569	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Tinwald,	1,079	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Torthorwald,	1,254	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Tundergarth,	507	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Tynron,	446	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Wamphray,	559	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
43	Westerkirk,	537	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	75,904	86	88	174	73	67	...	...	73	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	67	10	14	3	7	...	...	13	21

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																											
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
EDINBURGH.																																
1 Borthwick, .	1,742	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
2 Calder, Mid, .	1,389	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
3 Calder, West, .	1,927	8	2	10	8	2	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canongate, .	11,653	9	7	16	8	7	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Carrington, .	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cockpen, . .	2,902	4	5	9	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2
7 Colinton, . .	2,656	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Corstorphine, .	1,579	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
9 Cramond, .	2,748	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cranston, .	1,035	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Crichton, . .	1,304	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Currie, . .	2,248	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalkeith, . .	7,114	8	6	14	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
14 Duddingstone, .	5,159	4	3	7	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Edinburgh, .	66,429	79	142	221	64	44	...	1	64	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	78	64	123	7	5	8	14	...	..	15	19
16 Fala, . .	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencorse, .	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Heriot, . .	407	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19 Inveresk, . .	9,525	11	17	28	10	14	...	...	10	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
20 Kirknewton, .	1,539	4	3	7	3	2	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 Lasswade, .	5,688	4	5	9	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
22 Leith, North, .	10,903	10	12	22	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 Leith, South, .	26,170	27	34	61	18	22	...	1	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	27	32	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
24 Liberton, . .	3,507	5	7	12	4	7	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
25 Newbattle, .	2,837	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Newton, . .	1,553	...	6	6	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Penicuick, .	3,249	4	5	9	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
28 Ratho, . .	1,659	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
29 St. Cuthbert's, .	91,325	83	115	198	79	97	...	...	79	97	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	108	3	6	1	1	...	...	4	7
30 Stow, . .	2,171	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31 Temple, . .	1,385	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, .	274,082	280	391	671	289	343	1	2	270	345	...	...	...	12	...	12	9	87	...	...	9	87	249	344	15	22	16	24	...	1	31	47

ELGIN OR MORAY.																																			
1 Abernethy, . .	1,928	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Alves, . .	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3 Bellie, . .	2,292	1	3	4	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Birnie, . .	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dallas, . .	1,102	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Drainy, . .	3,028	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Duffus, . .	3,308	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Duthill, . .	1,928	3	4	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	4
9 Dyke and Moy,	1,247	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Edinkillie, .	1,303	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Elgin, . .	8,726	9	18	27	8	10	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	1	1	7	...	...	1	3
12 Forres, . .	4,112	8	7	15	7	5	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
13 Kinloss, . .	1,315	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Knockando, .	1,736	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 New Spynie, .	1,600	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Rafford, . .	1,055	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Rothes, . .	2,407	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 St. Andrews-Lhanbride,	1,402	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Speymouth, .	689	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Urquhart, .	2,532	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
Total, .	43,131	45	51	96	32	29	2	...	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	29	8	12	3	10	...	...	11	22
FIFE.																																			
1 Abbotshall, .	5,193	4	2	6	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Abdie, . .	1,381	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 Aberdour, .	1,874	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
4 Anstruther, Easter,	1,165	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Anstruther, Wester,	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Arngask, . .	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchterderran,	3,457	4	1	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8 Auchtermuchty,	3,285	5	5	10	4	5	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9 Auchtertool, .	609	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ballingry, .	736	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Balmerino, .	815	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
12 Beath, . .	2,390	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Burntisland, .	3,670	5	3	8	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Carry forward,	25,708	29	18	47	18	15	...	...	18	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	8	...	2	3	...	...	10	3

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	25,708	29	18	47	18	15	...	...	18	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	8	...	2	3	...	...	10	3
14 Cameron, . .	1,362	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Carnbee, . .	1,157	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Carnock, . .	2,925	6	4	10	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
17 Ceres, . .	2,723	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Collessie, . .	1,530	2	4	6	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Crail, . .	1,931	3	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Creich, . .	377	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cults, . .	800	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Cupar, . .	6,750	2	5	7	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dairsie, . .	638	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dalgety, . .	1,569	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
25 Denino, . .	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunbog, . .	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunfermline, .	21,187	25	19	44	22	14	...	...	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	2	1	1	4	...	...	3	5
28 Dysart, . .	8,842	11	7	18	7	4	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3
29 Elie, . .	826	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30 Falkland, . .	2,937	5	3	8	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig,	2,013	2	5	7	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
32 Flisk, . .	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Forgan, . .	1,326	5	...	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
34 Inverkeithing, .	3,124	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Kemback, .	896	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Kennoway, .	2,012	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
37 Kettle, . .	2,474	...	6	6	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
38 Kilconquhar, .	2,431	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
39 Kilmany, .	656	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Kilrenny, .	2,534	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kinghorn, .	2,981	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kinglassie, .	1,266	3	3	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
43 Kingsbarns, .	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

44 Kirkcaldy,	6,100	4	9	13	4	6	...	...	4	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
45 Largo,	2,626	3	5	8	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
46 Leslie,	4,332	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
47 Leuchars,	1,903	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie,	410	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch,	5,375	5	1	6	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Monimail,	1,054	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie,	179	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh,	2,693	2	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
53 Newburn,	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Pittenweem,	1,710	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews,	7,092	6	9	15	5	8	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
56 St. Leonards,	513	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
57 St. Monance,	1,498	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline,	1,610	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Scoonie,	3,257	4	1	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
60 Strathmiglo,	2,261	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Torryburn,	1,229	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss,	6,003	4	3	7	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total,	155,021	146	142	288	104	111	2	1	106	112	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	114	25	13	12	15	...	...	37	28
FORFAR.																																			
1 Aberlemno,	1,054	3	6	9	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6
2 Airlie,	845	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
3 Arbirlot,	960	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4 Arbroath,	9,847	12	14	26	12	13	...	...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Auchterhouse,	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Barry,	2,465	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Brechin,	8,810	8	5	13	8	5	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Caraldstone,	225	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9 Carmylie,	1,286	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 Cortachy,	653	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Craig,	2,177	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Dun,	765	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
13 Dundee,	68,986	85	99	184	51	63	...	...	51	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	35	...	...	28	35	79	98	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1
14 Dunnichen,	1,932	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	100,711	117	142	259	80	92	...	...	80	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	35	...	...	28	35	108	127	2	10	7	5	...	...	9	15

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
					In Establishments.																		In Privats Dwellings,					
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	100,711	117	142	259	80	92	...	...	80	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	35	...	...	28	35	108	127	2	10	7	5	...	...	9	15
15 Edzell,	1,025	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Essie and Nevy,	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell,	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn,	439	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar,	10,838	12	15	27	7	12	...	1	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	5	1	...	1	...	...	5	2
20 Glammis,	1,980	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla,	1,008	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Guthrie,	476	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
23 Inverarity,	961	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Inverkeillor,	1,792	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
25 Kettins,	962	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
26 Kingoldrum,	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kinnell,	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kinnettles,	447	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Kirkden,	1,862	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Kirriemuir,	7,359	12	16	28	9	13	...	...	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
31 Lethnot,	446	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,	24,108	13	31	44	3	14	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	...	10	14	13	28	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
33 Lintrathen,	898	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Lochlee,	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Logie-Pert,	1,483	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
36 Lunan,	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Lundie & Fowlis-Er.,	759	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	2,181	1	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
39 Marytoun,	417	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir,	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth,	5,052	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Monikie,	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose,	5,455	15	27	42	12	23	...	...	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	23	2	4	1	...	...	...	3	4
44 Murroes,	763	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

45 Newyle, .	1,139	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw, .	399	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride, .	1,209	3	1	4	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Rescobie, .	747	2	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
49 Ruthven, .	205	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
50 St. Vigeans, .	10,537	9	15	24	8	11	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Strickathrow,	546	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Tannadice, .	1,438	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing, .	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	204,425	204	278	482	140	189	1	1	141	190	...	...	...	...	...	39	49	...	1	39	50	180	240	14	26	10	12	...	24	38
HADDINGTON.																														
1 Aberlady, .	1,019	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2 Athelstaneford,	902	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Bolton, .	332	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dirleton, .	1,540	1	4	5	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dunbar, .	4,944	5	6	11	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Garvald, .	891	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Gladsmuir, .	1,945	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
8 Haddington, .	5,548	8	6	14	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
9 Humbie, .	997	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Innerwick, .	937	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Morham, .	281	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 North Berwick,	2,071	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
13 Oldhamstocks, .	615	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Ormiston, .	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pencaitland, .	1,187	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
16 Prestonkirk, .	1,960	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Prestonpans, .	2,080	4	5	9	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18 Salton, .	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Spott, .	555	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Stenton, .	692	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
21 Tranent, .	4,647	6	7	13	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
22 Whitekirk, .	1,113	4	1	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Whittingham, .	710	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
24 Yester, .	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	37,620	47	53	100	34	38	2	...	36	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	38	11	9	...	4	...	2	11	15

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings					
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																															
1 Alvie	833	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Ardersier,	1,239	2	3	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
3 Barra,	1,853	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	1,743	5	2	7	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
5 Bracadale,	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromdale,	3,943	2	3	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
7 Croy,	1,873	1	5	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
8 Daviot,	1,741	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Dores,	1,506	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
10 Durinish,	4,775	5	4	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	3	4
11 Glenelg,	1,843	4	1	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Harris,	4,183	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
13 Inverness,	16,162	36	32	68	26	26	...	1	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	5	2	5	3	...	...	10	5
14 Kilmallie,	4,272	5	13	18	3	5	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	6	...	2	...	...	2	8
15 Kilmonivaig,	2,276	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
16 Kilmorack,	2,852	3	3	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
17 Kilmuir (Skye),	2,846	5	5	10	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3
18 Kiltarlity,	2,839	5	1	6	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
19 Kingussie,	2,033	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Kirkhill,	1,757	3	6	9	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
21 Laggan,	986	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Moy,	1,026	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
23 Petty,	1,671	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
24 Portree,	3,159	4	6	10	2	3	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
25 Sleat,	2,330	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
26 Small Isles,	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Snizort,	2,639	8	...	8	6	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
28 Strath,	2,664	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Uist, North,	3,959	3	5	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	5
30 Uist, South,	5,358	4	6	10	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5
31 Urquhart,	2,911	2	8	10	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
					60	60		3	60	63													60	63	24	48	14	11	3	48	56	

1 Arbuthnot, .	932	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Banchory-Devenick,	2,949	1	6	7	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
3 Banchory-Ternan,	2,947	5	3	8	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4 Benholm, . .	1,574	2	2	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 Bervie, . .	1,561	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Dunottar, .	1,828	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Durris, . .	1,109	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Fettercairn, .	1,700	2	2	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fetteresso, .	5,527	9	6	15	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Fordoun, .	2,297	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Garvock, . .	458	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Glenbervie, .	1,219	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kinneff, . .	1,054	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Laurencekirk, .	2,110	4	2	6	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
15 Maryculter, .	1,055	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Marykirk, .	2,068	4	4	8	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	3	2
17 Nigg, . .	2,074	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 St. Cyrus, .	1,552	2	3	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	2
19 Strachan, . .	870	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total, .	34,854	37	45	82	...	...	20	22	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	7	13	27	35	6	5	4	5	...	10	10
KINROSS.																															
1 Cleish, . .	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kinross, . .	2,649	5	3	8	4	1	1	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3 Orwell, . .	2,399	6	3	9	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	1
4 Portmoak, .	1,450	1	5	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total, .	7,147	12	11	23	7	5	1	2	8	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	1	4	2	...	...	3	4
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																															
1 Anwoth, . .	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Balmaclellan, .	1,086	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Balmaghie, .	1,225	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
4 Borgue, . .	1,162	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
5 Buittle, . .	1,165	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	5,537	4	4	8	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	2

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	5,537	4	4	8	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
6 Carsphairn, . .	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colvend, . .	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, .	1,536	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dalry, . .	1,149	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Girthon, . .	1,702	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
11 Kells, . .	1,170	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
12 Kelton, . .	3,436	3	6	9	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	3
13 Kirkbean, . .	942	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kirkcudbright, .	3,407	7	4	11	5	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	793	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck, .	1,851	4	1	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1,479	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	913	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Lochrutton, .	677	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Minigaff, . .	1,804	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 New Abbey, .	1,063	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Parton, . .	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . .	1,738	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2
24 Terregles, . .	580	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Tongland, .	892	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
26 Troqueer, . .	4,743	4	8	12	4	6	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
27 Twynholm, . .	815	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Urr, . . .	3,585	3	5	8	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
Total, .	42,495	48	49	97	31	32	...	...	31	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	32	12	13	5	3	...	1	17	17

1	Avondale,	6,125	7	2	9	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
2	Barony,	177,527	109	125	234	34	27	1	1	35	28	...	1	...	...	...	1	72	85	...	...	72	85	107	114	2	10	...	1	...	...	2	11
3	Biggar,	1,999	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Blantyre,	3,092	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	Bothwell,	17,903	8	6	14	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6	Cadder,	5,948	6	6	12	5	4	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Cambuslang,	3,647	1	4	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cambusnethan,	14,601	7	8	15	7	8	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Carluke,	6,176	5	5	10	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10	Carmichael,	836	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Carmunnock,	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Carnwath,	3,584	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Carstairs,	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
14	Covington,	532	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Crawford,	1,590	3	4	7	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Crawfordjohn,	980	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	Culter,	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
18	Dalserf,	4,876	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Dalziel,	5,438	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Dolphington,	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21	Douglas,	2,490	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Dunsyre,	312	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
23	Glasgow,	157,909	156	197	353	83	78	...	2	83	80	...	1	...	...	...	1	61	85	...	...	61	85	144	166	6	14	6	17	...	...	12	31
24	Glassford,	1,938	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Gorbals,	10,494	4	5	9	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
26	Govan,	100,716	53	52	105	28	25	...	...	28	25	...	1	...	1	...	2	24	24	...	1	24	25	52	52	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
27	Hamilton,	14,047	8	10	18	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	5	6	8	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
28	Kilbride, East,	4,064	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29	Lanark,	7,891	6	5	11	6	2	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
30	Lesmahago,	9,266	4	8	12	3	7	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
31	Libberton,	836	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
32	Monkland, New,	20,554	20	17	37	16	12	...	1	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
33	Monkland, Old,	29,543	18	14	32	10	5	2	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	5	7	17	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	4
34	Pittenain,	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
35	Rutherglen,	9,335	11	8	19	8	4	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	5	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
36	Shotts,	7,343	4	5	9	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3
37	Stonehouse,	3,267	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
38	Symington,	528	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
39	Wandell & Lamington,	380	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Walston,	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
41	Wiston and Roberton,	786	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	640,824	450	501	951	228	200	4	5	232	205	1	5	2	1	3	6	176	218	...	2	176	220	411	431	25	44	13	24	1	2	39	70

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
LINLITHGOW																															
1 Abercorn,	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bathgate,	10,134	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Borrowstounness,	5,698	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Carriden,	1,821	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dalmeny,	1,274	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ecclesmachen,	309	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kirkliston,	1,917	4	5	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Linlithgow,	5,784	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	1	3	...	...	1	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Livingstone,	1,366	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Queensferry,	921	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
11 Torphichen,	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Uphall,	1,507	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
13 Whitburn,	5,511	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total,	39,055	30	26	56	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	16	12	16	12	8	7	...	...	8	7	26	21	2	5	2	...	...	...	4	5
NAIRN.																																
1 Ardclach,	1,330	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Auldearn,	1,328	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
3 Cawdor,	1,203	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Nairn,	4,486	8	3	11	6	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total,	8,347	13	10	23	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	4	1

ORKNEY.

1 Birsay & Harray,	2,593	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2 Cross & Burness,	1,555	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Eday, . .	979	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4 Evie & Rendal,	1,408	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Firth, . .	784	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Holm, . .	834	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	556	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Kirkwall, . .	4,422	2	5	7	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9 Lady, . .	1,122	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Orphir, . .	1,133	2	3	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3,282	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	1,152	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	3	5
13 St. Andrews & Deerness,	1,681	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Sandwick, .	1,225	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Shapinshay, .	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
16 Stennis, . .	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Stromness, .	2,510	4	2	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
18 Stronsay, .	1,228	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Walls and Flotta,	1,674	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Westray & Papa Westray,	2,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	32,395	26	26	52	...	...	11	12	11	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	13	1	1	...	...	14	14

PEEBLES.

1 Broughton, .	723	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Drumelzier, .	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone, .	753	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Innerleithen, .	1,823	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkurd, . .	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
6 Linton, West,	1,534	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Lyne & Megget,	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Manor, . .	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Newlands, .	987	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Peebles, . .	2,850	1	8	9	1	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Skirling, . .	317	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Stobo, . .	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Traquair, . .	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Tweedsmuir, .	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	11,304	9	16	25	8	14	...	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PERTH.																														
1 Aberdalgie,	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	1,960	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernyte,	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,422	3	6	9	2	3	...	..	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	3	..	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
6 Auchterarder,	4,208	5	3	8	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
7 Auchtergaven,	2,562	4	6	10	4	5	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Balquhidder,	746	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Bendochy,	769	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	2,084	4	2	6	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Blair-Atholl,	1,659	7	6	13	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
12 Blairgowrie,	4,657	1	4	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
13 Callander,	1,676	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh,	2,373	1	4	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
15 Cargill,	1,647	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie,	699	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
17 Collace,	534	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
18 Comrie,	2,226	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
19 Coupar-Angus,	2,929	4	5	9	3	5	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Crieff,	4,490	6	8	14	4	7	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
21 Culross,	1,423	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally,	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dron,	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	2,945	5	4	9	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
25 Dunbarney,	1,035	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26 Dunblane,	3,096	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunkeld,	485	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Dunkeld, Little,	2,104	3	5	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	2	5
29 Dunning,	2,084	5	2	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2

| | | |

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.					
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	127,296	170	180	350	96	98	4	...	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	...	...	16	17	116	115	38	39	15	25	1	1	54	65
69 St. Martins,	904	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
70 Tibbermuir,	1,296	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
71 Trinity-Gask,	488	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
72 Tulliallan,	2,410	3	4	7	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
73 Weem,	692	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	133,086	179	195	374	102	107	4	...	106	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	...	...	16	17	122	124	41	44	15	26	1	1	57	71
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey,	29,687	11	26	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	25	...	...	10	25	10	25	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
2 Cathcart,	3,782	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Eaglesham,	2,328	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Eastwood,	11,314	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	7	...	...	3	7	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Erskine,	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock,	43,894	18	42	60	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	15	36	...	...	15	36	17	40	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
7 Houstoun,	2,490	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Inchinnan,	619	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Innerkip & Gourock,	3,495	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan,	6,348	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Kilmalcolm,	1,455	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Lochwinnoch,	3,821	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
13 Mearns,	3,547	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Neilston,	11,013	6	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	6	8	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 Paisley,	31,538	7	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	6	8	6	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
16 Port-Glasgow,	7,294	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Renfrew,	4,664	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total,	168,746	76	114	190	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	6	3	6	62	98	...	...	62	98	66	105	7	8	3	1	...	...	10	9

ROSS & CROMARTY.																																		
1 Alness, . .	1,178	3	4	7	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
2 Applecross, .	2,544	7	4	11	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
3 Avoch, . .	1,788	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Barvas, . .	4,609	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
5 Contin, . .	1,509	...	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
6 Cromarty, .	2,300	6	3	9	3	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	1
7 Dingwall, . .	2,412	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Edderton, .	836	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fearn, . .	2,083	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10 Fodderty, . .	2,247	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Gairloch, . .	5,449	5	7	12	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
12 Glensheil, . .	485	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
13 Killearnan, .	1,494	2	7	9	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	1,295	2	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
15 Kiltearn, . .	1,634	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
16 Kincardine, .	1,746	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Kintail, . .	890	4	8	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	1	...	1	4	7
18 Knockbain, .	2,485	5	2	7	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
19 Lochalsh, . .	2,413	2	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
20 Lochbroom, .	4,862	8	4	12	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	4
21 Lochcarron, .	1,592	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
22 Lochs, . .	4,901	5	1	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
23 Logie, Easter, .	932	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Nigg, . .	1,253	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	1,568	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
26 Rosemarkie, .	1,545	3	3	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Rosskeen . .	3,766	3	5	8	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2
28 Stornoway, .	8,668	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
29 Tain, . .	3,294	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
30 Tarbat, . .	2,269	4	1	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
31 Uig, . .	2,878	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
32 Urquhart, .	3,147	4	4	8	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
33 Urray, . .	2,355	2	4	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total, . .	82,427	98	99	197	56	44	...	3	56	47	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	58	47	31	38	8	10	1	4	40	32

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ROXBURGH.																														
1 Ancrum,	1,511	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2 Ashkirk,	578	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Bedrule,	222	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Bowden,	884	3	2	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2
5 Castletown,	3,638	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
6 Cavers,	2,122	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Crailing,	673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Eckford,	957	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Ednam,	599	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10 Hawick,	8,866	10	5	15	...	...	7	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
11 Hopekirk,	771	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12 Hownam,	289	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Jedburgh,	5,263	4	7	11	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	...	...	...	2	5
14 Kelso,	5,192	8	10	18	...	...	6	7	6	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	3
15 Kirkton,	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Lilliesleaf,	772	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Linton,	608	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
18 Mackerston,	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Maxton,	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Melrose,	7,711	9	3	12	...	...	8	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
21 Minto,	430	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
22 Morebattle,	1,031	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Oxnam,	627	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
24 Roberton,	640	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Roxburgh,	1,178	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 St. Boswell's,	865	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
27 Smailholm,	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Southdean,	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

29 Sprouston,	1,305	3	4	7	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
30 Stitchell,	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton,	3,357	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Yetholm,	1,207	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54,362	56	45	101	...	...	34	24	34	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	24	22	15	...	5	...	1	22	21
SELKIRK.																																
1 Ettrick,	454	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Galashiels,	3,379	3	3	6	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Kirkhope,	555	4	...	4	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Selkirk,	4,739	4	2	6	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
5 Yarrow,	643	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	9,770	12	8	20	...	...	9	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	4	1	1	...	...	3	5
SHETLAND.																																
1 Bressay,	1,805	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting,	1,975	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Dunrossness,	4,830	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1,480	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 Lerwick,	3,631	4	1	5	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6 Nesting,	2,583	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 North Mavine,	2,585	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
8 Sandsting,	2,670	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	4
9 Tingwall,	2,697	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
10 Unst,	3,060	2	5	7	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
11 Walls,	2,570	4	4	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	3	4
12 Yell,	1,784	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	31,670	27	25	52	...	...	11	6	11	6	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	14	10	9	8	4	7	...	...	13	15

Appendix A.—*continued.*

Counties and Parishes.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			Disposal of Pauper Lunatics.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
STIRLING.																														
1 Airth,	1,194	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2 Alva,	3,283	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Baldernock,	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfron,	1,517	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Bothkennar,	1,722	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan,	705	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7 Campsie,	6,483	7	8	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	7	5	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Denny,	4,988	3	3	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Drymen,	1,619	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunipace,	1,731	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Falkirk,	17,026	10	6	16	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	7	6	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry,	685	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Gargunnock,	728	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
14 Killearn,	1,171	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	6,112	4	7	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
16 Kippen,	1,722	2	5	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
17 Larbert,	4,999	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	4	2	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
18 Lecropt,	538	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Muiravonside,	2,660	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Polmont,	4,111	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
21 St. Ninian's,	8,946	7	5	12	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
22 Slamannan,	2,916	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Stirling,	11,714	7	15	22	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	8	...	8	4	4	...	...	4	4	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Strathblane,	1,388	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	88,676	65	75	140	...	...	11	8	11	8	...	...	25	34	25	34	18	20	1	...	19	20	55	62	6	9	3	4	1	...	10	13

SUTHERLAND.																																
1 Assynt,	3,178	2	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
2 Clyne,	1,886	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3 Creich,	2,521	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
4 Dornoch,	2,885	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
5 Duirness,	1,109	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
6 Eddrachillis,	1,641	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Farr,	2,103	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
8 Golspie,	1,615	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
9 Kildonan,	2,132	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
10 Lairg,	961	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Loth,	610	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
12 Rogart,	1,439	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13 Tongue,	2,077	4	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	3	1	...	3	1
Total,	24,157	27	20	47	13	8	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	11	9	3	2	...	1	14	12
WIGTON.																																
1 Glasserton,	1,472	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Inch,	3,469	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Kirkcolm,	1,860	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Kirkinner,	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkmaiden,	2,333	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...
6 Kirkowan,	1,434	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	1
7 Leswalt,	2,701	6	2	8	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
8 Luce, New,	731	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Luce, Old,	2,800	5	2	7	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	3	1
10 Mochrum,	2,694	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
11 Penninghame,	4,061	7	9	16	5	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	2	...	2	...	1	2	5
12 Portpatrick,	2,189	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
13 Sorby,	1,814	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
14 Stoneykirk,	3,228	6	9	15	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	4	...	1	...	...	5	5
15 Stranraer,	4,022	2	4	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
16 Whithorn,	2,934	3	3	6	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
17 Wigton,	2,637	2	5	7	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total,	42,095	51	45	96	27	21	...	...	27	21	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	28	24	19	14	4	6	...	1	23	21

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1869.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
					In Establishments.																In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Aberdeen,	222,550	211	248	459	126	147	4	4	130 151	...	...	1	...	1 ...	31	32	...	...	31 32	162	183	38	37	10	28	1	...	49	65
2 Argyll,	79,587	111	136	247	62	75	4	2	66 77	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	1	...	1 ...	67	77	33	45	9	11	2	3	44	59
3 Ayr,	199,063	127	157	284	...	...	9	6	9 6	...	...	47	67	47 67	18	18	12	15	30 33	86	106	31	32	10	15	...	4	41	51
4 Banff,	57,901	54	73	127	31	41	...	4	31 45	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	1	...	1 ...	32	45	16	17	5	10	1	1	22	28
5 Berwick,	36,488	27	31	58	...	...	17	21	17 21	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	17	21	9	5	1	5	...	...	10	10
6 Bute,	16,331	13	21	34	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	3	8	3 8	...	...	3	3	3 3	6	11	3	8	4	2	..	...	7	10
7 Caithness,	42,200	38	52	90	...	...	17	22	17 22	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	17	22	16	24	4	6	1	...	21	30
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	12	26	38	...	...	4	4	4 4	...	...	5	14	5 14	1	1	...	...	1 1	10	19	...	5	2	1	...	1	2	7
9 Dumbarton,	54,179	45	39	84	...	...	3	...	3 ...	...	1	21	10	21 11	14	16	1	2	15 18	39	29	3	8	2	2	1	...	6	10
10 Dumfries,	75,904	86	88	174	73	67	...	...	73 67	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	73	67	10	14	3	7	...	...	13	21
11 Edinburgh,	274,083	280	391	671	239	243	1	2	240 245	...	...	...	12	... 12	9	87	...	...	9 87	249	344	15	22	16	24	...	1	31	47
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	45	51	96	32	29	2	...	34 29	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	34	29	8	12	3	10	..	...	11	22
13 Fife,	155,021	146	142	288	104	111	2	1	106 112	...	...	3	2	3 2	...	...	...	...	... ...	109	114	25	13	12	15	...	...	37	28
14 Forfar,	204,425	204	278	482	140	189	1	1	141 190	...	...	...	...	... ...	39	49	...	1	39 50	180	240	14	26	10	12	...	...	24	38
15 Haddington,	37,626	47	53	100	34	38	2	...	36 38	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	36	38	11	9	...	4	...	2	11	15
16 Inverness,	89,174	117	119	236	69	60	...	3	69 63	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	69	63	34	42	14	11	...	3	48	56
17 Kincardine,	34,854	37	45	82	...	...	20	22	20 22	...	...	...	...	... ...	7	13	...	...	7 13	27	35	6	5	4	5	...	...	10	10
18 Kinross,	7,147	12	11	23	7	5	1	2	8 7	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	9	7	1	4	2	...	...	...	3	4
19 Kirkcudbright,	42,495	48	49	97	31	32	...	...	31 32	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	31	32	12	13	5	3	...	1	17	17
20 Lanark,	640,444	450	501	951	228	200	4	5	232 205	1	5	2	1	3 6	176	218	...	2	176 220	411	431	25	44	13	24	1	2	39	70
21 Linlithgow,	39,055	30	26	56	...	...	2	2	2 2	...	...	16	12	16 12	8	7	...	...	8 7	26	21	2	5	2	...	...	...	4	5
22 Nairn,	8,347	13	10	23	9	9	...	...	9 9	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	9	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	4	1
23 Orkney,	32,395	26	26	52	...	...	11	12	11 12	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	12	12	13	13	1	1	...	...	14	14
24 Peebles,	11,300	9	16	25	8	14	...	...	8 14	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	8	14	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
25 Perth,	133,086	179	195	374	102	107	4	...	106 107	...	...	...	...	... ...	16	17	...	...	16 17	122	124	41	44	15	26	1	1	57	71
26 Renfrew,	168,746	76	114	190	...	...	1	1	1 1	...	...	3	6	3 6	62	98	...	...	62 98	66	105	7	8	3	1	...	...	10	9
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	98	99	197	56	44	...	3	56 47	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	...	1	...	1 ...	58	47	31	38	8	10	1	4	40	52
28 Roxburgh,	54,362	56	45	101	...	...	34	24	34 24	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	34	24	22	15	...	5	...	1	22	21
29 Selkirk,	9,770	12	8	20	...	...	9	3	9 3	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	9	3	2	4	1	1	...	...	3	5
30 Shetland,	31,670	27	25	52	...	...	11	6	11 6	...	...	1	3	1 3	...	...	2	1	2 1	14	10	9	8	4	7	...	...	13	15
31 Stirling,	88,676	65	75	140	...	...	11	8	11 8	...	...	25	34	25 34	18	20	1	...	19 20	55	62	6	9	3	4	1	...	10	13
32 Sutherland,	24,157	27	20	47	13	8	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...	13	8	11	9	3	2	...	1	14	12
33 Wigton,	42,095	51	45	96	27	21	...	...	27 21	...	...	1	...	1 ...	...	3	...	...	... 3	28	24	19	14	4	6	...	1	23	21
Totals,	3,062,294	2779	3215	5994	1391	1440	174	158	1565 1598	1	6	121	169	122 175	399	579	22	24	421 603	2118	2376	478	553	173	260	10	26	661	839

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public and District Asylum, Licensed House, Parochial Asylum, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1869; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where situated. | Number of Patients. Private. M. | Private. F. | Pauper. M. | Pauper. F. | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED. Aberdeen. M. | Aberdeen. F. | Argyle. M. | Argyle. F. | Ayr. M. | Ayr. F. | Banff. M. | Banff. F. | Berwick. M. | Berwick. F. | Bute. M. | Bute. F. | Caithness. M. | Caithness. F. | Clackmannan. M. | Clackmannan. F. | Dumbarton. M. | Dumbarton. F. | Dumfries M. | Dumfries F. | Edinburgh. M. | Edinburgh. F. | Elgin. M. | Elgin. F. | Fife. M. | Fife. F. | Forfar. M. | Forfar. F. | Haddington M. | Haddington F. | Inverness. M. | Inverness. F. | Kincardine. M. | Kincardine. F. | Kinross. M. | Kinross. F. | Kirkcudbright. M. | Kirkcudbright. F. | Lanark. M. | Lanark. F. | Linlithgow. M. | Linlithgow. F. | Nairn. M. | Nairn. F. | Orkney. M. | Orkney. F. | Peebles. M. | Peebles. F. | Perth. M. | Perth. F. | Renfrew. M. | Renfrew. F. | Ross. M. | Ross. F. | Roxburgh. M. | Roxburgh. F. | Selkirk. M. | Selkirk. F. | Shetland. M. | Shetland. F. | Stirling. M. | Stirling. F. | Sutherland. M. | Sutherland. F. | Wigton. M. | Wigton. F. |
|---|---|---

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	190	237	82,537	1095	22,959	32,319	138,910	...	...	...	...	5462 6 9	55 0 6	981 10 11	872 18 7	115 11 8	7487 8 5	140 16 5
32 Newhills,	6	2	1464	...	...	365	1829	80.0	...	...	19.9	95 0 1	.....	.....	16 18 0	5 17 0	117 15 1	5 0 0
33 Oyne,	...	2	605	...	...	...	605	100.0	...	...	...	40 19 0	.....	.....	.....	14 14 9	55 13 9	.....
34 Peterculter,	...	1	189	...	...	...	189	100.0	...	...	...	11 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 15 0	5 17 6
35 Peterhead,	10	14	4975	...	...	2607	7582	65.6	...	...	34.3	325 17 1	.....	.....	72 10 9	8 2 6	406 10 4	12 0 0
36 Pitsligo,	2	1	1009	...	89	...	1098	91.8	...	8.1	...	64 15 0	.....	2 8 0	.....	1 5 6	68 8 6	.....
37 Premnay,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
38 Rathen,	4	4	1584	...	...	407	1991	79.6	...	...	20.3	116 7 8	.....	.....	13 17 10	20 13 10	150 19 4	.....
39 Rayne,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70 Rhynie,	1	2	595	...	...	365	960	62.0	...	...	38.0	38 6 5	.....	.....	10 19 0	8 13 1	57 18 6	.....
71 Skene,	5	1	1820	...	...	...	1820	100.0	...	...	...	117 3 9	.....	.....	.....	6 12 0	123 15 9	.....
72 Slains,	2	1	252	...	...	538	790	31.9	...	...	68.1	17 0 9	.....	.....	10 13 11	4 12 2	32 6 10	.....
73 Strathdon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Strichen,	...	5	468	...	...	1095	1563	29.9	...	...	70.0	30 4 0	.....	.....	24 15 10	1 18 6	56 18 4	2 0 0
75 Tarland & Migvie,	2	1	730	...	365	...	1095	66.6	...	33.3	...	47 0 0	.....	19 10 0	.....	.....	66 10 0	.....
76 Tarves,	3	1	76	...	...	1095	1171	6.5	...	...	93.5	6 17 1	.....	.....	43 7 6	3 12 4	53 16 11	3 18 0
77 Tough,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
78 Towie,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 9 0	.....	13 9 0	.....
79 Tullynessle & Forbes,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....	39 0 0	8 0 0
80 Turriff,	6	...	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	33.3	103 19 6	.....	.....	18 0 5	7 0 8	129 0 7	.....
81 Tyrie,	1	4	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	47 0 0	.....	.....	41 13 2	3 0 6	91 13 8	.....
82 Udny,	1	2	610	...	...	365	975	62.6	...	...	37.4	41 3 4	.....	.....	10 8 0	1 11 10	53 3 2	.....
Total,	235	282	100,929	1095	23,413	41,346	166,783	60.5	0.6	14.0	24.8	6636 5 5	55 0 6	1003 8 11	1188 12 0	203 6 4	9086 13 2	177 11 11

ARGYLLSHIRE.

1	Ardchattan & Muckairn	6	4	1444	...	...	1993	3437	42.0	...	...	57.9	99 15 10	.....	.....	69 10 4	4 18 0	174 4 2	.....
2	Ardnamurchan,	14	5	2674	...	...	3285	5959	44.8	...	...	55.1	190 10 8	.....	.....	78 19 7	45 19 4	315 9 7	.....
3	Campbeltown, .	15	11	5205	...	136	1773	7114	73.1	...	1.9	25.0	352 4 10	.....	15 14 1	76 6 1	31 9 8	475 14 8	74 4 0
4	Craignish, .	1	3	730	..	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	50 11 2	.....	.....	20 3 8	.....	70 14 10	.....
5	Dunoon & Kilmun,	6	4	2147	...	...	733	2880	74.5	...	...	25.4	148 18 2	.....	.....	23 14 7	8 12 11	181 5 8	35 5 7
6	Gigha, . .	1	...	259	...	...	...	259	100.0	...	...	...	20 2 0	.....	.....	.....	7 12 8	27 14 8	.....
7	Glassary, . .	4	13	2412	...	...	2802	5214	46.2	...	...	53.7	164 18 9	.....	.....	97 19 10	3 17 6	266 16 1	9 14 11
8	Glenorchy & Inishail,	2	...	12	...	...	383	395	3.0	...	...	97.0	2 3 6	.....	.....	12 6 4	12 5 0	26 14 10	.....
9	Inverary, . .	2	2	1460	...	...	...	1460	100.0	...	...	...	108 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 0 0	.....
10	Inverchaolain, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	50.0	...	...	...	25 2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 2 8	12 11 4
11	Islay Combination,	9	13	4119	...	...	3598	7717	53.3	...	...	46.6	280 17 0	.....	.....	88 17 2	0 4 0	369 18 2	.....
12	Jura and Colonsay,	2	2	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	95 1 5	.....	.....	14 6 0	3 8 0	112 15 5	.....
13	Kilbrandon, .	2	8	2062	...	...	1223	3285	62.7	...	...	37.2	137 19 7	.....	.....	33 2 0	1 10 0	172 11 7	21 0 3
14	Kilcalmonell & Kilberry	5	6	2597	...	...	775	3372	77.0	...	...	22.9	180 13 7	.....	.....	23 13 4	6 16 10	211 3 9	3 14 3
15	Kilchrennan & Dalavich	1	3	730	...	...	402	1132	64.4	...	...	35.5	50 10 4	.....	.....	14 6 8	1 0 0	65 17 0	.....
16	Kilfinan, . .	6	1	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	48 5 8	.....	.....	32 7 5	6 8 6	87 1 7	.....
17	Killinichen, .	8	7	1115	...	..	3650	4765	23.4	...	...	76.5	90 2 0	.....	.....	68 6 0	3 4 0	161 12 0	.....
18	Killean & Kilchenzie	3	5	1388	...	...	1146	2534	54.7	...	...	45.2	95 16 4	.....	.....	32 8 5	11 18 6	140 3 3	15 15 1
19	Kilmartin, .	1	3	904	...	...	...	904	100.0	...	...	...	60 6 8	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0	62 10 8	.....
20	Kilmodan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Kilmore and Kilbride	1	7	2828	...	...	...	2828	100.0	...	...	...	183 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 4 4	.....
22	Kilninian & Kilmore,	4	7	1569	...	...	1884	3453	45.4	...	...	54.5	104 10 8	.....	.....	50 12 6	1 10 0	156 13 2	.....
23	Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	3	5	1050	...	...	1870	2920	35.9	...	...	64.0	76 5 0	.....	.....	50 10 0	5 19 6	132 14 6	.....
24	Knapdale, North,	5	4	2128	...	...	732	2860	74.4	...	...	25.5	153 13 7	.....	.....	21 1 1	5 5 10	180 0 6	.....
25	Knapdale, South,	1	2	1098	...	...	...	1098	100.0	...	...	...	75 16 9	.....	.....	.....	0 10 6	76 7 3	.....
26	Lismore & Appin,	10	7	2253	...	...	2737	4990	45.1	...	...	54.8	158 6 6	.....	.....	58 11 2	18 0 3	234 17 11	.....
27	Lochgoilhead, .	...	2	101	...	...	366	467	21.6	...	...	78.3	10 1 8	.....	.....	7 16 0	1 10 0	19 7 8	.....
28	Morven, . .	3	4	366	...	...	2022	2388	15.3	...	...	84.6	25 10 2	.....	.....	55 10 2	.....	81 0 4	.....
29	Saddell & Skipness,	2	5	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	101 3 0	.....	.....	33 6 6	2 2 0	136 11 6	.....
30	Southend, . .	2	4	928	...	...	366	1294	71.7	...	...	28.2	64 1 10	.....	.....	9 7 3	25 8 2	98 17 3	21 18 5
31	Strachur, . .	...	3	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 15 5	.....	.....	11 14 10	6 10 9	43 1 0	19 1 4
32	Stralachlan, .	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	25 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 4 2	.....
33	Torosay, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	50 9 4	.....	.....	7 0 8	.....	57 10 0	.....
34	Tyree and Coll, .	4	6	1242	...	...	1830	3072	40.4	...	...	59.5	80 8 4	.....	.....	28 2 1	7 11 2	116 1 7	.....
	Total,	126	148	47,932	...	136	38,315	86,383	55.5	...	0.1	44.3	3335 10 11	.....	15 14 1	1019 19 8	225 17 1	4597 1 9	213 5 2

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
AYRSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ardrossan,	6	5	...	365	2399	805	3569	...	10.2	67.2	22.6	.....	30 16 8	161 5 9	26 9 0	6 9 10	225 1 3	77 12 0
2 Auchinleck,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ayr,	7	16	1830	1237	3068	732	6867	26.6	18.0	44.7	10.6	140 0 0	98 0 2	217 3 0	21 19 7	5 13 10	482 16 7	28 6 10
4 Ballantrae,	...	5	...	592	...	1095	1687	...	35.1	...	64.9	.....	45 12 0	.....	23 8 0	6 6 0	75 6 0	.....
5 Barr,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	14 0 0
6 Beith,	5	7	...	740	1334	1763	3837	...	19.3	34.7	45.9	.....	56 3 0	56 17 2	40 19 6	3 13 2	157 12 10	2 11 10
7 Colmonell,	3	3	1026	178	210	...	1414	72.6	12.6	...	14.8	65 15 0	19 8 1	18 11 11	.....	17 18 11	121 13 11	6 18 0
8 Coylton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Craigie,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	2 3 1	15 3 1	.....
10 Cumnock, New,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	27 6 0	.....	.....	.....	27 6 0	.....
11 Cumnock, Old,	4	4	...	581	1244	1095	2920	...	19.8	42.6	37.5	.....	41 6 0	65 19 0	28 1 0	4 2 10	139 8 10	.....
12 Dailly,	1	7	...	955	...	1646	2601	...	36.7	...	63.2	.....	80 5 11	.....	45 16 2	6 4 0	132 6 1	.....
13 Dalmellington,	3	1	356	849	...	131	1336	26.6	63.6	...	9.8	45 13 0	61 4 0	.....	.....	8 8 8	115 5 8	.....
14 Dalry,	4	5	...	1405	1036	...	2441	...	57.5	42.5	...	.....	133 1 9	36 4 0	.....	11 11 6	180 17 3	.....
15 Dalrymple,	1	1	75	...	...	366	441	17.0	...	...	83.0	5 15 9	.....	.....	10 14 8	.....	16 10 5	.....
16 Dreghorn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Dundonald,	11	8	365	1912	1825	2555	6657	5.5	28.7	27.4	38.3	22 0 0	146 0 0	65 0 0	66 19 0	9 8 2	309 7 2	11 0 0
18 Dunlop,	1	...	...	...	154	...	154	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	9 18 0	.....	.....	9 18 0	.....
19 Fenwick,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Galston,	4	5	...	1259	...	1825	3084	...	40.8	...	59.1	.....	84 12 2	.....	69 0 2	.....	153 12 4	.....
21 Girvan,	5	5	...	1528	124	1433	3085	...	49.5	4.0	46.5	.....	109 10 0	8 17 2	38 10 0	9 6 9	166 3 11	.....
22 Irvine,	10	8	365	1533	2007	1825	5730	6.4	26.5	35.0	32.0	25 0 0	113 6 4	78 15 0	37 9 0	10 4 4	264 14 8	6 10 0
23 Kilbirnie,	2	5	...	923	1110	...	2033	...	45.4	54.5	...	.....	68 5 0	39 0 0	.....	2 19 0	110 4 0	.....
24 Kilbride, West,	3	...	...	...	73	580	653	...	...	11.2	88.8	.....	.....	13 6 4	7 12 0	7 9 0	28 7 4	10 0 0
25 Kilmarnock,	22	22	1095	7166	2754	1460	12,475	8.7	57.4	22.0	11.8	84 0 0	569 1 0	126 9 0	37 14 0	66 9 0	883 13 0	18 12 0
26 Kilmaurs,	1	4	108	185	652	301	1246	8.6	14.8	52.3	24.2	11 8 6	15 4 0	46 0 7	14 0 3	14 2 10	100 16 2	.....
27 Kilwinning,	4	5	...	980	1098	484	2562	...	38.2	42.8	18.8	.....	91 6 6	50 3 3	10 14 4	2 6 7	154 10 8	2 7 0

28 Kirkmichael,	4	6	70	1125	107	1825	3127	2.2	35.9	3.4	58.4	6 1 6	85 17 6	7 12 10	58 11 3	11 19 5	170 2 6	.....
29 Kirkoswald,	...	2	...	730	...	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	.....	54 12 0	.....	.....	.....	54 12 0	.....
30 Largs,	4	3	...	1259	...	426	1685	...	74.7	...	25.2	.....	103 8 4	.....	17 3 0	7 16 9	128 8 1	.....
31 Loudoun,	11	7	365	3314	...	2190	5869	6.2	56.4	...	37.3	28 0 0	250 8 3	.....	61 3 8	6 8 2	346 0 1	22 1 5
32 Mauchline,	...	3	...	365	365	365	1095	...	33.3	33.3	33.3	.....	26 10 0	26 10 0	8 16 6	.....	61 16 6	18 5 0
33 Maybole,	5	3	...	1500	...	730	2230	...	67.3	...	32.6	.....	130 19 6	.....	22 19 11	21 12 6	175 11 11	.....
34 Monkton,	2	3	...	547	365	716	1628	...	33.5	22.4	44.0	.....	37 14 10	23 8 0	18 1 0	3 1 9	82 5 7	.....
35 Muirkirk,	2	4	...	2118	177	365	2660	...	79.6	6.7	13.7	.....	106 0 5	13 0 0	5 0 3	2 8 11	126 9 7	.....
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	2	3	...	50	366	1098	1514	...	3.3	24.1	72.5	.....	7 17 6	26 0 0	25 0 6	2 18 0	61 16 0	.....
37 Ochiltree,	1	2	40	641	...	...	681	5.9	94.1	...	...	3 10 5	47 16 9	.....	.....	7 1 9	58 8 5	0 10 0
38 Riccarton,	1	6	...	861	...	791	1652	...	52.1	...	49.8	.....	79 14 6	.....	21 12 0	8 2 6	109 9 6	40 6 6
39 St. Quivox,	5	9	...	1460	1054	2190	4704	...	31.0	22.4	46.5	.....	114 7 4	75 17 2	57 5 7	8 3 10	255 13 11	.....
40 Sorn,	5	8	32	2933	...	874	3839	.8	76.4	...	22.7	2 16 4	224 8 6	.....	29 11 0	7 13 6	264 9 4	14 1 0
41 Stair,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Stevenston,	6	4	16	609	1729	595	2949	.5	20.7	58.6	20.1	.....	45 19 3	92 6 11	24 13 11	16 3 4	179 3 5	0 8 9
43 Stewarton,	4	3	...	365	1497	365	2227	...	16.4	67.2	16.4	.....	28 2 0	56 19 9	5 4 0	2 0 4	92 6 1	.....
44 Straiton,	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	8 9 0	1 5 0	31 14 0	.....
45 Symington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Tarbolton,	4	1	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	.....	30 16 4	.....	45 17 0	.....	76 13 4	.....
Total,	155	186	6,109	41,360	24,748	32,452	104669	5.7	39.5	23.6	31.1	462 9 6	3191 1 7	1315 4 10	901 15 3	301 13 3	6171 15 5	273 10 4
BANFFSHIRE.																		
1 Aberlour,	4	...	365	164	...	931	1460	25.0	11.2	...	63.7	26 0 0	6 13 4	.....	31 16 6	.....	64 9 10	.....
2 Alvah,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	54 13 5	.....	.....	.....	3 2 5	57 15 10	.....
3 Banff,	5	6	3626	...	...	23	3649	99.3	...	...	.6	260 2 11	.....	.....	0 10 6	1 6 6	261 19 11	.....
4 Boharm,	2	1	365	...	...	203	568	64.3	...	...	35.7	19 0 0	.....	.....	3 4 0	6 1 3	28 5 3	.....
5 Botriphnie,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
6 Boyndie,	3	3	837	...	...	1095	1932	43.1	...	...	56.8	59 10 4	.....	.....	41 12 0	10 18 6	112 0 10	.....
7 Cabrach,	1	2	814	...	3	...	817	99.6	...	.4	...	54 15 2	.....	0 1 6	.....	4 6 4	59 3 0	.....
8 Cullen,	1	4	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	100 0 0	.....	.....	10 11 6	.....	110 11 6	.....
9 Deskford,	2	3	...	...	...	1584	1584	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	41 13 0	.....	41 13 0	1 0 0
10 Fordyce,	5	10	3842	...	...	1098	4940	77.8	...	...	22.2	268 6 11	.....	.....	30 2 7	7 12 10	306 2 4	.....
11 Forglen,	...	2	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	26 11 11	.....	.....	15 19 11	.....	42 11 10	.....
12 Gamrie, 12 B	2	3	1825	...	...	...	1825	...	...	...	...	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 0 0	.....
12 Gamrie, 12 A	2	3	903	...	...	...	903	100.0	...	...	...	62 15 1	.....	.....	.....	6 5 7	69 0 8	.....
13 Grange,	7	3	1102	...	...	1472	2574	42.9	...	...	57.0	75 8 0	.....	.....	27 8 7	4 3 9	107 0 4	.....
14 Inveravon,	5	5	1100	...	...	2317	3417	32.2	...	...	67.8	78 6 9	.....	.....	58 7 6	14 1 7	150 15 10	.....
Carry forward,	41	46	17,706	164	3	9454	27,321	...	...	...	...	1241 10 6	6 13 4	0 1 6	261 6 1	57 18 9	1567 10 2	1 0 0

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	41	46	17,700	164	3	9454	27,321	...	...	...	...	1241 10 6	6 13 4	0 1 6	261 6 1	57 18 9	1567 10 2	1 0 0
15 Inverkeithny, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
16 Keith, . .	1	4	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	105 15 4	.....	.....	11 10 0	1 0 0	118 5 4	.....
17 Kirkmichael .	...	4	935	...	...	...	935	100.0	...	...	...	69 17 10	.....	.....	.....	7 15 6	77 13 4	.....
18 Marnoch, . .	4	6	2154	...	...	1460	3614	59.6	...	...	40.4	153 0 0	.....	.....	47 17 9	.....	200 17 9	.....
19 Mortlach, . .	2	4	365	...	...	1825	2190	16.6	...	...	83.3	26 0 0	.....	.....	61 10 6	.....	87 10 6	.....
20 Ordiquhill, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	26 8 10	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	36 8 10	.....
21 Rathven, . .	8	9	2784	...	...	3421	6205	44.9	...	...	55.1	198 10 2	.....	.....	115 5 3	3 18 2	317 13 7	.....
22 Rothiemay, .	1	3	400	...	...	730	1130	35.4	...	...	64.6	34 14 6	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....	55 10 6	.....
23 St. Fergus, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
Total,	58	79	26,893	164	3	17,620	44,680	60.2	0.3	...	39.4	1905 7 2	6 13 4	0 1 6	528 5 7	70 12 5	2511 0 0	1 0 0
BERWICKSHIRE.																		
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	26 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 10 0	.....
2 Ayton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Buncle & Preston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Channelkirk, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 14 0	1 3 0	14 17 0	.....
5 Chirnside, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	56 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 0 0	.....
6 Cockburnspath, .	1	2	844	...	...	...	844	100.0	...	...	...	61 6 8	.....	.....	.....	2 3 0	63 9 8	.....
7 Coldingham, .	2	4	1825	...	...	365	2190	83.3	...	...	16.6	140 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 0 0	154 0 0	10 0 0
8 Coldstream, .	4	3	1953	...	...	365	2318	84.2	...	...	15.7	146 18 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	149 10 0	.....
9 Cranshaws, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Dunse, . .	5	2	1009	...	...	1095	2104	47.9	...	...	52.0	77 9 0	.....	.....	24 14 0	2 17 7	105 0 7	7 0 0
11 Earlstoun, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	28 0 0	.....	.....	13 10 0	1 1 0	42 11 0	.....
12 Eccles . .	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	56 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 0 0	.....

13 Edrom,	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	53 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 0 0	.....
14 Eyemouth,	1	...	313	...	...	...	313	100.0	...	...	...	23 1 1	.....	.....	.....	2 18 0	25 19 1	.....
15 Fogo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Foulden,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Gordon,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 16 7	.....	14 16 7	.....
18 Greenlaw,	2	3	480	...	...	1098	1578	30.4	...	...	69.5	35 2 0	.....	.....	49 17 10	4 6 9	89 6 7	.....
19 Hume,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton,	...	2	372	...	...	...	372	100.0	...	...	...	28 10 6	.....	.....	.....	5 19 8	34 10 2	6 0 11
21 Ladykirk,	...	1	...	..	...	21	21	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	0 13 6	1 14 0	2 7 6	.....
22 Langton,	4	2	1095	129	...	730	1954	56.0	6.6	...	37.3	84 0 0	12 10 0	.....	20 16 0	.....	117 6 0	.....
23 Lauder,	2	8	1297	365	...	1825	3487	37.3	10.4	...	52.3	94 16 3	24 11 0	.....	65 5 2	4 5 0	188 17 5	.....
24 Legerwood,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Longformacus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Mertoun,	...	1	...	...	...	165	165	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 5 2	1 1 0	9 6 2	.....
27 Mordington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Nenthorn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Polwarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Swinton,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	26 10 0	.....	.....	24 14 0	.....	51 4 0	.....
31 Westruther,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Whitsome,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	53 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 0 0	4 0 0
Total,	27	38	13,208	494	...	7489	21,191	62.3	2.3	...	35.3	990 3 6	37 1 0	.....	251 18 3	28 9 0	1307 11 9	27 0 11
BUTESHIRE.																		
1 Cumbraes,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	30 19 8	.....	.....	.....	30 19 8	.....
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	4	5	...	365	...	2920	3285	...	11.1	...	88.8	.....	29 4 0	.....	102 11 7	.....	131 15 7	.....
3 Kilmory,	2	5	...	...	103	1979	2082	...	...	4.9	95.0	.....	.....	3 10 0	54 10 8	3 11 7	61 12 3	.....
4 Kingarth,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	5 4 0	.....
5 North Bute,	1	3	...	365	365	730	1460	...	25.0	25.0	50.0	.....	28 7 0	19 12 0	17 9 0	9 10 0	74 18 0	.....
6 Rothesay,	3	10	...	3163	1259	132	4554	...	69.4	27.6	3.0	.....	242 17 6	71 14 3	2 10 0	18 0 6	335 2 3	.....
Total,	12	23	...	4258	1727	6126	12,111	...	35.1	14.2	50.6	.....	331 8 2	94 16 3	182 5 3	31 2 1	639 11 9	.....

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transpor of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CAITHNESS.																		
1 Bower,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 1 11	.....	14 1 11	.....
2 Canisby,	2	2	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	36 4 6	.....	36 4 6	.....
3 Dunnet,	3	2	...	...	...	2220	2220	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	37 14 6	.....	37 14 6	.....
4 Halkirk,	4	3	1095	...	...	1184	2279	48.0	...	...	52.0	63 10 0	.....	.....	29 19 0	19 5 6	112 14 6	.....
5 Latheron,	14	17	3450	97	45	6682	10,274	33.5	.9	.4	65.2	255 5 0	4 0 0	3 19 3	144 9 5	21 12 7	429 6 3	.....
6 Olrick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Reay,	3	3	730	...	...	1460	2190	33.3	...	...	66.6	50 0 0	.....	.....	24 6 0	4 10 2	78 16 2	.....
8 Thurso,	4	5	2278	...	...	365	2643	86.2	...	...	13.8	156 2 10	.....	.....	6 10 0	8 1 8	170 14 6	10 0 0
9 Watten,	2	1	365	...	...	659	1024	35.6	...	...	64.3	23 13 6	.....	.....	18 9 4	2 9 9	44 12 7	.....
10 Wick,	11	21	6129	...	...	5110	11,239	54.5	...	...	45.4	423 3 11	.....	.....	107 8 0	34 14 10	565 6 9	.....
Total,	44	54	14,047	97	45	19,505	33,694	41.6	0.3	0.2	57.8	971 15 3	4 0 0	3 19 3	419 2 8	90 14 6	1489 11 8	10 0 0
CLACKMANNAN.																		
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	6	12	55	4218	...	1460	5733	.9	73.6	...	25.5	7 0 0	300 5 4	.....	53 12 0	6 4 6	367 1 10	26 2 10
2 Clackmannan,	1	7	...	1523	732	350	2605	...	58.4	28.0	13.6	.....	110 16 10	36 2 0	5 0 0	5 11 9	157 10 7	.....
3 Dollar,	...	2	365	...	...	365	736	50.0	...	...	50.0	31 11 2	.....	.....	8 18 7	2 5 6	42 15 3	.....
4 Logie,	3	3	1460	178	...	365	2003	72.9	8.9	...	18.2	109 0 0	12 10 0	.....	13 10 0	2 6 0	137 6 0	.....
5 Tillicoultry,	3	5	1786	77	...	730	2593	68.8	3.0	...	28.1	126 1 4	13 17 2	.....	20 0 2	5 2 2	165 0 10	.....
Total,	13	29	3666	5996	732	3270	13,664	26.8	43.9	5.3	23.9	273 12 6	437 9 4	36 2 0	101 0 9	21 9 11	869 14 6	26 2 10

DUMBARTON.																			
1 Arrochar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Boshill,	8	10	49	302	2386	1237	3974	1.2	7.6	60.0	31.1	3 17 7	26 10 10	126 11 3	30 11 6	22 13 1	210 4 3	13 0 0	
3 Cardross,	7	5	...	889	2647	525	4061	...	65.9	65.9	12.9	.....	72 10 1	98 19 4	11 11 0	11 14 0	194 14 5	9 16 4	
4 Cumbernauld,	9	2	...	936	...	2224	3160	...	29.6	...	70.3	.....	83 16 2	.....	72 16 2	20 11 10	177 4 2	.....	
5 Dumbarton,	4	1	...	365	1460	...	1825	...	20.0	80.0	...	.....	28 12 0	72 16 0	.....	.....	101 8 0	.....	
6 Kilmaronock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7 Kilpatrick, New,	3	2	...	575	730	365	1670	...	34.4	43.7	21.8	.....	43 15 0	36 8 0	7 5 0	12 3 10	99 11 10	.....	
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5	7	226	464	2844	365	3899	5.8	11.9	72.9	9.3	19 18 2	39 1 8	163 12 6	11 8 0	2 6 6	236 6 10	.....	
9 Kirkintilloch,	11	6	114	3701	365	1460	5640	2.0	65.6	6.4	25.9	9 0 3	262 14 6	23 8 0	41 0 1	17 3 2	353 6 0	12 0 0	
10 Luss,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11 Roseneath,	3	2	365	727	733	...	1825	20.0	39.8	40.1	...	36 0 0	48 10 0	36 8 0	.....	1 17 6	122 15 6	17 16 0	
12 Row,	4	7	730	2069	365	365	3529	20.7	58.7	10.3	10.3	56 0 0	173 17 0	18 4 0	7 6 6	22 7 2	277 14 8	.....	
Total,	54	42	1484	10,028	11,530	6541	29,583	5.0	33.9	38.9	22.1	124 16 0	779 7 3	576 7 1	181 18 3	110 17 1	1773 5 8	52 12 4	
DUMFRIES.																			
1 Annan,	10	15	6520	...	...	1104	7624	85.5	...	...	14.4	356 18 8	.....	.....	32 4 10	14 16 9	404 0 3	5 12 4	
2 Applegarth,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 Caerlaverock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4 Canonbie,	2	3	1825	...	...	...	1825	100.0	...	...	...	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	
5 Closeburn,	2	3	767	...	...	365	1132	67.6	...	...	32.3	50 7 10	.....	.....	9 12 0	5 16 6	65 16 4	.....	
6 Cummertrees,	1	2	177	...	...	488	665	26.6	...	...	73.4	10 4 4	.....	.....	11 11 5	3 5 11	25 1 8	.....	
7 Dalton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	
8 Dornock,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 10 0	.....	30 10 0	3 0 0	
9 Dryfesdale,	4	2	1938	...	...	...	1938	100.0	...	...	...	106 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 3 10	.....	
10 Dumfries,	27	16	11,172	...	...	1830	13,002	85.9	...	...	14.0	625 6 3	.....	.....	42 2 2	11 12 6	679 0 11	6 0 6	
11 Dunscore,	2	5	1464	...	...	1098	2562	57.1	...	...	42.8	80 0 0	.....	.....	31 14 0	5 2 4	116 16 4	.....	
12 Durrisdeer,	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	24 6 9	4 5 0	68 11 9	.....	
13 Eskdalemuir,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	0 7 6	8 7 6	.....	
14 Ewes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15 Glencairn,	2	4	1825	...	...	365	2190	83.3	...	...	16.6	100 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	107 16 0	5 0 0	
16 Graitney,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	20 0 0	
17 Half-Morton,	2	...	388	...	...	...	388	100.0	...	...	...	21 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1 10 6	22 15 6	.....	
18 Hoddam,	2	2	1064	...	...	66	1130	94.1	...	...	5.8	58 7 8	.....	.....	1 10 0	2 13 6	62 11 2	.....	
19 Holywood,	...	1	90	...	...	276	366	24.6	...	...	75.4	5 0 0	.....	.....	9 17 6	2 9 3	17 6 9	.....	
20 Hutton,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	
Carry forward,	61	57	29,785	...	...	7052	36,837	...	...	...	...	1693 13 7	.....	.....	189 4 8	51 19 9	1934 18 0	39 12 10	

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	61	57	29,785	...	...	7052	36,837	...	...	...	...	1693 13 7	.....	.....	189 4 8	51 19 9	1934 18 0	39 12 10
21 Johnston, . .	..	4	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	17 6 5	3 2 0	60 8 5	.....
22 Keir, . .	1	2	732	...	...	366	1098	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	14 6 11	4 14 6	59 1 5	.....
23 Kirkconnell, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	0 8 6	30 8 6	.....
24 Kirkmahoe, .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	1 6 0	57 6 0	.....
25 Kirkmichael, .	4	1	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	24 16 4	.....	84 16 4	.....
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	...	2	476	...	...	...	476	100.0	...	...	...	27 15 10	.....	.....	.....	2 18 0	30 13 10	5 0 0
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	1	1	485	...	...	...	485	100.0	...	...	...	26 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 14 11	.....
28 Langholm, .	5	...	1453	...	...	365	1818	79.8	...	...	20.1	80 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	3 2 1	90 18 1	.....
29 Lochmaben, .	4	2	1238	...	...	417	1655	74.8	...	...	25.2	70 0 0	.....	.....	15 3 0	0 13 0	85 16 0	5 0 0
30 Middlebie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Moffat, . .	4	4	1847	...	...	1095	2942	62.7	...	...	37.2	101 1 0	.....	.....	27 13 9	3 8 8	132 3 5	.....
32 Morton, . .	3	7	1930	...	30	944	2904	66.4	...	1.0	32.5	110 19 3	.....	0 13 0	25 18 5	9 13 4	147 4 0	6 10 0
33 Mousewald, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 Penpont, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Ruthwell, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
36 St. Mungo, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 8 6	1 0 0	18 8 6	.....
37 Sanquhar, . .	3	3	1562	...	...	...	1562	100.0	...	...	...	88 7 10	.....	.....	.....	4 7 9	92 15 7	.....
38 Tinwald, . .	4	...	846	...	...	337	1183	71.4	...	...	28.5	46 19 5	.....	.....	9 1 1	1 8 0	57 8 6	.....
39 Torthorwald, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
40 Tundergarth, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
41 Tynron, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
42 Wamphray, .	...	1	...	..	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 10 8	0 10 0	12 0 8	.... .
43 Westerkirk, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
Total,	96	92	46,194	...	30	13,496	59,720	77.3	...	...	22.6	2605 11 10	.....	0 13 0	386 5 9	88 11 7	3081 2 2	56 2 10

EDINBURGH.																				
1 Borthwick, .	3	4	1,171	...	...	1,087	2,258	51.9	...	...	48.1	87 15 0	.....	.....	24 18 4	5 12 6	118 5 10	.....
2 Calder, Mid, .	1	2	. .	...	...	1,095	1,095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	38 12 3	.....	38 12 3	3 18 0
3 Calder, West, .	8	2	3,300	...	...	...	3,300	100.0	...	...	. .	246 12 6	.....	. ....	.....	4 8 0	251 0 6	3 5 6
4 Canongate, .	9	9	5,012	...	...	365	5,377	93.2	...	...	6.8	316 12 5	.....	.....	10 8 0	10 8 0	337 8 5	.....
5 Carrington, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Cockpen, . .	4	5	1,955	...	...	1,179	3,134	62.3	...	...	37.6	144 12 2	.....	.....	30 17 0	.....	175 9 2	2 0 0
7 Colinton, . .	4	3	2,555	...	...	...	2,555	100.0	...	...	...	185 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 0 0	2 5 0
8 Corstorphine, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	11 14 5	.....	34 14 5	.....
9 Cramond, . .	3	...	851	...	...	...	851	100.0	...	...	...	36 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 10 0	.....
10 Cranston, . .	...	2	689	...	...	...	689	100.0	...	...	...	47 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 15 0	.....
11 Crichton, . .	1	2	434	...	...	365	799	54.3	...	...	45.6	25 7 0	.....	.....	12 15 0	1 7 8	39 9 8	.....
12 Currie, . .	1	1	502	...	...	...	502	100.0	...	...	...	37 13 6	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	37 18 6	.....
13 Dalkeith, . .	8	6	4,499	...	...	366	4,865	92.5	...	...	7.5	319 18 2	.....	.....	13 0 0	11 16 9	344 14 11	24 17 0
14 Duddingstone, .	4	4	2,459	...	...	148	2,607	94.3	...	...	5.6	132 15 0	.....	.....	17 6 11	3 3 0	153 4 11	46 3 0
15 Edinburgh, .	102	175	39,221	...	27,291	12,323	78,835	49.7	...	34.6	15.6	2469 14 6	.....	1593 9 6	410 10 1	49 19 7	4523 13 8	116 9 5
16 Fala and Soutra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Glencorse, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Heriot, . .	...	1	...	...	...	51	51	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 9 6	4 12 0	8 1 6	.....
19 Inveresk, . .	12	19	7,497	366	137	1,628	9,628	77.8	3.8	1.4	17.0	552 10 4	22 0 0	4 7 6	46 11 0	21 12 10	647 1 8	17 18 0
20 Kirknewton, .	4	3	1,754	...	...	613	2,367	74.1	...	...	25.9	126 18 0	.....	.....	21 13 0	5 12 2	154 3 2	2 12 0
21 Lasswade, .	4	5	1,795	...	...	887	2,682	66.9	...	...	33.0	136 14 0	.....	.....	15 12 9	1 11 0	153 17 9	8 15 0
22 Leith, North, .	11	15	6,732	...	365	365	7,462	90.2	...	4.9	4.9	424 9 6	.....	16 14 7	13 0 0	11 15 0	465 19 1	23 12 6
23 Leith, South, .	33	35	13,256	...	7,035	715	21,006	63.1	...	33.5	3.4	835 3 3	.....	246 6 5	19 12 5	28 6 0	1129 8 1	29 4 0
24 Liberton, . .	10	8	4,808	...	...	365	5,173	92.9	...	...	7.0	361 10 10	.....	.....	8 15 0	5 2 6	375 8 4	25 5 6
25 Newbattle, .	4	3	1,550	...	...	216	1,766	87.7	...	...	12.2	115 12 8	.....	.....	6 11 6	2 12 0	124 16 2	1 0 0
26 Newton, . .	...	6	1,468	...	...	674	2,142	68.5	...	...	31.4	103 18 1	.....	.....	22 8 8	7 7 2	133 13 11	2 4 1
27 Pennycuick, .	4	6	2,951	...	...	365	3,316	88.9	...	...	11.0	222 15 0	. ....	.....	15 12 0	4 13 0	243 0 0	6 10 0
28 Ratho, . .	2	3	1,460	...	...	365	1,825	80.0	...	...	20.0	97 0 0	.....	.....	16 10 10	.....	113 10 10	19 0 0
29 St. Cuthbert's, .	114	151	60,387	1,708	10,066	3,302	75,463	80.0	2.2	13.3	4.4	3807 12 5	114 2 0	608 6 0	77 19 0	31 14 4	4639 13 9	173 19 10
30 Stow, . .	2	3	1,098	...	...	366	1,464	75.0	...	...	25.0	77 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 15 0	91 15 0	.....
31 Temple, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	28 4 0	.....
Total,	350	475	168,134	2,074	44,894	27,570	242,672	69.3	0.8	18.5	11.3	10957 9 4	136 2 0	2469 4 0	856 1 8	213 13 6	14632 10 6	508 18 10

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
ELGIN.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Abernethy,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 12 1	.....	.....	8 11 11	.....	27 4 0	.....
2 Alves,	...	1	...	...	157	...	157	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	11 17 0	.....	1 14 6	13 11 6	.....
3 Bellie,	1	3	1416	...	...	...	1416	100.0	...	...	...	80 14 0	.....	.....	.....	3 1 6	83 15 6	.....
4 Birnie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dallas,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 5 0	.....	.....	11 14 0	0 15 5	30 14 5	.....
6 Drainy,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 5 0	.....	.....	10 9 6	.....	28 14 6	9 2 6
7 Duffus,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	57 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 0 0	.....
8 Duthill,	3	4	656	...	...	1837	2493	26.3	...	...	73.6	38 17 4	.....	.....	46 9 0	4 7 9	89 14 1	.....
9 Dyke and Moy,	1	3	540	...	...	365	905	59.6	...	...	40.3	27 8 4	.....	.....	10 15 0	4 16 1	42 19 5	.....
10 Edinkillie,	...	3	659	...	...	365	1024	64.3	...	...	35.6	33 0 8	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 13 0	41 3 8	4 15 0
11 Elgin,	12	17	6211	...	...	3010	9221	67.3	...	...	32.6	310 1 0	.....	.....	101 14 0	4 3 0	415 18 0	.....
12 Forres,	8	7	3887	...	...	1095	4982	78.0	...	...	22.0	198 4 0	.....	.....	22 2 0	.....	220 6 0	.....
13 Kinloss,	2	1	570	...	...	366	936	60.9	...	...	39.1	28 2 7	.....	.....	7 1 9	5 11 1	40 15 5	8 7 2
14 Knockando,	2	2	483	...	...	461	944	51.1	...	...	48.8	24 16 1	.....	.....	12 14 0	.....	37 10 1	.....
15 New Spynie,	3	...	1098	...	...	...	1098	100.0	...	...	...	48 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 10 0	.....
16 Rafford,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 5 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	28 13 0	.....
17 Rothes,	4	3	1596	...	...	641	2237	71.3	...	...	28.7	85 17 5	.....	.....	25 5 6	37 8 5	148 11 4	46 14 6
18 St. Andrews,	3	1	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	54 15 0	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	58 13 0	6 0 0
19 Speymouth,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	18 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 15 0	.....
20 Urquhart,	3	3	366	...	...	1779	2145	17.0	...	...	82.9	18 5 0	.....	.....	42 11 4	3 6 0	64 2 4	.....
Total,	49	53	21,497	...	157	11,744	33,398	64.3	...	0.4	35.2	1097 13 6	.....	11 17 0	320 4 0	66 16 9	1496 11 3	74 19 2

FIFE.																								
1 Abbotshall,	5	3	1741	...	...	...	1741	100.0	...	...	...	114 9 6	.....	.....	.....	22 18 5	137 7 11	19 10 2
2 Abdie,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	28 10 5	1 9 9	30 0 2	.....
3 Aberdour,	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	48 0 0	.....	23 9 0	2 6 6	73 15 6	.....
4 Anstruther, Easter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Arngask,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Auchterderran,	4	1	722	72	...	732	1536	47.7	4.6	...	47.7	48 0 0	5 2 3	.....	21 11 4	.....	74 13 7	.....
8 Auchtermuchty,	5	5	2972	...	...	365	3337	89.1	...	...	10.9	195 8 4	.....	.....	9 2 0	0 17 6	205 7 10	.....
9 Auchtertool,	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	100.0	...	...	...	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2 15 2	3 3 2	.....
10 Ballingry,	3	...	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	8 9 0	2 1 1	58 10 1	.....
11 Balmerino,	4	...	957	...	...	366	1323	72.3	...	...	27.6	65 5 7	.....	.....	15 0 0	2 13 11	82 19 6	.....
12 Beath,	3	1	559	...	...	365	924	60.5	...	...	39.5	37 7 9	.....	.....	9 2 0	3 13 3	50 3 0	2 8 0
13 Burntisland,	5	3	1878	...	...	730	2608	72.0	...	...	28.0	123 0 3	.....	.....	20 16 0	1 15 6	145 11 9	.....
14 Cameron,	2	2	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	13 3 9	.....	85 3 9	.....
15 Carnbee,	2	1	790	...	...	...	790	100.0	...	...	...	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 15 0	54 15 0	.....
16 Carnock,	6	5	2486	...	160	...	2646	93.9	...	6.1	...	166 0 9	.....	5 6 8	.....	12 19 3	184 6 8	1 10 0
17 Ceres,	3	1	1460	...	...	...	1460	100.0	...	...	...	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	.....
18 Collessie,	2	4	941	...	...	730	1671	56.2	..	...	43.7	62 16 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 4 6	.....
19 Crail,	3	3	365	1460	...	365	2190	16.7	66.6	...	16.7	24 0 0	104 0 0	.....	18 0 0	1 7 8	82 4 6	.....
20 Criech,	1	1	143	...	...	...	143	100.0	...	...	...	10 5 4	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 1 8	142 1 8	12 0 0
21 Cults,	...	1	154	...	...	...	154	100.0	...	...	...	17 13 1	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	11 12 4	8 19 6
22 Cupar,	2	9	3186	...	...	...	3186	100.0	...	...	...	208 7 11	.....	.....	.....	3 1 5	20 14 6	.....
23 Dairsie,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 18 4	210 6 3	.....
24 Dalgety,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
25 Denino,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	27 5 11	.....	.....	27 5 11	.....
26 Dunbog,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
27 Dunfermline,	32	24	13,584	...	1114	2152	16,850	80.4	...	6.7	12.8	892 4 5	.....	39 11 0	58 4 0	18 5 4	1008 4 9	21 13 6
28 Dysart,	11	7	3710	...	...	2266	5976	62.0	...	...	38.0	243 10 11	.....	.....	38 1 7	2 3 2	283 15 8	8 12 7
29 Elie,	2	3	999	...	...	365	1364	73.2	...	...	26.7	65 19 1	.....	.....	6 10 0	5 10 1	77 19 2	.....
30 Falkland,	5	3	1600	...	...	730	2330	68.7	...	...	31.3	105 3 4	.....	.....	38 12 11	4 2 0	147 18 3	2 10 0
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig	3	5	1837	...	...	730	2567	71.6	...	...	28.4	120 15 0	.....	.....	16 18 0	5 16 1	143 9 1	28 18 2
32 Flisk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 Forgan,	4	...	503	...	...	730	1233	40.8	...	...	59.2	32 14 11	.....	.....	14 6 4	.....	47 1 3	6 10 0
34 Inverkeithing,	3	2	1825	...	...	...	1825	100.0	...	...	...	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	12 0 0
35 Kemback,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	6 0 0
36 Kennoway,	2	1	623	...	...	365	988	63.0	...	...	37.0	41 16 5	.....	.....	15 3 6	1 10 9	58 10 8	10 0 0
37 Kettle,	...	7	1481	...	...	732	2213	66.9	...	...	33.0	97 17 10	.....	.....	26 7 2	5 17 7	130 2 7	.....
38 Kilconquhar,	1	2	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 2 4	.....	.....	14 4 2	.....	38 6 6	.....
Carry forward,	119	99	48,183	1532	1274	15,375	66,364	...	...	...	...	3181 7 7	109 2 3	44 17 8	435 17 1	108 6 5	3879 11 0	140 11 11

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	119	99	48,183	1532	1274	15,375	66,364	...	...	...	...	3181 7 7	109 2 3	44 17 8	435 17 1	108 6 5	3879 11 0	140 11 11
39 Kilmany,	...	2	726	...	...	...	726	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 12 1	50 12 1	6 0 0
40 Kilrenny,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
41 Kinghorn,	1	2	806	...	...	...	806	100.0	...	...	...	53 5 2	.....	.....	.....	2 18 8	56 3 10	.....
42 Kinglassie,	3	3	1830	...	...	366	2196	83.3	...	...	16.6	102 5 5	.....	.....	19 14 5	.....	121 19 10	.....
43 Kingsbarns,	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	100.0	...	...	...	0 11 10	.....	.....	.....	3 15 0	4 6 10	.....
44 Kirkcaldy,	6	10	3528	...	...	1095	4623	76.3	...	...	23.6	234 1 3	.....	.....	66 6 2	15 10 4	315 17 9	16 0 0
45 Largo,	3	6	2655	...	...	154	2809	94.5	...	...	5.4	174 18 6	.....	.....	6 12 0	5 16 0	187 6 6	.....
46 Leslie,	2	3	978	...	...	366	1344	72.8	...	...	27.2	65 6 5	.....	.....	13 13 9	2 11 4	81 11 6	8 19 2
47 Leuchars,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....
48 Logie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Markinch,	6	1	2122	...	...	...	2122	100.0	...	...	...	141 3 1	.....	.....	.....	1 4 6	142 7 7	8 9 11
50 Monimail,	...	2	366	...	...	347	713	51.3	...	...	48.6	24 0 0	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....	35 4 0	.....
51 Moonzie,	1	...	148	...	...	...	148	100.0	...	...	...	10 10 8	.....	.....	.....	3 13 0	14 3 8	.....
52 Newburgh,	1	5	1164	...	...	365	1529	76.1	...	...	23.8	99 12 11	.....	.....	9 7 8	3 11 5	112 12 0	.....
53 Newburn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54 Pittenweem,	2	...	536	...	...	...	536	100.0	...	...	...	35 5 0	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	37 7 0	.....
55 St. Andrews,	8	8	4093	...	365	730	5188	78.8	...	7.0	14.1	266 18 11	.....	23 8 0	23 13 3	9 13 6	323 13 8	5 0 0
56 St. Leonards,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 11 2	.....	16 11 2	.....
57 St. Monance,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	24 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 1 1	.....
58 Saline,	1	1	365	...	...	92	457	79.8	...	...	20.1	24 0 0	.....	.....	1 12 6	0 11 0	26 3 6	.....
59 Scoonie,	4	1	1291	...	...	330	1621	79.6	...	...	20.3	83 18 5	.....	.....	17 15 3	4 18 2	106 11 10	.....
60 Strathmiglo,	...	2	640	...	...	...	640	100.0	...	...	...	39 3 6	.....	.....	.....	0 10 6	39 14 0	1 0 0
61 Torryburn,	...	2	499	...	...	...	499	100.0	...	...	...	33 2 4	.....	.....	.....	1 13 4	34 15 8	.....
62 Wemyss,	4	3	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	96 0 0	.....	.....	29 18 0	4 1 0	129 19 0	.....
Total,	163	156	73,591	1532	1639	20,680	97,442	75.5	1.5	1.7	21.2	4857 12 1	109 2 3	68 5 8	652 5 3	173 8 3	5860 13 6	186 1 0

FORFARSHIRE.

1	Aberlemno,	3	6	1098	...	...	2196	3294	33.3	...	...	66.6	59 5 10	.....	.....	52 15 1	.....	112 0 11	.....
2	Airlie,	1	3	730	...	...	581	1311	55.7	...	...	44.3	46 16 0	.....	.....	24 2 11	2 11 6	73 10 5	.....
3	Arbirlot,	1	4	1180	...	...	365	1545	76.3	...	...	23.6	76 5 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	1 2 0	87 15 0	.....
4	Arbroath,	14	17	9115	...	...	366	9481	96.1	...	...	3.9	581 9 2	.....	.....	6 10 0	17 7 4	605 6 6	6 12 10
5	Auchterhouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Barry,	3	3	1455	...	...	366	1821	79.9	...	...	20.1	91 13 2	.....	.....	11 8 0	4 5 3	107 6 5	1 0 0
7	Brechin,	10	6	4479	...	...	...	4479	100.0	...	...	...	280 10 4	.....	.....	.....	2 11 4	283 1 8	6 9 3
8	Caraldstone,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 8 2	.....	16 8 2	.....
9	Carmylie,	1	2	312	...	...	514	826	37.7	...	...	62.2	23 18 0	.....	.....	26 10 6	32 15 6	83 4 0	.....
10	Cortachy,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 2 11	.....	12 2 11	.....
11	Craig,	2	2	1098	...	...	366	1464	75.0	...	...	25.0	70 10 0	.....	.....	10 3 2	.....	80 13 2	.....
12	Dun,	...	3	202	...	...	337	539	37.4	...	...	62.5	13 6 0	.....	.....	5 5 6	0 15 6	19 7 0	.....
13	Dundee,	94	115	37,728	366	21,896	2490	62,480	60.3	0.5	35.1	4.0	2483 8 3	13 0 0	976 15 10	82 18 0	27 6 5	3583 8 6	55 6 0
14	Dunnichen,	1	4	1095	...	...	245	1340	81.7	...	...	18.2	94 2 4	.....	.....	6 4 0	.....	100 6 4	.....
15	Edzell,	3	1	1094	...	...	...	1094	100.0	...	...	...	61 17 3	.....	.....	.....	4 2 0	65 19 3	4 0 0
16	Essie and Nevy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Farnell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Fearn,	1	1	146	...	...	...	146	100.0	...	...	...	12 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Forfar,	13	15	7770	...	...	2126	9896	78.5	...	...	21.4	500 11 0	.....	.....	.....	2 7 0	14 13 5	.....
20	Glammis,	1	3	1275	...	...	...	1275	100.0	...	...	...	84 0 0	.....	.....	59 7 2	0 16 4	560 14 6	29 4 0
21	Glenisla,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	.....
22	Guthrie,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 15 0	2 0 0	9 15 0	.....
23	Inverarity,	...	3	805	...	...	...	805	100.0	...	...	...	50 4 0	.....	.....	19 10 0	.....	19 10 0	13 0 0
24	Inverkeillor,	2	1	464	...	...	365	829	55.9	...	...	44.0	29 17 3	.....	.....	.....	3 16 0	54 0 0	4 0 0
25	Kettins,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 8 0	.....	.....	12 7 6	1 13 6	43 18 3	7 3 11
26	Kingoldrum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	9 13 9	0 10 6	33 12 3	1 8 3
27	Kinnell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Kinnettles,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Kirkden,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 8 8	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
30	Kirriemuir,	15	17	7866	...	...	2490	10,356	75.9	...	...	24.1	517 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 8 8	.....
31	Lethnot,	1	...	166	...	...	...	166	100.0	...	...	...	10 14 0	.....	.....	67 14 0	2 17 7	587 18 10	3 15 0
32	Liff and Benvie,	17	41	6820	...	8046	1098	15,964	42.7	...	50.4	6.8	440 2 3	.....	.....	.....	3 9 6	14 3 6	.....
33	Lintrathen,	3	1	473	365	...	...	838	56.4	43.5	...	...	31 15 9	18 13 0	458 8 5	37 14 0	26 0 0	962 4 8	44 5 8
34	Lochlee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 2 3	56 11 0	3 0 0
35	Logie-Pert,	1	5	1282	...	...	366	1648	77.7	...	...	22.2	82 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Lunan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	4 2 11	96 16 5	.....
	Carry forward,	190	259	87,748	731	29,942	16,463	134884	...	...	...	...	5713 1 5	31 13 0	1435 4 3	502 5 8	146 12 5	7828 16 9	179 4 11

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	190	259	87,748	731	29,942	16,463	134884	...	...	...	...	5713 1 5	31 13 0	1435 4 3	502 5 8	146 12 5	7828 16 9	179 4 11
37 Lundie and Fowlis, E.	1	1	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	18 9 2	15 0 0	.....	33 9 2	.....
38 Mains & Strathmartin.	1	3	894	...	...	365	1259	71.0	...	...	29.0	57 7 0	.....	.....	13 8 0	.....	70 15 0	.....
39 Marytoun,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 17 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 17 1	5 10 0
40 Menmuir,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Monifieth,	4	3	2535	...	...	...	2535	100.0	...	...	...	163 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 16 0	.....
42 Monikie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43 Montrose,	18	29	12,618	366	...	2335	15,319	82.4	2.3	...	15.2	697 6 6	22 0 0	.....	55 18 8	28 3 6	803 8 8	35 6 3
44 Murroes,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	9 0 0
45 Newtyle,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 11 5	.....
46 Oathlaw,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	51 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 10 0	.....
47 Panbride,	4	1	1470	...	...	338	1808	81.3	...	...	18.7	93 7 1	.....	.....	12 6 6	1 13 0	107 6 7	9 0 0
48 Rescobie,	3	2	365	...	365	1095	1825	20.0	...	20.0	60.0	23 10 0	.....	19 16 0	31 15 7	.....	75 1 7	19 16 0
49 Ruthven,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 14 4	.....
50 St. Vigeans,	9	18	6539	730	...	1109	8378	78.0	8.7	...	13.2	419 16 4	27 0 0	.....	30 5 0	19 8 6	496 9 10	11 11 0
51 Stracathro,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
52 Tannadice,	...	1	232	...	...	...	232	100.0	...	...	...	14 19 6	.....	.....	.....	0 1 7	15 1 1	.....
53 Tealing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	234	321	115321	1827	30,672	22,070	169890	67.9	1.0	18.0	13.0	7375 16 8	80 13 0	1473 9 5	660 19 5	195 19 0	9786 17 6	269 8 2
HADDINGTON.																		
1 Aberlady,	2	1	573	...	...	365	938	61.0	...	...	38.9	39 5 0	.....	.....	12 0 9	.....	51 5 9	.....
2 Athelstaneford,	1	2	433	...	297	365	1095	39.5	...	27.0	33.4	29 12 0	.....	18 5 9	13 0 0	3 11 7	64 9 4	.....
3 Bolton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
4 Dirleton,	3	3	1547	...	...	...	1547	100.0	...	...	...	105 14 1	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	106 15 1	.....

6 Garvald,	...	2	178	...	...	365	543	32.8	...	...	67.2	12 7 0	.....	.....	11 4 5	.....	4 19 8	232 19 1	.....	
7 Gladsmuir,	4	3	2439	...	...	...	2439	100.0	...	...	...	167 0 9	.....	.....	.....	1 11 6	23 11 5	168 12 3	12 0 0	
8 Haddington,	8	7	4049	...	...	1023	5072	79.8	...	...	20.1	279 9 9	.....	.....	36 10 0	48 1 7	364 1 4	13 2 1		
9 Humbie,	...	2	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....		
10 Innerwick,	1	...	355	...	...	...	355	100.0	...	...	...	26 17 11	.....	.....	.....	1 13 0	28 10 11	3 17 0		
11 Morcham,	...	1	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....		
12 North Berwick,	2	4	1444	...	...	707	2151	67.1	...	...	32.8	111 5 8	.....	.....	22 19 1	2 6 6	136 11 3	.....		
13 Oldhamstocks,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	.....		
14 Ormiston,	1	...	26	...	...	...	26	100.0	...	...	...	1 19 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 19 10	.....		
15 Pencaitland,	2	2	439	...	...	732	1171	37.7	...	...	62.3	25 0 0	.....	.....	23 15 10	.....	48 15 10	1 4 0		
16 Prestonkirk,	4	5	1409	365	...	1095	2869	49.1	12.7	...	38.1	96 7 10	17 18 6	.....	30 9 6	3 5 8	148 1 6	.....		
17 Prestonpans,	4	7	2600	...	...	802	3402	76.4	...	...	23.6	178 0 0	.....	.....	26 7 5	1 18 0	206 5 5	.....		
18 Salton,	2	1	33	...	...	730	763	4.3	...	...	95.6	2 6 0	.....	.....	18 14 3	3 10 0	24 10 3	5 13 9		
19 Spott,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	10 16 0	.....	35 16 0	.....		
20 Stenton,	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	50 0 0	.....	.....	37 15 6	.....	87 15 6	9 4 0		
21 Tranent,	7	7	3019	...	...	1460	4479	67.4	...	...	32.6	133 14 1	.....	.....	32 10 0	6 2 10	172 6 11	.....		
22 Whitekirk,	4	1	1109	...	...	365	1474	75.2	...	...	24.7	75 19 2	.....	.....	12 10 7	1 9 11	89 19 8	.....		
23 Whittingham,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 16 8	.....	8 16 8	.....		
24 Yester,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total,	54	58	25,539	365	297	10,199	36,400	70.1	1.0	0.8	28.0	1687 18 6	17 18 6	18 5 9	310 10 0	80 11 3	2115 4 0	45 0 10		
INVERNESS-SHIRE.																				
1 Alvie,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	25 8 0	7 0 0	32 8 0	7 0 0		
2 Ardersier,	2	4	1315	...	...	730	2045	64.3	...	...	35.7	97 4 8	.....	.....	18 8 6	0 5 0	115 18 2	37 4 9		
3 Barra,	2	1	456	...	...	365	821	55.5	...	...	44.5	51 5 3	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....	56 15 3	.....		
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	5	2	1095	...	...	1460	2555	42.8	...	...	57.1	87 0 0	.....	.....	49 14 8	1 4 0	137 18 8	.....		
5 Bracadale,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
6 Cromdale,	2	5	926	...	...	1098	2024	45.7	...	...	54.2	59 3 7	.....	.....	42 1 9	8 18 0	110 3 4	6 13 6		
7 Croy,	2	5	1061	...	...	790	1851	57.3	...	...	42.7	68 19 11	.....	.....	25 12 6	9 19 0	104 11 5	.....		
8 Daviot,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	29 0 0	.....	.....	6 4 6	.....	35 4 6	.....		
9 Dores,	1	3	365	...	...	981	1346	27.1	...	...	72.8	27 11 6	.....	.....	23 16 8	3 0 0	54 8 2	.....		
10 Durinish,	5	4	810	...	...	2190	3000	27.0	...	...	93.0	61 2 0	.....	.....	38 2 0	20 8 0	119 12 0	.....		
11 Glenelg,	4	1	1110	...	...	365	1475	75.2	...	...	24.7	79 1 4	.....	.....	8 0 0	6 19 6	94 0 10	12 3 4		
12 Harris,	4	...	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	32 0 0	.....	.....	19 12 0	.....	51 12 0	.....		
13 Inverness,	39	38	17,916	...	...	6609	24,525	73.0	...	...	27.0	1295 11 6	.....	.....	235 1 7	37 11 0	1568 4 1	1 0 0		
Carry forward,	68	65	25,784	...	...	16,778	42,562	...	...	...	...	1887 19 9	.....	.....	497 12 2	95 4 6	2480 16 5	64 1 7		

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	68	65	25784	...	...	16778	42562	...	...	...	...	1887 19 9	.....	.....	497 12 2	95 4 6	2480 16 5	64 1 7
14 Kilmallie, .	6	13	2854	...	...	3332	6186	46.1	...	...	53.8	203 17 9	.....	.....	106 8 7	11 1 5	321 7 9	.....
15 Kilmonivaig, .	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	52 0 0	.....	.....	31 18 0	.....	83 18 0	.....
16 Kilmorack, .	3	4	984	...	...	1460	2444	40.2	...	...	59.8	65 14 1	.....	.....	15 2 3	0 14 6	81 10 10	.....
17 Kilmuir, . .	5	5	1095	...	...	2555	3650	30.0	...	...	70.0	84 15 0	.....	.....	52 14 0	.....	137 9 0	.....
18 Kiltarlity, .	5	2	1178	...	...	730	1908	61.7	...	...	38.2	86 15 6	.....	.....	9 14 0	2 19 6	99 9 0	.....
19 Kingussie, .	4	2	1343	...	...	365	1708	78.6	...	...	21.3	99 12 11	.....	.....	5 8 0	11 3 3	116 4 2	.....
20 Kirkhill, . .	3	7	2184	...	...	1095	3279	66.6	...	...	33.3	159 5 2	.....	.....	24 3 4	2 0 3	185 8 9	.....
21 Laggan, . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	366	100.0	...	...	...	27 10 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 8	27 12 8	.....
22 Moy & Dalarossie,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	52 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	68 0 0	.....
23 Petty, . . .	1	1	121	...	...	353	474	25.5	...	...	74.4	13 10 4	.....	.....	8 14 6	2 13 4	24 18 2	16 3 4
24 Portree, . . .	4	6	2048	...	...	1460	3508	58.3	...	...	41.6	141 17 6	.....	.....	21 10 0	2 19 0	166 6 6	.....
25 Sleat, . . .	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	15 14 6	.....	38 14 6	.....
26 Small Isles, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Snizort, . . .	8	...	2057	...	...	766	2823	72.8	...	...	27.1	193 3 8	.....	.....	2 12 0	5 17 0	201 12 8	.....
28 Strath, . .	2	1	864	...	...	...	864	100.0	...	...	...	84 3 10	.....	.....	.....	6 13 0	90 16 10	.....
29 Uist, North, .	3	4	365	...	...	2190	2555	14.3	...	...	85.7	32 0 0	.....	.....	56 2 0	.....	88 2 0	.....
30 Uist, South, .	6	6	1018	...	...	2586	3604	28.1	...	...	71.8	70 4 10	.....	.....	37 16 0	12 3 3	120 4 1	.....
31 Urquhart, . .	2	8	2120	...	...	1460	3580	59.2	...	...	40.7	151 9 1	.....	.....	47 11 3	2 9 6	201 9 10	.....
Total,	126	131	46,206	...	...	37,685	83,891	55.0	...	...	45.0	3428 19 5	.....	.....	949 0 7	156 1 2	4534 1 2	80 4 11
KINCARDINE.																		
1 Arbuthnot, .	1	2	365	...	307	423	1095	33.3	...	28.0	38.6	22 15 0	.....	14 7 0	10 13 0	.....	47 15 0	.....
2 Banchory-Devenick,	1	6	1279	...	36	1247	2562	49.9	...	1.4	48.6	82 11 11	.....	2 14 0	39 7 5	12 15 6	137 8 10	10 0 0

5 Bervie,	...	2	203	...	192	...	395	51.4	...	48.6	...	10 14 7	.....	8 17 0	8 12 0	. ...	68 16 7	.....	
6 Dunottar,	...	4	114	...	365	365	844	13.5	...	43.2	43.2	8 5 4	.....	16 17 2	9 15 0	3 3 8	22 15 3	.....	
7 Durris,	2	...	366	...	366	...	732	50.0	...	50.0	...	23 0 0	.....	17 0 5	.....	4 11 0	39 8 6	.....	
8 Fettercairn,	2	2	1098	...	258	108	1464	75.0	...	17.6	7.3	78 0 0	.....	10 11 6	4 2 6	0 19 6	40 19 11	1 0 0	
9 Fetteresso,	10	10	3696	...	2215	169	6080	60.7	...	36.4	2.8	263 5 0	.....	102 13 4	3 17 0	0 7 0	93 1 0	.....	
10 Fordoun,	2	3	369	...	552	366	1287	28.6	...	42.8	28.5	16 0 8	.....	15 9 5	10 12 10	12 8 9	382 4 1	4 0 0	
11 Garvock,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	6 3 8	48 6 7	0 10 9	
12 Glenbervie,	...	2	503	...	...	...	503	100.0	...	...	...	31 18 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 10 0	.....	
13 Kinneff & Catarline	...	2	28	...	...	702	730	3.8	...	...	96.2	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 18 3	.....	
14 Laurencekirk,	5	5	1387	...	452	706	2545	54.5	...	17.7	27.7	94 7 2	.....	21 12 6	14 5 9	1 15 6	18 1 3	.....	
15 Maryculter,	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	15 13 6	20 15 6	4 12 0	141 7 2	3 12 0	
16 Marykirk,	5	4	1388	...	...	1825	3213	43.2	...	...	56.8	88 7 0	.....	.....	.....	0 12 10	16 6 4	.....	
17 Nigg,	2	2	1162	...	...	...	1162	100.0	...	...	...	75 13 3	.....	.....	50 4 1	0 16 6	139 7 7	6 11 0	
18 St. Cyrus,	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	45 5 0	.....	.....	.....	4 5 3	79 18 6	.....	
19 Strachan,	2	2	727	...	218	366	1311	55.4	...	16.6	27.9	46 7 1	.....	9 13 6	7 16 0	28 4 6	6 1 11	73 9 6	69 18 6	.....	
Total,	43	58	17,000	...	5541	8713	31,254	54.4	...	17.7	27.8	1123 11 0	.....	245 1 1	232 3 8	59 19 1	1660 14 10	25 13 9	
KINROSS.																			
1 Cleish,	1	...	39	...	...	...	39	100.0	...	...	...	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	
2 Kinross,	4	3	2196	...	...	366	2562	85.7	...	...	14.2	140 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	149 2 0	11 9 3	
3 Orwell,	6	4	1199	365	...	1460	2934	37.8	12.4	...	49.7	90 11 0	24 0 0	.....	50 9 10	2 13 0	167 13 10	.....	
4 Portmoak,	1	5	1391	...	...	730	2121	65.6	...	...	34.4	92 15 3	.....	.....	14 12 1	5 0 1	112 7 5	11 18 5	
Total,	12	12	4735	365	...	2556	7656	61.8	4.7	...	33.4	329 6 3	24 0 0	.....	74 3 11	7 13 1	435 3 3	23 7 8	
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																			
1 Anwoth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 Balmaclellan,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 Balmaghie,	1	2	366	...	...	732	1098	33.3	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	27 5 6	.....	27 5 6	5 0 0	
4 Borgue,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	66.6	20 1 0	.....	.....	21 6 8	.....	41 7 8	.....	
											...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	
Carry forward,	2	4	731	...	...	1462	2193	...	...	...	...	40 1 0	.....	.....	48 12 2	.....	88 13 2	5 0 0	

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	2	4	731	...	...	1462	2193	...	...	...	...	40 1 0	.....	.....	48 12 2	.....	88 13 2	5 0 0
5 Buittle, .	2	...	612	...	...	...	612	100.0	...	...	...	35 1 1	.....	.....	.....	3 7 10	38 8 11	.....
6 Carsphairn, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Colvend, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Crossmichael, .	...	1	200	...	...	165	365	54.8	...	...	45.2	12 6 7	.....	.....	5 5 9	0 15 4	18 7 8	.....
9 Dalry, . .	3	...	730	...	...	241	971	75.1	...	...	24.8	40 0 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	49 0 0	.....
10 Girthon, . .	3	3	1460	...	...	442	1902	76.7	...	...	23.2	80 0 0	.....	.....	14 5 0	1 17 9	96 2 9	.....
11 Kells, . .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	36 16 1	.....	36 16 1	.....
12 Kelton, . .	3	7	1899	...	...	1577	3476	54.6	...	...	45.3	104 17 1	.....	.....	71 2 11	2 0 0	178 0 0	20 0 0
13 Kirkbean, .	2	2	973	...	...	...	973	100.0	...	...	...	53 6 8	.....	.....	.....	9 3 6	62 10 2	15 5 4
14 Kirkcudbright, .	8	5	3125	...	...	814	3939	79.3	...	...	20.6	172 1 0	.....	.....	36 6 0	2 6 10	210 13 10	.....
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	2	3	1358	...	...	...	1358	100.0	...	...	...	74 5 6	.....	.....	.....	4 16 10	79 2 4	.....
16 Kirkmabreck, .	4	1	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	30 16 0	.....	70 16 0	.....
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	2	2	875	...	...	365	1240	70.5	...	...	29.4	47 16 2	.....	.....	8 12 1	1 17 6	58 5 9	.....
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	...	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	3 8 0
19 Lochrutton, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	12 14 7	.....	32 14 7	.....
20 Minnigaff, .	3	2	1185	...	...	365	1550	76.5	...	...	23.5	65 0 0	.....	.....	13 16 0	1 1 0	79 17 0	.....
21 New Abbey, .	...	3	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	50 8 0	.....
22 Parton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Rerrick, . .	3	4	798	...	...	1036	1834	43.5	...	...	56.4	43 7 8	.....	.....	21 10 4	2 2 0	67 0 0	.....
24 Terregles, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	29 2 0	.....
25 Tongland, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 19 10	1 12 0	12 11 10	.....
26 Troqueer, . .	5	9	3658	...	...	952	4610	79.3	...	...	20.6	199 13 6	.....	.....	20 15 0	3 3 6	223 12 0	5 4 0
27 Twynholm, .	4	...	866	...	...	366	1232	70.3	...	...	29.7	50 0 0	.....	.....	10 12 0	3 0 6	63 12 6	.....
28 Urr, . . .	3	2	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	31 7 0	.....	71 7 0	.....
Total,	54	53	22,122	...	...	12,530	34,652	63.8	...	...	36.1	1217 16 3	.....	.....	402 0 9	37 4 7	1657 1 7	48 17 4

1	[illegible]	8	2	2516	...	...	1095	3411	67.9	...	...	32.1	203 11 10	.....	.....	44 14 6	2 11 0	250 17 4	.....
2	Barony,	247	171	17,791	1451	55,834	4861	79,937	22.2	1.8	69.8	6.1	1443 6 11	85 6 7	3502 2 6	130 8 6	1161 8 11	6292 12 11	86 2 10
3	Bicacar,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	34 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 17 0	.....
4	Blantyre,	3	3	477	...	506	365	1348	35.3	...	37.5	27.1	41 10 4	.....	23 0 9	15 13 5	6 12 9	86 17 3	.....
5	Bothwell,	11	9	3980	...	732	1078	5790	68.7	...	12.6	18.6	349 10 8	.....	43 2 5	41 17 0	20 11 1	455 1 2	.....
6	Calder,	8	6	3402	365	365	365	4497	75.6	8.1	8.1	8.1	322 9 2	28 2 0	23 8 0	12 7 5	13 0 0	399 6 7	.....
7	Cambuslang,	1	4	1094	...	736	...	1830	59.7	...	40.2	...	96 7 6	.....	25 3 3	.....	3 0 4	124 11 1	.....
8	Cambusnethan,	9	10	5308	...	...	...	5308	100.0	...	...	...	470 1 7	.....	.....	.....	22 13 3	492 14 10	.....
9	Carluke,	10	6	2827	...	1049	730	4606	61.3	...	22.7	15.9	268 13 11	.....	67 6 1	22 3 5	24 14 10	382 18 3	5 0 0
10	Carmichael,	2	...	435	...	...	...	435	100.0	...	...	...	39 4 0	.....	.....	.....	5 11 0	44 15 0	.....
11	Carnwarrock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Carnwath,	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	36 7 0	.....	.....	32 9 6	.....	68 16 6	.....
13	Carstairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Covington,	1	1	683	...	...	...	683	100.0	...	...	...	50 6 8	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	52 8 8	20 0 0
15	Crawford,	3	4	1825	365	...	365	2555	71.4	14.3	...	14.3	157 16 0	26 0 0	.....	6 10 0	5 1 10	195 7 10	.....
16	Crawfordjohn,	3	1	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	32 3 1	.....	.....	36 17 3	.....	69 0 4	.....
17	Culter,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Dalserf,	4	2	668	...	...	...	668	100.0	...	...	...	55 5 5	.....	.....	.....	12 10 4	67 15 9	12 17 3
19	Dalziel,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	64 2 8	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....	75 16 8	.....
20	Dolphinton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Douglas,	2	2	109	...	...	1023	1132	9.6	...	...	90.3	8 8 4	.....	.....	19 11 0	2 8 4	30 7 8	.....
22	Duneyre,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 12 0	.....	5 12 0	4 0 0
23	Glasgow,	192	227	56,885	592	53,963	14,645	126085	45.1	0.5	42.8	11.6	4442 10 9	41 14 9	2699 7 4	482 6 10	192 17 9	7858 17 5	142 3 3
24	Glassford,	1	3	543	...	679	...	1222	44.4	...	55.5	...	48 2 0	.....	26 9 6	.....	6 3 2	80 14 8	.....
25	Goribals,	9	7	1293	366	2313	124	4096	31.5	8.9	56.4	3.1	126 1 8	27 6 0	136 18 0	4 19 0	6 8 0	301 12 8	34 16 0
26	Govan,	69	74	16,246	437	18,552	366	35,601	45.6	1.2	52.1	1.0	1542 3 5	33 6 9	1117 5 3	23 8 0	134 12 7	2850 16 0	94 12 5
27	Hamilton,	8	11	2533	...	2550	689	5772	43.8	...	44.2	12.0	240 6 8	.....	124 7 6	28 19 0	16 11 0	410 4 2	4 11 0
28	Kilbirnie, East,	2	3	1138	...	183	365	1686	67.5	...	10.8	21.6	100 10 4	.....	6 10 10	15 17 5	2 1 0	124 19 7	.....
29	Lanarkton & Wandell,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....	11 14 0	.....
30	Lanark,	6	7	2763	14	...	730	3507	79.0	0.4	...	20.6	218 5 3	1 1 0	.....	34 0 7	6 0 7	259 7 5	.....
31	Lesmahagow,	5	8	3819	...	...	732	4551	83.9	...	...	16.0	302 6 9	.....	.....	32 5 7	0 15 0	335 7 4	4 0 0
32	Libberton,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
33	Monkland, New,	21	23	11,145	...	...	2095	13,240	84.1	...	...	15.8	873 3 5	.....	.....	37 19 0	19 15 0	930 17 5	21 14 0
34	Monkland, Old,	22	16	6313	...	4658	1095	12,066	52.3	...	38.6	9.0	592 12 6	.....	283 8 6	25 14 0	13 7 1	915 2 1	8 6 0
35	Pittenain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Rutherglen,	13	11	4274	...	161	1930	6365	67.1	...	2.5	30.3	408 6 7	.....	10 1 0	54 10 0	4 9 4	477 6 11	.....
37	Shotts,	4	5	2016	...	...	1095	3111	64.8	...	...	35.2	177 9 10	.....	.....	17 13 0	2 14 0	197 16 10	.....
38	Stonehouse,	1	...	...	...	...	358	358	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 17 1	2 2 0	19 19 1	.....
39	Symington,	...	1	145	...	...	...	145	100.0	...	...	...	8 2 1	.....	.....	.....	2 3 0	10 5 1	.....
40	Walston,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	32 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 8 4	.....
41	Wiston and Roberton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	32 6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 6 10	.....
	Total,	571	624	152583	3955	142281	37391	336210	45.3	1.1	42.3	11.2	12818 18 6	268 17 1	8088 10 11	1137 1 0	1692 5 2	24,005 12 8	438 2 9

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINLITHGOW.																		
1 Abercorn, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Bathgate, . .	4	1	149	583	1098	...	1830	8.1	31.8	60.0	...	14 0 0	41 9 0	47 1 0	.....	.....	102 10 0	.....
3 Borrowstounness,	5	4	...	1945	365	365	2675	...	72.9	13.5	13.5	.....	140 6 0	18 0 0	14 5 0	.....	172 11 0	.....
4 Carriden, . .	2	4	366	133	1098	366	1963	18.6	6.8	55.9	18.6	30 4 11	9 5 6	33 8 0	13 8 3	20 3 10	106 10 6	2 0 0
5 Dalmeny, . .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	59 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 10 2	.....
6 Ecclesmachen, .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
7 Kirkliston, .	4	5	56	1897	730	...	2683	2.1	70.7	27.2	...	3 10 0	135 2 0	37 0 0	.....	5 1 0	180 13 0	.....
8 Linlithgow, .	5	6	87	1799	1706	...	3592	2.4	50.0	47.5	...	5 14 2	128 0 3	90 8 1	.....	12 1 0	236 3 6	.....
9 Livingstone, .	5	3	...	2283	...	365	2648	...	86.2	...	13.7	.....	173 15 0	.....	12 15 0	2 2 0	188 12 0	.....
10 Queensferry, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	3 18 0	.....
11 Torphichen, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Uphall, . .	1	...	...	...	365	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	1 10 0	11 18 0	.....
13 Whitburn, .	5	3	...	532	365	1460	2722	...	19.5	26.8	53.6	.....	23 2 9	32 6 4	34 12 1	.....	90 1 2	.....
Total,	34	27	1388	9537	5727	3286	19,938	6.9	47.9	28.7	16.4	112 19 3	677 0 6	258 3 5	89 6 4	40 17 10	1178 7 4	2 0 0
NAIRN.																		
1 Ardclach, .	...	4	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	80 5 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	90 5 0	.....
2 Auldearn, . .	2	1	365	...	...	375	740	49.3	...	...	50.7	29 0 0	.....	.....	10 18 0	.....	39 18 0	.....
3 Cawdor, . .	3	2	1056	..	...	365	1421	74.3	...	...	25.6	77 17 6	.....	.....	9 2 0	5 5 11	92 5 5	13 18 7
4 Nairn, . .	8	4	2884	...	...	730	3614	79.7	...	...	20.2	211 16 7	.....	.....	20 1 6	2 15 0	234 13 1	2 8 2
Total,	13	11	5400	...	...	1835	7235	74.6	...	...	25.3	398 19 1	.....	.....	50 1 6	8 0 11	457 1 6	16 6 9

ORKNEY.

1 Birsay & Harray,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	26 0 0	.....	.....	8 0 0	8 1 0	42 1 0	.....
2 Cross & Burness,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 0 0	.....	.....	16 6 0	1 6 6	41 12 6	.....
3 Eday, . .	2	2	732	...	...	254	986	74.2	...	...	25.7	48 0 0	.....	.....	5 9 1	2 1 3	55 10 4	.....
4 Evie & Rendall,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 13 8	12 0 0	31 13 8	4 10 0
5 Firth, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 18 6	4 10 0	13 8 6	.....
6 Holm, . .	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	5 0 0
7 Hoy & Graemsay,	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 15 0	12 15 0	.....
8 Kirkwall, . .	3	6	2263	...	...	...	2263	100.0	...	...	...	151 0 11	.....	.....	.....	13 5 8	164 6 7	18 17 4
9 Lady, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 1 8	4 0 0	10 1 8	.....
10 Orphir, . .	2	3	596	...	...	1095	1691	35.2	...	...	64.7	41 1 10	.....	.....	21 3 1	17 19 2	80 4 1	4 0 0
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3	5	...	...	...	2920	2920	...	..	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	55 14 0	6 18 7	62 12 7	.....
12 Rousay & Egilsbay,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	4 6 0	8 0 0	36 6 0	.....
13 St Andrews & Deerness,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 9	.....	54 10 9	.....
14 Sandwick, .	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	7 1 0	.....	31 1 0	.....
15 Shapinshay, .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Stennis, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Stromness, .	4	3	616	...	...	1095	1711	36.0	...	...	64.0	46 7 10	.....	.....	26 14 8	10 16 4	83 18 10	.....
18 Stronsay, . .	2	1	1098	...	...	...	1098	100.0	...	...	...	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
19 Walls & Flotta,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0
20 Westray & Papa W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	28	30	7861	365	...	10,475	18,701	42.0	1.9	...	56.0	528 10 7	26 0 0	.....	193 18 5	101 13 6	850 2 6	40 7 4

PEEBLES.

1 Broughton. .	1	1	730	...	..	...	730	100.0	..	...	...	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 0 0	.....
2 Drumelzier, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Eddlestone, .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 0 0	.....
4 Innerleithen, .	2	3	730	...	...	982	1712	42.6	...	...	57.3	54 2 2	.....	.....	33 14 0	.....	87 16 2	.....
5 Kirkurd. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Linton, West, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
7 Lyne & Megget, .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Manor, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Newlands, .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	77 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 0 0	2 0 0
10 Peebles, . .	1	8	3240	...	...	...	3240	100.0	...	...	...	235 13 4	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	237 0 4	.....
11 Skirling, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
12 Stobo, . .	...	1	183	...	...	...	183	100.0	...	...	...	13 10 0	.....	.....	.....	0 11 8	14 1 8	.....
13 Traquair, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Tweedsmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	9	17	8168	...	...	982	9150	89.2	...	...	10.7	589 5 6	.....	.....	33 14 0	1 18 8	624 18 2	2 0 0

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
PERTHSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdalgie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Aberfoyle,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Abernethy,	1	2	948	...	...	147	1095	86.5	...	...	13.4	63 12 0	.....	... ..	7 8 0	6 9 0	77 9 0	.....
4 Abernyte,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Alyth,	3	6	1825	...	...	1460	3285	55.5	...	...	44.4	118 15 0	.....	.....	61 9 6	.....	180 4 6	.....
6 Auchterarder,	5	3	1488	...	...	1095	2583	57.5	...	...	42.4	96 15 0	.....	.....	27 0 7	2 10 6	126 6 1	.....
7 Auchtergaven,	5	6	3042	...	...	732	3774	80.6	...	...	19.4	197 2 8	.....	.....	22 18 0	3 10 0	223 10 8	0 10 0
8 Balquhidder,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	10 8 0	.....
9 Bendochy,	1	...	163	...	...	...	163	100.0	...	...	...	11 19 10	.....	.....	.....	2 1 4	14 1 2	3 5 3
10 Blackford,	4	2	1316	...	...	366	1682	78.3	...	...	21.7	83 16 6	.....	.....	11 17 9	1 18 4	97 12 7	.....
11 Blair-Athol,	7	5	2124	...	...	1825	3949	53.8	...	...	46.2	143 5 4	.....	.....	55 13 4	3 6 0	202 4 8	.....
12 Blairgowrie,	1	4	828	...	...	730	1558	53.1	...	...	46.9	55 10 0	.....	.....	19 10 0	9 10 9	84 10 9	5 0 0
13 Callander,	3	2	1314	...	...	84	1398	93.9	...	...	6.0	90 4 1	.....	.....	4 16 0	12 17 11	107 18 0	33 2 3
14 Caputh,	1	4	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	47 14 2	.....	.....	36 4 11	.....	83 19 1	.....
15 Cargill,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
16 Clunie,	...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 10 0	... ..	.....	22 3 6	.....	45 13 6	.....
17 Collace,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 2 4	0 10 6	15 12 10	.....
18 Comrie,	3	2	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	47 0 0	.....	.....	28 16 0	4 19 4	80 15 4	.....
19 Coupar-Angus,	4	6	3143	...	...	365	3508	89.5	...	...	10.4	180 4 2	.....	.....	7 16 0	13 8 2	201 8 4	8 17 6
20 Crieff,	6	8	3864	...	...	1098	4962	77.8	...	...	22.1	253 11 11	.....	.....	33 3 10	12 8 11	299 4 8	24 14 6
21 Culross,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 15 0	.....	.....	.....	1 5 2	25 0 2	13 15 0
22 Dowally,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Dron,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Dull,	7	4	2303	...	...	1393	3696	62.3	...	...	37.6	148 17 6	.....	.....	48 17 6	.....	197 15 0	.....
25 Dunbarney,	3	...	408	...	...	365	773	52.7	...	...	47.2	12 0 0	.....	.....	11 0 0	.....	23 0 0	.....
26 Dunblane,	3	3	1816	...	...	28	1844	98.4	...	...	1.5	119 2 5	.....	.....	1 8 0	12 19 6	133 9 11	.....
27 Dunkeld,	3	...	547	...	...	365	912	59.9	...	...	40.0	38 0 0	.....	.....	13 10 0	5 18 6	57 8 6	.....

28	Dunkeld, Little,	5	5	366	366	...	2928	3660	10.0	10.0	...	80.0	23 15 0	22 4 5	... ..	91 5 4	.....	137 4 9	.....
29	Dunning, . .	5	2	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	46 10 0	.....	.....	40 15 5	... ..	87 5 5	.....
30	Errol, . .	7	4	3150	365	...	365	3880	81.1	9.4	...	9.4	201 18 6	22 5 0	.....	12 14 5	.....	236 17 11	3 0 0
31	Fargandenny, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	5 0 0
32	Forteviot, . .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 10 0	.....
33	Fortingall, .	2	4	804	...	...	1095	1899	42.3	...	...	57.6	50 16 6	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....	72 16 6	.....
34	Fossaway, .	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	26 16 1	3 12 10	30 8 11	.....
35	Fowlis Wester, .	4	1	730	...	365	730	1825	40.0	...	20.0	40.0	46 10 0	.....	10 2 2	21 4 6	.....	77 16 8	10 19 0
36	Gask, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 5 0	.....	7 5 0	.....
37	Glendevon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
38	Inchture, . .	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	69 0 0	.....	.....	14 0 6	.....	83 0 6	... ..
39	Kenmore, . .	6	8	1464	...	...	3660	5124	28.5	...	...	71.4	95 0 0	.....	.....	97 18 2	4 2 9	197 0 11	.....
40	Killin, . .	7	5	2018	...	...	2046	4064	49.6	...	...	50.3	132 8 1	.....	.....	52 19 0	6 2 11	191 10 0	.....
41	Kilmadock, .	2	4	1882	...	...	...	1882	100.0	...	...	..	124 3 11	.....	.....	.....	18 8 7	142 12 6	.....
42	Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Kincardine, .	3	3	823	...	...	1098	1921	42.8	...	...	57.1	53 0 0	.....	.....	38 6 0	2 9 6	93 15 6	5 0 0
44	Kinclaven, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	16 7 8	.....	39 7 8	.....
45	Kinfauns, . .	3	1	1392	...	...	...	1392	100.0	...	...	...	90 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 10 0	.....
46	Kinloch, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Kinnaird, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 5 0	.....
48	Kinnoull, . .	4	6	1972	...	...	1181	3153	62.5	...	...	37.4	128 13 7	.....	.....	44 11 8	4 7 5	177 12 8	.....
49	Kirkmichael, .	...	4	353	...	...	1111	1464	24.1	...	...	75.8	23 6 11	.....	.....	51 9 7	2 11 10	77 8 4	.....
50	Lethendy, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Logierait, . .	7	7	2920	...	...	1988	4908	59.4	...	...	40.5	190 0 0	.....	.....	33 17 0	.....	223 17 0	.....
52	Longforgan, .	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 0 0	.....	.....	27 6 0	.....	50 6 0	.....
53	Madderty, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
54	Meigle, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
55	Methven, . .	2	2	466	...	...	994	1460	31.9	...	...	68.0	30 2 1	.....	.....	41 2 0	5 13 8	76 17 9	.....
56	Moneydie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Monievaird, .	1	1	668	...	...	...	668	100.0	...	...	...	47 10 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 4	47 12 4	.....
58	Monzie, . .	1	1	365	...	..	365	730	50.0	...	...	...	23 15 0	.....	.....	16 16 0	.....	40 11 0	.....
59	Moulin, . .	3	3	904	...	...	730	1634	55.3	...	...	44.6	61 6 8	.....	.....	30 0 6	.....	91 7 2	.....
60	Muckhart, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Muthill, . .	5	6	1593	...	...	1932	3525	45.1	...	...	54.8	104 6 3	... ..	.....	54 14 7	11 12 3	170 13 1	.....
62	Perth, . .	33	52	6166	...	12,439	2275	20,880	29.5	...	59.5	10.9	416 12 0	.....	725 17 2	74 12 0	18 6 6	1235 7 8	19 3 6
63	Port of Monteith,	1	1	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 15 0	.....	.....	14 12 0	.....	38 7 0	.....
64	Rattray, . .	3	3	1349	...	...	661	2010	67.1	...	...	32.8	89 0 0	.....	.....	19 14 9	1 16 0	110 10 9	4 15 3
65	Redgorton, .	1	5	1095	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	...	...	50.0	71 5 0	.....	.....	52 11 7	.....	123 16 7	.....
66	Rhynd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Scone, . .	7	6	3295	...	...	1460	4755	69.2	...	...	30.7	213 15 0	.....	.....	43 13 0	.....	257 8 0	.....
68	St. Madoes, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 14 4	.....	17 14 4	.....
	Carry forward	180	191	66,935	731	12,804	44,893	125363	...	...	...	...	4346 0 1	44 9 5	735 19 4	1403 10 4	173 0 6	6702 19 8	137 2 3

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	180	191	66935	731	12,804	44,893	125363	...	...	...	...	4346 0 1	44 9 5	735 19 4	1403 10 4	173 0 6	6702 19 8	137 2 3
69 St. Martins, .	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	38 5 7	1 5 6	39 11 1	.....
70 Tibbermuir,	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	47 10 0	.....	.....	18 9 0	.....	65 19 0	.....
71 Trinity-Gask, .	2	4	1629	...	...	444	2073	78.5	...	...	21.4	106 8 2	.....	.....	19 5 3	5 2 6	130 15 11	.....
72 Tulliallan, .	3	4	2091	...	...	365	2456	85.1	...	...	14.8	137 11 6	.....	.....	6 0 0	2 18 3	146 9 9	.....
73 Weem, . .	2	4	1265	...	...	412	1677	75.4	...	...	24.5	82 5 0	.....	.....	11 10 0	.....	93 15 0	.....
Total,	190	207	72,650	731	12,804	47,939	134124	54.1	0.5	9.5	35.8	4719 14 9	44 9 5	735 19 4	1497 0 2	182 6 9	7179 10 5	137 2 3
RENFREW.																		
1 Abbey, . .	17	34	...	...	13,518	899	14,417	...	...	93.8	6.2	.....	.....	940 0 9	36 10 8	7 6 8	983 18 1	13 17 8
2 Cathcart, .	4	1	808	268	384	365	1825	44.2	14.6	21.1	20.0	64 7 8	24 3 8	30 0 6	16 9 0	7 13 10	142 14 8	.....
3 Eaglesham, .	1	4	36	...	1448	40	1524	2.3	...	95.0	2.6	3 3 5	.....	105 9 1	2 17 9	3 18 3	115 8 6	3 16 0
4 Eastwood, .	9	13	...	960	3118	559	4637	...	20.7	67.2	12.0	.....	74 9 0	235 16 0	15 19 0	29 12 4	355 16 4	69 5 9
5 Erskine, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Greenock, . .	37	59	970	3093	18,227	1462	23,752	4.0	13.0	76.7	6.2	89 5 6	237 14 6	1126 3 7	42 10 0	50 0 6	1545 14 1	.....
7 Houstoun, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 18 0	0 19 7	17 17 7	.....
8 Inchinnan, .	1	1	86	324	40	...	450	19.1	72.0	...	8.8	13 13 1	25 0 2	2 17 0	.....	5 18 1	47 8 4	.....
9 Innerkip, . .	2	1	...	544	...	...	544	...	100.0	...	...	.....	45 16 3	.....	.....	8 2 2	53 18 5	.....
10 Kilbarchan, .	3	3	...	...	1452	365	1817	...	...	79.9	20.0	.....	.....	105 11 0	15 0 0	2 15 0	123 6 0	4 0 0
11 Kilmalcolm, .	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	27 6 0	.....	18 12 0	.....	45 18 0	.....
12 Lochwinnoch, .	8	3	...	...	1897	1445	3342	...	...	56.7	43.2	.....	.....	139 7 2	57 4 11	8 9 1	205 1 2	.....
13 Mearns, . .	6	2	...	...	1743	366	2109	...	...	82.6	17.3	.....	.....	124 2 7	6 1 4	12 4 2	142 8 1	17 9 3
14 Neilston, . .	9	10	...	...	4662	365	5027	...	...	92.7	7.2	.....	.....	346 11 9	10 8 0	9 6 6	366 6 3	64 6 2
15 Paisley, . .	15	15	...	...	6368	275	6643	...	...	95.8	4.1	.....	.....	364 0 0	7 17 1	17 9 10	389 6 11	12 16 3
16 Port-Glasgow, .	6	6	...	...	3755	...	3755	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	239 14 10	.....	1 14 3	241 9 1	.....
17 Renfrew, . .	2	2	65	...	591	730	1386	4.6	...	42.6	52.7	5 14 6	.....	36 11 9	22 12 10	5 5 6	70 4 7	.....
Total,	122	155	1965	5554	57,203	7601	72,323	2.7	7.6	79.0	10.6	176 4 2	434 9 7	3796 6 0	269 0 7	170 15 9	4846 16 1	185 11 1

ROSS & CROMARTY.																							
1 Alness,	3	4	1592	...	...	730	2322	68.5	...	...	31.4	131 18 6	.....	.....	20 0 0	24 0 11	175 19 5	.....
2 Applecross,	7	4	1750	...	...	2190	3940	44.4	...	...	55.5	130 0 0	.....	.....	42 13 0	5 2 0	177 15 0	.....
3 Avoch,	3	2	1825	...	...	...	1825	100.0	...	...	...	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	130 0 0	10 0 0
4 Barvas,	2	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 14 2	.....	29 14 2	.....
5 Contin,	...	5	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	52 5 0	.....	.....	25 12 3	.....	77 17 3	.....
6 Cromarty,	6	4	1595	...	...	1742	3337	47.8	...	...	52.2	116 4 2	.....	.....	47 13 1	2 8 3	166 5 6	.....
7 Dingwall,	3	4	1574	...	...	730	2304	68.3	...	...	31.6	114 16 7	.....	.....	14 16 0	6 16 4	136 8 11	.....
8 Edderton,	1	1	730	...	..	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
9 Fearn,	2	2	697	...	...	456	1153	60.4	...	...	39.5	50 7 6	.....	.....	9 13 0	1 15 7	61 16 1	.....
10 Fodderty,	4	3	1503	365	...	365	2233	67.3	16.3	...	16.3	107 15 10	25 0 0	.....	10 0 0	26 0 8	168 16 6	.....
11 Gairloch,	5	7	2206	...	...	1592	3798	58.1	...	...	41.8	170 17 7	.....	.....	46 1 9	17 7 9	234 7 1	.....
12 Glenshiel,	2	2	190	...	...	1270	1460	13.0	...	...	87.0	9 1 4	.....	.....	29 17 10	25 12 1	64 11 3	.....
13 Killearnan,	3	8	2019	...	...	1698	3717	54.3	...	...	45.6	153 5 0	.....	.....	48 14 0	11 17 7	213 16 7	.....
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	2	3	1460	...	365	229	2054	71.0	...	17.7	11.2	110 0 0	.....	6 5 8	7 14 0	.....	123 19 8	.....
15 Kiltearn,	3	2	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	52 1 6	.....	.....	34 0 0	6 3 8	92 5 2	.....
16 Kincardine,	1	3	730	...	...	516	1246	58.5	...	...	41.4	58 0 0	.....	.....	14 2 9	0 12 8	72 15 5	.....
17 Kintail,	4	8	365	...	...	3369	3734	9.7	...	...	90.2	29 1 10	.....	.....	57 0 5	.....	86 2 3	.....
18 Knockbain,	6	2	1243	...	...	1419	2662	46.6	...	...	53.3	88 10 6	.....	.....	30 13 10	1 19 0	121 3 4	1 0 0
19 Lochalsh,	2	4	524	...	...	1666	2190	23.9	...	...	76.1	41 0 9	.....	.....	58 1 8	15 13 1	114 15 6	.....
20 Lochbroom,	9	4	1830	...	...	2631	4461	41.0	...	...	59.0	120 0 0	.....	.....	68 16 9	11 14 11	200 11 8	.....
21 Lochcarron,	...	4	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	52 0 0	.....	.....	12 7 0	.....	64 7 0	.....
22 Lochs,	5	1	1098	...	...	1098	2196	50.0	...	...	50.0	78 0 0	.....	.....	32 2 3	.....	110 2 3	.....
23 Logie, Easter,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	87 15 9	.....	.....	.....	4 10 11	92 6 8	.....
24 Nigg,	1	3	551	...	...	365	916	60.1	...	...	39.8	40 0 0	.....	.....	8 1 0	3 19 3	52 0 3	.....
25 Resolis,	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	26 0 0	.....	.....	24 12 0	.....	50 12 0	3 0 0
26 Rosemarkie,	3	3	1153	...	365	365	1883	61.2	...	19.4	19.4	82 2 7	.....	19 16 3	6 4 0	3 2 0	111 4 10	4 2 0
27 Rosskeen,	4	5	1315	...	...	1238	2553	51.5	...	...	48.5	111 2 6	.....	.....	36 13 0	5 0 9	152 16 3	11 5 8
28 Stornoway,	5	1	31	365	...	1460	1856	1.6	19.6	...	78.7	4 1 6	26 0 0	.....	35 8 0	.....	65 9 6	.....
29 Tain,	...	3	365	...	...	606	971	37.5	...	...	62.4	29 0 0	.....	.....	7 10 0	0 10 10	37 0 10	.....
30 Tarbat,	4	1	1095	...	...	503	1598	68.5	...	...	31.4	78 0 0	.....	.....	10 13 8	1 1 9	89 15 5	.....
31 Uig,	5	1	634	...	...	963	1597	39.7	...	...	60.2	47 5 6	.....	.....	17 2 5	36 13 4	101 1 3	.....
32 Urquhart,	4	5	1490	...	...	1435	2925	50.9	...	...	49.0	106 2 9	.....	.....	28 7 7	3 2 0	137 12 4	7 4 9
33 Urray,	3	6	1646	...	...	1063	2709	60.7	...	...	39.2	116 19 3	.....	.....	16 0 6	1 14 0	134 13 9	.....
Total,	105	110	34,861	730	730	34,444	70,765	49.2	1.0	1.0	48.7	2575 15 11	51 0 0	26 1 11	830 5 11	216 19 4	3700 3 1	36 12 5

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
ROXBURGH.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ancrum,	...	3	730	...	....	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	53 0 0	.....	.....	11 0 0	.....	64 0 0	.....
2 Ashkirk,	2	...	366	...	...	366	732	50.0	...	...	50.0	28 0 0	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	42 6 0	.....
3 Bedrule,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....
4 Bowden,	2	2	234	...	...	1095	1329	17.6	...	...	82.3	17 10 0	.....	.....	36 1 1	10 18 8	64 9 9	.....
5 Castleton,	...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	22 0 0	.....	.....	14 14 8	.....	36 14 8	4 0 0
6 Cavers,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....
7 Crailing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Eckford,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8	.....	7 11 8	.....
9 Ednam,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 14 0	.....	15 14 0	.....
10 Hawick,	10	6	4168	...	...	1487	5655	73.6	...	...	26.3	296 12 11	.....	.....	48 0 2	5 15 5	350 8 6	12 10 0
11 Hopekirk,	1	1	332	...	...	365	697	47.6	...	...	52.3	24 3 0	.....	.....	8 1 4	4 4 7	36 8 11	28 7 7
12 Hownam,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 10 0	1 1 0	13 11 0	.....
13 Jedburgh,	5	7	1770	...	...	2555	4325	40.9	...	...	59.0	135 15 6	.....	.....	67 6 0	4 16 9	207 18 3	3 0 0
14 Kelso,	8	11	4828	...	24	1606	6458	74.7	...	0.3	24.9	351 2 10	.....	0 16 6	47 13 3	6 15 9	406 8 4	10 16 0
15 Kirkton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Lilliesleaf,	1	...	...	...	...	161	161	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 5 6	1 4 11	11 10 5	.....
17 Linton,	...	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 2 9	.....	10 2 9	.....
18 Mackerston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Maxton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Melrose,	10	4	3226	...	...	...	3226	100.0	...	...	...	238 2 11	.....	.....	.....	24 8 0	262 10 11	4 0 0
21 Minto,	4	...	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	32 0 0	.....	32 0 0	.....
22 Morebattle,	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 5 2	4 0 0	19 5 2	.....
23 Oxnam,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	26 10 0	14 9 1	.....	.....	0 10 0	41 9 1	.....
24 Roberton,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	26 10 0	.....	.....	12 14 0	.....	39 4 0	.....
25 Roxburgh,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	56 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 0 0	.....
26 St. Boswells,	2	...	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 9 6	.....	30 9 6	.....

27 Smailholm, .	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	0 2 6	.....	.....	.....	2 17 0	2 19 6	.....
28 Southdean, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Sprouston, .	3	4	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	112 0 0	.....	.....	45 15 6	0 10 6	158 6 0	.....
30 Stitchell, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Wilton, . .	1	1	732	...	...	...	732	100.0	...	...	...	53 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 0 0	.....
32 Yetholm, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....
Total,	57	49	20,768	365	24	14,210	35,367	58.7	1.0	...	40.2	1524 9 8	14 9 1	0 1 6	439 10 7	67 2 7	2046 8 5	62 13 7
SELKIRK.																		
1 Ettrick, . .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	1 1 0	21 17 0	.....
2 Galashiels, .	2	6	672	...	...	730	1402	47.9	...	...	52.0	51 17 4	.....	.....	13 0 0	14 5 11	79 3 3	.....
3 Kirkhope, .	4	...	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	79 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	14 6 1	102 8 1	2 0 0
4 Selkirk, . .	5	3	1423	...	...	813	2236	63.6	...	...	36.3	114 6 8	.....	.....	30 5 11	5 3 2	149 15 9	7 0 2
5 Yarrow, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	26 10 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	39 10 0	.....
Total,	12	12	3555	...	...	3003	6558	54.2	...	...	45.7	271 14 0	.....	.....	86 3 11	34 16 2	392 14 1	9 0 2
SHETLAND.																		
1 Bressa, Burray, Quarff,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Delting, . .	3	1	128	...	366	968	1462	8.7	...	25.0	66.2	12 18 0	.....	19 16 9	30 12 1	7 15 4	71 2 2	.....
3 Dunrossness, .	3	4	97	618	...	1748	2463	3.9	25.0	...	71.0	6 2 6	44 0 0	.....	37 12 11	18 0 0	105 15 5	.....
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	2	1	240	...	365	365	970	24.7	...	37.6	37.6	22 2 6	.....	18 8 3	14 10 0	42 9 6	97 10 3	.....
5 Lerwick, . . .	4	1	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	100 0 0	.....	.....	10 10 8	9 1 11	119 12 7	.....
6 Nestling, . .	1	1	...	...	...	539	539	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 12 4	3 1 0	15 13 4	.....
7 North Mavine, .	3	2	...	365	365	819	1549	...	23.5	23.5	52.9	.....	26 0 0	19 16 9	23 9 8	.....	69 6 5	.....
8 Sandsting, .	1	4	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	35 2 6	.....	35 2 6	.....
9 Tingwall, . .	2	2	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	50 0 0	26 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	86 0 0	.....
10 Unst, . .	2	6	1095	...	...	1459	2554	42.8	...	...	57.1	80 0 0	.....	.....	22 16 4	12 9 8	115 6 0	.....
11 Walls & Sandness,	4	4	365	...	...	2555	2920	12.5	...	...	87.5	25 0 0	.....	.....	37 19 0	3 5 10	66 4 10	.....
12 Yell (Mid & South),	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	59 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 12 10	.....
Total,	26	27	4845	1348	1096	11,008	18,297	26.5	7.3	5.9	60.2	355 15 10	96 0 0	58 1 9	235 5 6	96 3 3	841 6 4	.....

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
STIRLING.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Airth,	1	2	...	141	284	448	873	...	16.9	32.5	51.3	.....	10 1 0	16 11 2	10 6 7	5 19 3	42 18 0	.....
2 Alva,	2	4	365	1825	...	...	2190	16.6	83.3	...	...	28 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	158 0 0	.....
3 Baldernock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Balfron,	3	1	...	730	...	471	1201	...	60.7	...	39.2	.....	52 0 6	.....	11 19 6	3 11 10	67 11 10	.....
5 Bothkennar,	1	3	...	547	730	...	1277	...	42.8	57.1	...	.....	39 3 0	37 4 3	.....	3 11 4	79 18 7	17 13 0
6 Buchanan,	...	3	...	365	365	365	1095	...	33.3	33.3	33.3	.....	26 0 0	15 12 0	14 10 0	.....	56 2 0	.....
7 Campsie,	9	9	3852	594	365	365	5176	74.4	11.4	7.1	7.1	236 11 8	45 14 3	14 13 6	11 0 9	9 12 7	317 12 9	15 4 0
8 Denny,	3	4	365	1033	876	...	2274	16.0	45.4	38.5	...	28 0 0	77 6 6	43 15 0	.....	9 11 10	158 13 4	.....
9 Drymen,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	50 19 9	.....	.....	.....	50 19 9	.....
10 Dunipace,	...	1	...	270	...	...	270	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 10 0	.....	.....	6 5 0	30 15 0	.....
11 Falkirk,	14	7	1095	...	4649	...	5744	19.0	...	80.9	...	95 8 5	.....	215 11 3	.....	30 1 5	341 1 1	6 2 6
12 Fintry,	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.... .	26 0 0	.....
13 Gargunnock,	...	3	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	56 15 6	.....	60 0 3	.....	116 15 9	.....
14 Killearn,	1	...	...	...	...	283	283	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 3 0	5 17 0	20 0 0	.....
15 Kilsyth,	5	7	161	2190	365	1460	4176	3.8	52.4	8.7	35.0	11 10 0	157 18 0	20 12 0	47 15 0	.....	237 15 0	.....
16 Kippen,	2	5	153	1460	...	1095	2708	5.6	53.8	...	40.5	12 3 9	82 4 0	.....	23 12 1	3 0 10	121 0 8	7 12 1
17 Larbert,	7	5	148	366	1949	1464	3927	3.7	9.3	49.6	37.4	.....	23 8 6	112 8 2	39 15 1	0 7 1	175 18 10	.....
18 Lecropt,	2	...	...	366	...	366	732	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	29 18 0	.....	20 4 1	7 13 0	57 15 1	.....
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	5 14 6	.....	0 19 6	6 14 0	.....
20 Polmont,	3	4	366	1193	366	366	2291	15.9	52.2	15.9	15.9	24 0 0	82 12 0	18 1 9	11 3 8	3 10 7	139 8 0	.....
21 St. Ninians,	10	7	1498	1372	962	730	4562	32.8	30.1	21.0	16.0	114 5 0	98 6 2	42 1 9	28 5 0	6 9 3	289 7 2	33 19 8
22 Slamannan,	...	1	100	265	...	...	365	27.4	72.6	...	...	12 10 0	20 10 0	.....	.....	.....	33 0 0	.....
23 Stirling,	8	18	2112	2606	3631	...	8349	25.3	31.2	43.4	...	163 19 0	184 8 0	168 2 5	.....	15 8 2	531 17 7	27 8 4
24 Strathblane,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	32 3 0	.....	.....	31 9 3	.....	63 12 3	.....
Total,	76	85	10580	16,419	14,630	8873	50,502	20.9	32.5	29.0	17.5	758 10 10	1217 15 2	710 7 9	324 4 3	111 18 8	3122 16 8	107 19 7

SUTHERLAND.																			
1 Assynt,	1	3	321	...	...	1095	1416	22.6	...	...	99.3	22 14 6	.....	.....	19 0 5	6 2 0	47 16 11	.... .	
2 Clyne,	2	3	1115	...	...	365	1480	75.3	...	...	24.6	81 19 6	.....	.....	16 17 8	4 13 4	103 10 6	2 14 0	
3 Creich,	4	3	1429	...	...	730	2159	66.1	...	...	33.8	97 19 7	.....	.....	16 18 6	13 15 7	128 13 8	.....	
4 Dornoch,	3	2	1102	...	...	365	1467	75.1	...	...	24.8	94 7 6	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	100 7 6	.....	
5 Duirness,	2	2	258	...	...	1202	1460	17.6	...	...	82.3	18 7 0	.....	.....	25 14 3	6 8 9	50 10 0	.....	
6 Eddrachillis,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 6 0	.....	
7 Farr,	2	1	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	28 1 1	12 12 0	40 13 1	3 18 0	
8 Golspie,	1	3	765	...	...	366	1131	67.6	...	...	32.3	52 19 1	.....	.....	4 5 6	6 5 7	63 10 2	5 0 0	
9 Kildonan,	4	1	709	...	...	743	1452	48.8	...	...	51.1	64 8 4	.....	.....	22 5 8	15 4 10	101 18 10	.....	
10 Lairg,	5	...	821	...	...	730	1551	52.9	...	...	47.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	11 17 1	93 19 1	.....	
11 Loth,	1	2	116	...	...	732	848	13.6	...	...	86.3	14 10 0	.....	.....	11 3 4	2 16 9	28 10 1	.....	
12 Rogart,	1	2	673	...	...	365	1038	64.8	...	...	35.1	60 14 4	.....	.....	8 15 0	5 15 11	75 5 3	.....	
13 Tongue,	4	1	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	29 0 3	.....	.....	16 18 0	3 10 0	49 8 3	.....	
Total,	31	23	8039	...	...	9251	17,290	46.5	...	...	53.5	635 6 1	.....	.....	185 1 5	89 1 10	909 9 4	11 12 0	
WIGTON.																			
1 Glasserton,	4	...	1098	...	...	366	1464	75.0	...	...	25.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	16 17 10	.....	76 17 10	.....	
2 Inch,	2	2	730	...	365	365	1460	50.0	...	25.0	25.0	40 0 0	.....	11 6 1	18 5 7	.....	64 11 8	.....	
3 Kirkcolm,	2	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 7 0	41 7 0	.....	
4 Kirkinner,	...	1	184	...	...	...	184	100.0	...	...	...	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 14 0	16 14 0	.....	
5 Kirkmaiden,	3	...	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	... ..	43 1 4	.....	43 1 4	.....	
6 Kirkcowan,	2	5	906	...	...	1142	2048	44.2	...	...	55.7	50 0 0	.....	.....	23 1 8	0 19 0	74 0 8	.....	
7 Leswalt,	6	2	1691	...	...	1229	2920	57.9	...	...	42.1	95 0 0	.....	.....	15 8 1	.....	110 8 1	5 6 4	
8 Luce, Old,	5	2	1095	...	...	1460	2555	42.8	...	...	5 1	60 0 0	.....	.....	43 16 0	3 18 9	107 14 9	.....	
9 Luce, New,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....	
10 Mochrum,	1	2	550	...	...	365	915	60.1	...	...	39.9	31 14 0	.....	.....	14 3 0	7 10 3	53 7 3	.....	
11 Penninghame,	8	10	3566	...	...	2555	6121	58.2	...	...	41.7	191 1 11	.....	.....	70 15 8	5 13 8	267 11 3	16 1 8	
12 Portpatrick,	5	3	261	150	...	1923	2334	11.1	6.4	...	82.4	15 0 0	11 7 6	.....	34 12 4	4 15 9	65 15 7	.....	
13 Sorby,	1	2	144	...	...	450	594	24.2	...	...	75.7	7 15 10	.....	.....	9 8 0	9 7 2	26 11 0	.....	
14 Stoneykirk,	6	9	1825	...	...	3650	5475	33.3	...	...	66.6	100 0 0	.....	.....	75 18 4	35 0 6	210 18 10	.....	
15 Stranraer,	2	5	577	...	730	1031	2338	24.6	...	30.7	44.6	31 13 11	.....	22 12 3	32 7 9	4 5 2	90 19 1	4 12 6	
16 Whithorn,	3	3	1700	...	365	...	2065	82.3	...	17.6	...	100 0 0	.....	6 10 0	.....	2 18 6	109 8 6	.....	
17 Wigton,	3	5	2358	...	...	366	2724	86.5	...	...	13.4	132 13 9	.....	.....	14 3 8	13 3 4	160 0 9	20 0 0	
Total,	55	52	18,145	150	1460	15,997	35,752	50.7	0.4	4.0	44.8	1004 19 5	11 7 6	40 8 4	406 19 3	95 13 1	1559 7 7	46 0 6	

Abstract of the Return of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year 1868.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatves.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen,	285	282	100,929	1,095	23,413	41,346	166,783	60·5	0·6	14·0	24·8	6,636 5 5	55 0 6	1,003 8 11	1,188 12 0	203 6 4	9,086 13 2	177 11 11
2 Argyll,	126	148	47,932	..	136	38,315	86,383	55·5	..	0·1	44·3	3,335 10 11	..	15 14 1	1,019 19 8	225 17 1	4,597 1 9	213 5 2
3 Ayr,	155	186	6,109	41,360	24,748	32,452	104,669	5·7	39·5	23·6	31·1	462 0 6	3,191 1 7	1,315 4 10	901 15 3	301 13 3	6,171 15 5	273 10 4
4 Banff,	58	79	26,893	164	3	17,620	44,680	60·2	0·3	..	39·4	1,905 7 2	6 13 4	0 1 6	528 5 7	70 12 5	2,511 0 0	1 0 0
5 Berwick,	27	58	13,208	494	..	7,489	21,191	62·3	2·3	..	35·3	990 3 6	37 1 0	..	251 18 3	28 9 0	1,307 11 9	27 0 11
6 Bute,	12	23	..	4,258	1,727	6,126	12,111	..	35·1	14·2	50·6	..	331 8 2	94 16 3	182 5 3	90 14 6	1,489 11 8	10 0 0
7 Caithness,	44	54	14,047	97	45	19,505	33,694	41·6	0·3	0·2	57·8	971 15 3	4 0 0	3 19 3	419 2 8	101 0 9	21 9 11	869 14 6
8 Clackmannan,	13	29	3,666	5,996	732	3,270	13,664	26·8	43·9	5·3	23·9	273 12 6	437 9 4	36 2 0	181 18 3	110 17 1	1,773 5 8	52 12 4
9 Dumbarton,	54	42	1,484	10,028	11,530	6,541	29,583	5·0	33·9	38·9	22·1	124 16 0	779 7 3	576 7 1	386 5 9	88 11 7	3,081 2 2	56 2 10
10 Dumfries,	96	92	46,194	..	30	13,496	59,720	77·3	..	..	22·6	2,605 11 10	..	0 13 0	856 1 8	213 13 6	14,632 10 6	508 18 10
11 Edinburgh,	350	475	168,134	2,074	44,894	27,570	242,672	69·3	0·8	18·5	11·3	10,957 9 4	136 2 0	2,469 4 0	320 4 0	66 16 9	1,496 11 3	74 19 2
12 Elgin,	49	53	21,497	..	157	11,744	33,398	64·3	..	0·4	35·2	1,097 13 6	..	11 17 0	652 5 3	173 8 3	5,860 13 6	186 1 0
13 Fife,	163	156	73,591	1,532	1,639	20,680	97,442	75·5	1·5	1·7	21·2	4,857 12 1	109 2 3	68 5 8	660 19 5	195 19 0	9,786 17 6	269 8 2
14 Forfar,	234	321	115,321	1,827	30,672	22,070	169,890	67·9	1·0	18·0	13·0	7,375 16 8	80 13 0	1,473 9 5	310 10 0	80 11 3	2,115 4 0	45 0 10
15 Haddington,	54	58	25,539	365	297	10,199	36,400	70·1	1·0	0·8	28·0	1,687 18 6	17 18 6	18 5 9	949 0 7	310 10 0	4,534 1 2	80 4 11
16 Inverness,	126	131	46,206	..	..	37,685	83,891	55·0	..	..	45·0	3,428 19 5	..	..	156 1 2	156 1 2	4,584 1 2	25 13 9
17 Kincardine,	43	58	17,000	..	5,541	8,713	31,254	54·4	..	17·7	27·8	1,123 11 0	..	245 1 1	232 3 8	59 19 1	1,660 14 10	23 7 8
18 Kinross,	12	12	4,735	365	..	2,556	7,656	61·8	4·7	..	33·4	329 6 3	24 0 0	..	74 3 11	7 13 1	435 3 3	48 17 4
19 Kirkcudbright,	54	53	22,122	..	..	12,530	34,652	63·8	..	..	36·1	1,217 16 3	..	..	402 0 9	37 4 7	1,657 1 7	438 2 9
20 Lanark,	571	624	152,583	3,955	142,281	37,391	336,210	45·3	1·1	42·3	11·2	12,818 18 6	268 17 1	8,088 10 11	1,137 1 0	1,692 5 2	24,005 12 8	2 0 0
21 Linlithgow,	34	27	1,388	9,537	5,727	3,286	19,938	6·9	47·9	28·7	16·4	112 19 3	677 0 6	258 3 5	89 6 4	40 17 10	1,178 7 4	16 6 9
22 Nairn,	13	11	5,400	..	..	1,835	7,235	74·6	..	..	25·3	398 19 1	..	..	50 1 6	8 0 11	457 1 6	2 0 0
23 Orkney,	28	30	7,861	365	..	10,475	18,701	42·0	1·9	..	56·0	528 10 7	26 0 0	..	193 18 5	101 13 6	850 2 6	40 7 4
24 Peebles,	9	17	8,168	..	..	982	9,150	89·2	..	..	10·7	589 5 6	..	..	33 14 0	1 18 8	624 18 2	2 0 0
25 Perth,	190	207	72,650	731	12,804	47,939	134,124	54·1	0·5	9.5	35·8	4,719 14 9	44 9 5	735 19 4	1,497 0 2	182 6 9	7,179 10 5	137 2 3
26 Renfrew,	122	155	1,965	5,554	57,203	7,601	72,323	2·7	7·6	79·0	10·6	176 4 2	434 9 7	3,796 6 0	269 0 7	170 15 9	4,846 16 1	185 11 1
27 Ross,	105	110	34,861	730	730	34,444	70,765	49·2	1·0	1·0	48·7	2,575 15 11	51 0 0	26 1 11	830 5 11	216 19 4	3,700 3 1	36 12 5
28 Roxburgh,	57	49	20,768	365	24	14,210	35,367	58·7	1·0	..	40·2	1,524 9 8	14 9 1	0 16 6	439 10 7	67 2 7	2,046 8 5	62 13 7
29 Selkirk,	12	12	3,555	..	..	3,003	6,558	54·2	..	..	45·7	271 14 0	..	..	86 3 11	34 16 2	392 14 1	9 0 2
30 Shetland,	26	27	4,845	1,348	1,096	11,008	18,297	26·5	7·3	5·9	60 2	355 15 10	96 0 0	58 1 9	235 5 6	96 3 3	841 6 4	..
31 Stirling,	76	85	10,580	16,419	14,630	8,873	50,502	20·9	32·5	29·0	17·5	758 10 10	1,217 15 2	710 7 9	324 4 3	111 18 8	3,122 16 8	107 19 7
32 Sutherland,	31	23	8,039	..	..	9,251	17,290	46·5	..	..	53·5	685 6 1	..	..	185 1 5	89 1 10	909 9 4	11 12 0
33 Wigton,	55	52	18,145	150	1,460	15,997	35,752	50·7	0·4	4·0	44·8	1,004 19 5	11 7 6	40 8 4	406 19 8	93 13 1	1,559 7 7	46 0 6
Totals & Averages,	3234	3719	1,105,415	108,809	381,519	546,202	2,141,945	51·6	5·0	17 8	25·5	75,852 9 8	8,051 5 3	21,047 5 9	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7	3,195 6 5

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Tables.—No. I.

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1860-69; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year.*				No. discharged during year.								No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				Not recovered.*				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
									Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1860, . . .	486	485	1567	1812	174	226	561	643	71	88	211	280	65	71	126	144	8	11	73	70	46	31	176	159
1861, . . .	479	513	1595	1875	232	221	521	675	85	82	205	297	73	92	108	176	12	6	46	89	34	36	168	151
1862, . . .	511	520	1624	1924	202	201	524	611	64	73	186	253	81	86	128	161	10	9	75	70	43	33	184	178
1863, . . .	507	516	1668	1936	179	210	592	658	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	6	3	120	122	46	36	150	151
1864, . . .	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	283	257	38	25	167	168
1865, . . .	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866, . . .	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867, . . .	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868, . . .	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869, . . .	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228

* Including Patients transferred.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1869, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	23	23	72	65	2	4	14	23	5	4	23	28	5	2	22	1
February,	14	25	119	125	5	5	20	32	3	6	61	56	3	3	19	2
March,	17	27	90	97	12	13	26	26	6	8	32	29	2	3	27	1
Total in 1st Quarter,	54	75	281	287	19	22	60	81	14	18	116	113	10	8	68	5
April,	21	20	57	77	10	9	25	27	5	9	18	26	...	3	14	1
May,	22	21	73	72	6	9	26	31	7	10	11	14	3	4	12	1
June,	25	20	73	88	12	11	31	18	6	9	19	13	2	6	23	2
Total in 2d Quarter,	68	61	203	237	28	29	82	76	18	28	48	53	5	13	49	5
July,	25	16	73	104	11	12	21	32	7	8	13	42	3	2	25	2
August,	15	15	96	106	7	9	24	27	9	5	53	36	3	2	17	1
September,	19	15	85	113	10	12	16	34	5	6	41	61	1	5	14	1
Total in 3d Quarter,	59	46	254	323	28	33	61	93	21	19	107	139	7	9	56	6
October,	25	25	70	110	7	7	18	22	7	6	37	50	5	3	11	1
November,	15	16	57	83	6	6	15	22	7	6	14	36	4	3	19	1
December,	19	25	49	60	5	7	27	39	13	18	13	16	7	1	22	2
Total in 4th Quarter,	59	66	176	253	18	20	60	83	27	30	64	102	16	7	52	5
GENERAL TOTALS,	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	38	37	225	22

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 21 private and 248 pauper males and 30 private and 300 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1869.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.				Period of Residence of those discharged Recovered.																		Period of Residence of those discharged Not Recovered.											
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.		Under 1 Month.		From 1-3 Months.		From 3-6 Months.		From 6-9 Months.		From 9-12 Months.		From 12-18 Months.		From 18 Months to 2 Years.		From 2-3 Years.		From 3-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Under 6 Months		From 6-12 Months		From 1-2 Years.		From 2-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Royal and District Asylums,.....	899	944	272	315	199	228	26	18	78	89	57	90	43	46	19	22	23	18	5	8	14	16	4	6	3	2	32	40	26	16	38	34	32	44	39	49	32	45
Private Asylums, ...	83	129	40	53	148	191	2	2	12	20	16	15	2	6	1	4	3	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	13	24	12	22	15	18	22	37	62	54	24	36
Parochial Asylums,	94	179	40	63	46	56	11	7	7	23	7	16	4	7	2	3	4	1	1	3	...	1	2	...	2	2	11	20	4	7	11	3	6	4	8	7	6	15
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,.....	78	96	4	6	22	27	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	....	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	6	5	2	1	2	7	1	2	5	4	6	8
Totals,...	1154	1348	356	437	415	502	40	27	97	132	82	122	49	60	22	29	30	20	7	12	17	20	6	9	6	6	62	89	44	46	66	62	61	87	114	114	68	104

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1869, and the Average Age at Death.

ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		From 1-3		From 3-6		From 6-9		From 9-12		From 12-18		From 1½-2		From 2-3		From 3-5		From 5-10		From 10-20		Above 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Royal and District Asylums,	2189·8	2184·7	23	25	24	16	21	21	15	8	13	14	16	13	15	12	30	21	20	28	18	25	7	11	8	4	210	198	47·4	50·2
Private Asylums,	166·7	270·6	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	5	1	1	...	...	11	24	48·5	47·4
Parochial Asylums	199·0	283·0	2	6	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	16	17	48·2	41·5
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	241·5	373·0	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	6	5	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	26	26	51·2	52·7
Totals, ...	2797·0	3111·3	28	36	32	25	24	27	20	13	15	16	19	19	20	15	36	27	29	35	22	33	10	15	8	4	263	265	47·9	49·6

No. V.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1869.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.										Thoracic Disease.						Abdominal Disease.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.	
			Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Royal and District Asylums, ...	2189·8	2184·7	17	12	14	4	30	6	6	10	38	33	32	40	17	15	11	17	8	7	3	6	2	8	3	6	20	32	8	2
Private Asylums,...	166·7	270·6	2	1	...	1	3	5	...	2	...	...	3	4	2	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1
Parochial Asylums,	199·0	283·0	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	5	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ...	241·5	373·0	4	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	5	4	2	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	8	1	...
Totals, ...	2797·0	3111·3	23	18	15	6	38	11	6	18	42	35	43	51	22	22	14	20	8	11	7	8	4	11	3	10	28	41	9	3

The cause of death in the case of one male, who died while on probation, is unknown.

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. VI.

Table showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1868 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1868.				Number intimated during the Year 1868.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		As Single Patients.				*Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Left in Private Dwellings of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1868.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	154	180	44	65	42	45	39	40	...	1	20	25	5	6	9	4	3	5	1	2	1	3	...	2	...	2
2. Argyll,	64	75	48	60	19	16	17	12	...	1	4	4	12	8	3	1	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	6
3. Ayr,	88	97	38	55	33	42	28	38	1	5	21	24	9	10	3	2	5	4	1	1	1	...	..	3	2	3
4. Banff,	28	44	19	31	11	5	7	4	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
5. Berwick,	17	21	10	13	2	6	2	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
6. Bute,	6	12	7	10	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	16	19	25	30	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	1	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2
8. Clackmannan,	10	18	1	6	1	5	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	35	23	7	13	10	8	10	8	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
10. Dumfries,	67	58	14	21	17	18	17	16	...	3	6	7	3	1	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
11. Edinburgh,	243	343	30	49	97	106	92	106	1	4	27	55	33	24	8	9	5	...	1	4	...	2	2	2	1	2
12. Elgin,	33	23	10	23	8	9	7	6	...	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
13. Fife,	106	98	33	29	27	39	24	37	3	...	10	14	7	8	1	...	3	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
14. Forfar,	170	232	22	36	45	56	44	54	2	...	11	20	19	17	2	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
15. Haddington,	32	32	11	16	10	11	8	9	1	...	3	2	3	2	2	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
16. Inverness,	61	54	47	53	22	23	19	18	...	...	5	9	6	3	...	1	3	5	3	1	...	1	3	...	1	3
17. Kincardine,	28	27	11	16	5	8	5	8	...	5	3	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
18. Kinross,	8	8	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	29	31	18	16	9	8	8	6	...	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	2	1
20. Lanark,	373	410	43	64	175	168	173	166	...	2	69	72	38	46	8	11	2	2	1	8	1	..	...	1	4	3

21. Linlithgow, ...	25	20	5	5	6	6	6	6	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22. Nairn, ...	7	7	3	1	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, ...	9	12	15	16	5	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
24. Peebles, ...	9	14	...	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, ...	111	111	59	70	22	30	19	27	1	1	5	8	6	4	2	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
26. Renfrew, ...	72	104	10	14	45	44	44	43	...	2	31	28	11	10	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
27. Ross and Cromarty,...	51	44	41	56	21	10	18	4	2	1	7	4	3	1	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	5
28. Roxburgh, ...	30	23	19	22	12	6	9	6	...	...	4	4	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
29. Selkirk, ...	7	2	3	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, ...	12	6	13	13	2	8	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
31. Stirling, ...	51	53	12	14	16	18	16	18	1	...	13	5	3	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
32. Sutherland, ...	14	8	13	12	7	3	6	3	...	...	5	1	1	2	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, ...	28	21	24	24	4	9	3	7	...	...	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...
Totals,.....	1994	2230	658	863	686	727	634	667	15	30	260	311	179	170	56	45	52	60	19	24	4	13	9	13	40	52

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

* See Footnote on page vii.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. VII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1860,	1351·0	1319·0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32·7	39·2	37·7	40·1	10·2	7·5
,, 1861,	1374·0	1388·0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35·6	38·4	39·8	41·1	8·7	7·2
,, 1862,	1405·0	1418·0	435	464	152	197	124	147	147	107	30·9	32·7	34·9	42·4	10·4	7·5
,, 1863,	1458·5	1460·0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34·1	36·0	32·8	40·8	8·8	6·7
,, 1864,	1585·3	1616·9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39·6	38·9	30·5	31·9	8·1	6·6
,, 1865,	1575·0	1700·5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34·2	34·4	36·6	36·6	6·7	6·9
,, 1866,	1716·5	1735·0	779	771	227	263	224	230	143	142	45·3	44·4	29·1	34·1	8·3	8·1
,, 1867,	1816·0	1834·0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36·6	39·6	33·0	39·6	10·7	7·8
,, 1868,	1968·0	1991·0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33·6	35·2	35·6	40·8	8·2	7·9
,, 1869,	2189·8	2184·7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41·0	43·2	30·2	33·3	9·5	9·0
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	1643·9	1664·7	603·4	639·9	202·0	241·7	165·5	178·4	147·7	127·3	36·3	38·2	34·0	38·0	8·9	7·5

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1860,	363·0	515·5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35·2	34·3	33·6	37·3	5·5	8·1
,, 1861,	388·5	524·0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	30	28·9	33·5	26·8	37·5	7·2	7·4
,, 1862,	405·0	518·0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28·8	30·1	23·0	35·9	10·3	8·6
,, 1863,	406·5	500·5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27·7	28·9	26·5	44·1	6·8	8·9
,, 1864,	363·5	452·5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52·8	46·8	16·2	24·0	9·3	7·5
,, 1865,	342·5	422·5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35·9	38·1	38·2	36·0	9·3	8·2
,, 1866,	302·5	407·5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47·9	52·7	29·6	25·5	10·2	8·5
,, 1867,	264·0	340·7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48·8	52·5	25·6	35·7	10·6	7·9
,, 1868,	217·0	312·8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50·7	49·9	34·6	33·3	10·6	6·1
,, 1869,	166·7	270·6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49·8	47·7	48·2	41·1	6·6	8·8
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	321·0	426·4	125·2	170·6	36·2	58·5	76·6	98·7	27·7	34·5	40·6	41·4	30·2	35·0	8·6	8·0

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1860,	200·0	284·0	128	144	69	80	26	27	45	32	64·0	50·6	53·9	55·5	22·5	11·2
„ 1861,	191·0	281·0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58·6	48·3	56·2	68·3	15·7	7·4
„ 1862,	193·5	277·5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68·7	50·1	51·1	47·4	12·9	12·2
„ 1863,	205·5	280·5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61·4	46·7	50·8	51·1	12·6	7·8
„ 1864,	230·5	277·5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51·6	40·7	38·6	46·9	13·4	11·8
„ 1865,	219·0	276·5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42·4	42·3	49·4	50·4	10·0	7·2
„ 1866,	194·0	247·0	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37·1	37·5	48·6	47·3	10·8	9·3
„ 1867,	189·5	250·0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49·6	42·0	52·1	42·8	13·2	9·6
„ 1868,	190·0	253·5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48·4	42·2	54·3	53·7	9·5	9·0
„ 1869,	199·0	283·0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47·2	63.2	42·5	35·2	8·0	6·0
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	201·2	271·0	106·3	126·5	52·8	62·8	26·9	33·5	25·9	24·9	52·9	46·3	49·7	49·8	12·8	9·1

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1860,	136·5	214·5	37	30	3	14	5	16	18	17	27·1	13·9	8·1	46·6	13·1	7·9
„ 1861,	148·0	214·0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27·0	24·7	5·0	1·8	16·2	11·2
„ 1862,	151·0	228·0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27·1	23·2	7·3	13·2	8·6	10·9
„ 1863,	158·0	241·5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22·1	27·3	14·3	10·6	8·2	9·1
„ 1864,	175·5	250·0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	22·7	17·2	7·5	6·9	8·2	7·6
„ 1865,	204·5	297·5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	28·8	27·8	...	6·0	5·9	4·0
„ 1866,	242·1	343·1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23·9	29·4	1·7	4·9	7·8	5·2
„ 1867,	237·2	352·5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13·5	36·0	6·2	3·1	10·9	9·6
„ 1868,	240·8	361·1	56	79	13	11	26	34	20	31	23·2	21·8	23·2	13·9	8·3	8·6
„ 1869,	241·5	373·0	78	96	4	6	22	27	26	26	32·3	25·7	5·1	6·2	10·7	6·9
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	193·1	287·5	47·6	73·1	3·6	6·3	16·5	30·2	18·9	22·8	24·7	24·7	7·8	11·3	9·7	8·1

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 27*th May* 1869.

Appendix E. — Commissioners' Entries. — Royal and District Asylums. — Aberdeen Asylum.

The changes which have occurred in this establishment since the date of the last visit, consist of 85 admissions, 61 discharges, and 15 deaths.

The admissions include 12 males and 11 females, private patients, and 30 males and 32 females, paupers. Nine were transfers from other Asylums; the remainder were admitted on Sheriff's orders, all of which, together with the sanctions, were examined and compared with the registers. All the pauper patients admitted were found to belong to parishes within the district, with the exception of one from Caithness. The form of mental disease is described as having been in 29 mania, 12 monomania, 17 melancholia, 24 dementia, and 3 dipsomania.

The discharges include 30 recovered, 15 relieved, and 16 not improved. Ten of these were transfers to Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. The deaths are made up of 10 males and 5 females—the causes of death being 1 from gastric fever, 5 apoplexy or other cerebral disease, 2 general paralysis, 1 phthisis, 2 disease of heart and cardiac dropsy, 1 hepatic abscess, 2 exhaustion, and 1 debility of age. The average at death was 55 years.

The numbers resident in the Asylum at this date are 197 males and 228 females—32 of whom, or 16 of each sex, are in Elmhill House. There are, besides, 2 males and 2 females absent on probation, making the total number at present on the books of the Asylum to amount to 429. Of these, 32 are registered as curable, and as under special treatment for the mental affection, and 7 for bodily ailments. There are 29 epileptics, 7 paralytics, and 22 of wet or dirty habits and raised by the night attendants. The number of wet beds throughout the house on the night preceding the visit was 3 only on the female side. Three only of each sex were confined to bed at the time of the visit from disease or debility. None were in seclusion.

The patients dine together at table in their several day-rooms. The food was abundant and well served—consisting in the main division of broth, salt-fish, and potatoes, white puddings, and stewed rhubarb. There are industrially employed 66 males and 85 females; employed for amusement 122 males and 139 females. The men are employed principally in the grounds; the females in the laundry and in needlework. A considerable number of the females in the day-rooms were found employed, at the time of the visit, in mending the stockings which had come in from the wash. About 100 patients have the privilege of access to the general grounds, the remainder being mostly confined to the airing-courts. At present only 9 are taken to walk beyond the Asylum bounds, but the number will be increased as the season advances. The amusements are joined in by 122 males and 129 females. They consist of dancing parties weekly, theatricals, concerts, and public readings frequently, besides cards, bagatelle, billiards, bowls, and cricket for such patients as are capable of joining in them. According to the latest entry in the register, 9 males and 1 female are recorded as having been taken to amusements in the town.

The general state of tranquillity among the patients was satisfactory; least so perhaps among the class of females in the airing-yard of the east wing. It being term-day, some of the female attendants were leaving, which would be an additional reason to that afforded by the general character of the patients

in the way for any unusual manifestation of excitement. Speaking generally, the condition of the house, the state of ventilation, the cleanness and sufficiency of the bedding, and the state of the patients in respect of clothing and personal cleanliness, were found to be highly satisfactory.

Besides the main building and the house at Elmhill, which is exclusively for the use of patients of a superior class, there are now within the grounds four auxiliary houses occupied by patients, viz., Gate Cottage, Mary Place House, and Barkmill House for females, and the former residence of the medical superintendent for males.

Since last visit the register of seclusions contains 22 entries, referring to 19 individuals. With the exception of one instance of confinement to the seclusion yard for two hours, the entries are exclusively instances of the use of the shower-bath for various breaches of discipline.

No register of escapes or accidents is kept at the Asylum, but intimation is immediately given to the Board of Lunacy if any instances occur.

Several changes have occurred among the attendants of the Asylum, but no attendant has been discharged since last report on account of misconduct.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 20*th November* 1869.

The patients resident in the Asylum at this date are 191 males, and 217 females, who are thus disposed of:—

	M.	F.
In Elmhill House, . . .	17	17
„ Clarkseat House, . . .	20	0
„ Gate Cottage, . . .	0	15
„ Mary Place House, . .	0	18
„ Barkmill Cottage, . .	0	8
„ Main Asylum, . . .	154	159

There are besides 3 males and 2 females absent on probation.

The following are the changes since the visit of 27th May—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . .	15	16	24	34	89
Discharges, . .	10	11	28	36	85
Deaths, . . .	2	1	5	2	10

Of the pauper admissions, 24 were from the parishes of Aberdeen and Old Machar, and the rest from the landward parishes of the county.

Of the discharges, 33 were recoveries, and 39 transfers to lunatic wards of poorhouses. The remaining 13 were removals by friends, by minute of parochial boards, and on expiry of period of probation.

The cause of death was phthisis in 2 cases, general paralysis in 3, suicide in 2, and apoplexy, epilepsy, and bronchitis in 1 case each.

From the foregoing figures it appears that, but for the relief afforded by poorhouses, there would have been a considerable increase in the number of patients; to such an extent, indeed, as to have given rise to many of the inconveniencies of overcrowding. And, as little additional relief can be looked for in this direction, it is much to be feared that the question of extending the Asylum must soon come seriously before the managers.

The health of the community has been satisfactory, and the mortality small. The loss of two patients by suicide has to be deplored; but, although, at first sight, it may appear that the death of one was due to the neglect of proper precautionary measures, it should be borne in mind that the patient had it daily in his power to commit suicide, and that the act was apparently due to some sudden impulse, against which it is impossible always to provide. In the modern treatment of the insane, where the patients are treated with humane consideration, and the use of mechanical restraint has been abolished, the utmost care will fail to guard against the occasional occurrence of suicide; but such accidents have in reality decreased with the improved manner of treatment, and it would be matter of regret were these two cases to lead to any restrictions on the liberty which the patients have hitherto enjoyed. All parts of the Asylum were found in excellent order, but the halls of the main

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house are too small for the number of inmates, and are consequently overcrowded, especially at meal times, or whenever they are all assembled. The atmosphere is then heavy and tainted, especially on the female side. The want of adequate table accommodation at meals leads to confusion, and interferes with discipline; a considerable number being served on side benches or squatting on the floor. Gradual progress is being made in papering and painting, and in other minor improvements, tending to increase the cheerfulness of the house and to augment the comfort of the patients. The removal of the stone flooring from certain of the single rooms still waits for accomplishment. The bedding was ample and in good condition. The patients in both departments were tranquil, but 3 females were in bed for the purpose of calming excitement. No entry of seclusion occurs in the register since last inspection, but the shower-bath was had recourse to on 9 occasions for purposes of discipline; on 1 for striking a patient, on 3 for attempting to escape, on 1 for tearing and destroying bedding and bed-room furniture, on 1 for breaking glass, on 1 for assisting to escape, and on 1 for assaulting attendants. In the numbers industrially employed, taking exercise in the general grounds and beyond the Asylum bounds, restricted to the airing-courts, and attending chapel, no particular change has taken place, and the remarks made on former occasions on these points need scarcely be repeated. The means of amusement and recreation have received considerable development by theatrical performances, which are given in the hall of Elmhill House, and at which it is said about 200 patients are present. Both sexes were warmly and comfortably clothed, and clean in person. The meals served during the visit were abundant, in good season, and well cooked; and the appearance of the patients bore testimony to the adequacy of the diet.

Two changes have taken place among the attendants, who are reported to discharge their duties in an efficient and kindly manner. Their number is, however, too small for the proper employment and exercise of the patients, or even for proper control. In certain of the halls the proportion is as 1 to 25, and this is the case among the more troublesome females. Whenever an extension of the Asylum comes up for consideration, the propriety of providing a general dining-hall and female work is strongly urged. By the former, the neatness and cleanliness of the halls would be greatly promoted, and by the latter, a great impetus would be given to industrial employment. The argument that domesticity would thus be lessened is refuted by the appearance of the halls during meals, and by the experience of other asylums. The general condition of Elmhill House was very satisfactory.

Every department of the establishment afforded evidence of the conscientious care with which it is supervised.

ARGYLLSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 3*d June* 1869.

Argyll District Asylum.

The patients resident at this date are 64 males and 77 females, and 1 male is absent on probation. The changes among them since the visit of 23d December are:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	16	10	26
Discharges, . . .	7	9	16
Deaths, ...	5	1	6

These figures show an increase of 4.

Of the patients discharged, 11 had recovered. The causes of death of the 6 fatal cases are registered as pneumonia from a fractured rib, apoplexy, cerebral disease and dropsy, cerebral disease, senile marasmus, and phthisis. Their admissions took place in 1868 and 1869.

The management of the house is at present conducted under the very serious difficulties arising from the extensive structural alterations and additions which are in progress for adapting it to relieve the pressure for accommodation for patients from Argyllshire, and to fulfil the compact made with Buteshire for the reception of the patients of that county. When it is borne in mind that, by the operations referred to, the accommodation will be doubled, not by the mere addition of new buildings, but by the remodelling

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and enlarging of almost every part of the present structure, some idea may be formed of the extent of the derangement of order and method, on which the successful management of the insane so much depends. It is not surprising, therefore, that the patients should have been rather less tidy than usual, and somewhat more restless and noisy; the wonder rather is that they should have suffered so little from the deteriorating influences to which they have been exposed.

Part of the new accommodation for males is already in occupation, and a part of that for females is approaching completion. The result is exceedingly satisfactory, and affords a very sure indication that when the alterations are completed, the district will possess an Asylum which will take high rank among similar institutions.

The land in possession has been recently increased by the lease for 19 years of 150 acres, marching with the Asylum estate. This acquisition will not only enlarge the field of occupation for the patients, but will in great measure render the institution independent of foreign supplies of food. The means of exercise upon the general grounds of the Asylum will be so complete that it is not intended to rebuild the walls of the female airing-court, which have been removed to make way for a portion of the new buildings. At present, indeed, both sides of the house are conducted without the assistance of enclosed airing-courts, and under the serious complication of the presence of numerous workmen in all directions; there is, therefore, good reason to hope that the proposed experiment will be successful, and, in this case, it cannot fail to exercise a very beneficial influence on the treatment of the insane over the whole country, by affording practical proof that physical disability is the only legitimate reason for not extending the use of the general grounds to every patient.

Notwithstanding the numerous sources of disturbance alluded to, no recourse has been had to seclusion since last visit. The physical health of the community has been favourable. At present, 1 male and 4 females are in bed from sickness or debility; of the latter, 2 have been bed-ridden for years. Three males and 4 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits, and some new modifications of bedding for their use are on trial. About 38 males and 45 females engage in industrial occupations, and about 46 males and 57 females attend chapel. The hall which serves for this purpose is, however, at present divided into two dormitories for males and females respectively. There is only 1 epileptic inmate.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and well cooked. Very few fragments were left, scarcely sufficient to fill a small-sized bowl. The soft débris is given to the cows, of which there are nine; and it is proposed to get a small crushing machine to utilize the bones for the land.

The house, where not interfered with by the operations in progress, was in excellent order, and the furniture is being gradually supplemented by articles calculated to give it a comfortable, home-like appearance.

One accident, which terminated fatally, has occurred since last inspection; it has already been thoroughly investigated both by the legal authorities and the Board of Lunacy.

The only changes among the servants and attendants are the substitution of a new laundry-maid for one who left to be married, and the appointment of a new female attendant, rendered necessary by the increased number of patients.

ARGYLLSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *7th August* 1869.

Considerable advance has been made in the enlargement of this Asylum since the statutory visit on 3d June. Thirty-eight females were found resident in a new section of their department, which was regarded as sufficiently dry as safely to admit of occupancy. This step was, however, partly compulsory, and must not be regarded as indicating the degree of progress in other parts of the house. In fact the workmen are building in and around the existing Asylum, and a new distribution of the inmates and of the furniture becomes frequently necessary in order to permit of the erection of the additions, while a very thorough examination of all parts of the house did not suffice to give, in consequence of its unfinished state, a very clear idea of the general plan.

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What has been executed appears to promise amplitude, commodiousness, and many improvements on the original structure. The interior and the surroundings have, in many respects, the unseemly traces of incompleteness, and must greatly interfere with the moral treatment, as well as the comfort, of the patients. Notwithstanding these difficulties in the way of carrying into effect the arrangements essential to the judicious management of an asylum, and that from the wet and tempestuous state of the weather all the patients had been confined to the house during the whole day, and the men, of course, deprived of their usual occupation, great tranquillity and order prevailed, and there were many signs of in-door industry in the division for females. It is further incumbent to say, that although many domestic arrangements are suspended or interfered with by the presence and proceedings of the workmen, the house was perfectly clean, well kept, and except at points where damp has penetrated from the roof, etc., no offensive smells were detected. The aspect, dress, and personal neatness of the patients, and what is not always the case, the hair of the females, were perfectly satisfactory. A large portion of both sexes are robust, and have the appearance of being much in the open air. All, in fact, enjoy this privilege. The community may be described as healthy, only four persons (women) were in bed, and no deaths have occurred.

Several minor arrangements were observed, which, while not necessarily depending upon the operations going forward, will contribute to the improved working of the establishment. Among these may be mentioned store-closets in the wards for containing the extra clothing, medicine, etc., for the patients; the mode of drawing and discharging water, the interior structure of the water-closets opening from the large day-rooms in regard to privacy and security, and the formation of what may be called local kitchens, at several points, in which articles of food or cordials may be prepared, for such patients as do not go to the general dining-room, and as require frequent nourishment. In connexion with this matter the appointment of night guardians is strongly recommended, less for the safety of the general population, than as enabling food to be given to the aged and infirm during the night, as prolonged fasting is, to them, especially prejudicial.

The numbers at present resident are 63 males and 82 females. There is 1 male absent on probation. Of these, 28 men and 46 women are engaged in occupation of some kind. It should be noted that of the latter, a certain number engage in field-work of a light description, such as reaping, turnip-hoeing, etc. Forty-two assisted in the hay-harvest.

Since June 3d there have been admitted 1 male and six females, all from Argyllshire; 4 have been discharged; 1 of these transferred, and 3 as cured.

The conduct of the attendants has been creditable. There has been no accident, and except upon one occasion no seclusion. The medical superintendent had recourse to this means of discipline for a special object. While the health of the inmates is consulted by what may be called constant exercise in and around the grounds, their amusement in-doors has been provided for by concerts, a dramatic representation, feats of legerdemain, etc. The impression produced during this examination of the successful management of an asylum "under difficulties" was very favourable.

AYRSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 16*th August* 1869.

Ayr District Asylum.

This Asylum was opened on the 28th ultimo, and now contains 14 patients. Eleven of these were transferred from other establishments. One death has occurred in a patient who was moribund when received.

All the males were found, when visited, busily employed in the grounds; 1 female was acting as kitchen-maid, 1 was knitting, and 1 confined to bed for medical reasons.

They were all well clothed, clean in person, and perfectly tranquil.

The house has been prepared and furnished for 170 patients in the meantime, and although various additions will be required to secure the complete comfort of the inmates, it appeared in a very satisfactory state.

The grounds, airing-yards, etc., are only partially reclaimed, but this process is judiciously made to depend on the labours of the patients, who, there is every reason to expect, will rapidly increase in number.

The supply of water is ample.

The medical superintendent regards the house as commodious, and, in general, suitable for the purposes intended.

Books, registers, etc., were submitted.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21*st May* 1869.

The existing population consists of 39 males and 47 females, of whom 7 males and 6 females are private patients. Since the date of the last visit, on the 7th of September 1868, 21 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged, and 4 have died.

Of the admissions, 6 were private patients, 14 paupers chargeable to the district, and 1, a pauper chargeable to New Spynie, who was transferred to the Elgin Asylum. Of the discharges, 5 were private, and 9 pauper patients. Seven patients were discharged recovered, 5 relieved, and 2 not improved. Two of the discharges were transferences to other asylums, and 2 had reference to patients who escaped, and who were not found till the order of the Sheriff had lapsed.

The 4 deaths include 1 private and 3 pauper patients. The causes of death were general paralysis, apoplexy, cerebral disease, and exhaustion from chronic diarrhœa. No patient was found in seclusion or under any form of restraint. The register of restraint and seclusion has 3 entries since the date of last inspection, and shows that 3 patients were secluded for periods varying from 6 to 12 hours. Two escapes are recorded, and have already been referred to. One of the patients has been sent back to the Asylum. One male attendant has been dismissed for improper conduct. With this exception, there is no change in the staff of attendants.

On an average there are 4 wet beds every morning. In view of the fact that there is no night-nursing, this number is perhaps not large; and it appears that 2 or 3 patients who have been recently admitted into the Asylum, and whose habits before admission were dirty, have been easily cured of those habits, and now give no trouble.

The great majority of the patients take exercise beyond the general grounds, but 6 patients are said to be confined to the airing-courts. Seventy-seven patients attend chapel in the house, and 9 go to the parish church. It is believed that this last number might be increased, but for a difficulty in obtaining sittings. It is probable, however, as the Asylum has now a considerable extent of land in the parish, that this difficulty may be overcome, if an effort is made; and it is suggested that this should be done, as the going to church is considered a privilege and distinction by the patients, and thus acts beneficially.

The supply of water to the house has been increased by the erection of a force pump, which is worked by the patients when the ordinary supply fails.

Moule's earth system has been introduced into one of the closets on the male side, which was seldom in good order. As yet the trial of this system is in the stage of a single experiment, but it should not be deserted till fairly and fully tested. If it works well there will be a saving of water, and the securing of a valuable manure. The condition of some of the urinals was not altogether satisfactory, and might, perhaps, be improved by daily cleansing and scrubbing. Among other improvements to be recorded with satisfaction are the papering of the work-room; of a single room off one of the large dormitories; of the low female day-room, and of the amusement-room for males; and the placing in the latter a billiard-table, and in the sick-ward two arm-chairs. The billiard-table referred to was made on the premises, and though not perfect, is much used by the patients, with whom the game is popular. It is hoped that further improvements, in the direction of those just referred to, will take place, so as to give the wards a still more clothed and home-like appearance.

Attention continues to be paid to the recreation and amusement of the patients, as well as to the increase of industrial occupation. The readings recommended in the last report have been tried, and have proved fairly successful. As the institution now possesses 3 horses and carts, it is suggested

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Banffshire District Asylum.

that pic-nics should be increased in frequency. Newspapers and weekly periodicals appear to be supplied in sufficient abundance. *The Scotsman, The Banffshire Journal, The Banffshire Reporter, The Aberdeen Journal, The Elgin Courant, The Leisure Hour, Chambers's Journal, The Family Herald, The British Workman, Spurgeon's Sermons,* etc., are regularly received. The liberal supply of local newspapers is of great value, and is appreciated by the patients more, perhaps, than any other reading supplied. Cricket, football, and croquet are among the out-door amusements.

The land referred to in the last report has been acquired. It consists of 75 acres all under cultivation, and it is held on a 19 years' lease at 30s. per acre per annum. The old Asylum grounds are embraced by it on three sides, so that it could scarcely be more conveniently situated. The Asylum is thus possessed of 95 acres of land, 10 of them being laid out in garden and pleasure grounds. In consequence of this extension of the farming operations, it is expected that the number of male patients industrially employed will be increased. Already, indeed, to some extent, this has taken place. The out-door workers will probably be more numerous, by being drawn from an increasing total number of male patients, but, apart from this increase, it is expected that the proportion of workers to the number resident will also undergo an increase, as the result of the greater amount and variety of work afforded. This should extend the benefit of out-door industrial occupation to a class of patients in whose cases it may act very beneficially, but who could not be taken to the open field without surveillance. It is possible, therefore, that the acquisition of this land may lead to the necessity of having another paid servant or attendant, and, if he is chosen for his own industrial aptitudes, the expense of such an arrangement will probably be more than covered by the increased profits of the farm, since these would fall to be added to the value of his own work; that arising from the greater number of patients occupied, and from the greater power of employing them profitably, by occasionally separating them into gangs, working at different parts of the farm.

At present there are three male attendants and a gardener. Two attendants are always left in the Asylum, leaving one and the gardener to accompany the patients to their work in the fields. It is in contemplation to convert into a dormitory the room called in the plan the carpenter's shop, which is at present used partly as the out-worker's store-room, and partly as a lumber-room. It is proposed that it should be occupied by an attendant, and the five or six field-workers who look after the horses and cattle, and who require to rise early, which they cannot at present do without disturbing the other inmates. It is thought that this will be esteemed a privilege by such workers. The floor of the room is made of asphalt, but, if converted into a dormitory, is is to be covered either with matting or wood. The new store-room, in that case, would be erected close to the door by which the workers enter the main building. It is now expected that five cows giving milk can always be kept. The beneficial effects of this on the health of the patients cannot be doubted. During the visit, dinner was neatly served in the hall to 39 females and 34 males, or to 73 of the 86 patients resident. Great tranquillity prevailed during the meal, and the food was well cooked and abundant. It was observed that effect had been given to a suggestion made at last visit to place tumblers and water on the table during dinner, and it is reported that since this was done no tumbler has been broken. Knives and forks are not used, but the tea and dinner services are of ordinary earthenware. The sanitary condition of the house appeared to be very good. Five patients were found in bed, but only one of these appeared to be labouring under active bodily disease. The clothing of the patients was clean, tidy, and sufficient; and in no instance was there any special contrivance of dress in use. The whole house was clean and well ventilated, but at one or two points escapes of gas were noticed. The beds and bedding were in excellent order, and altogether the state both of the patients and of the establishment was such as to lead to a very favourable opinion of the management.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November* 23, 1869.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 21st May :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	3	2	1	7	13
Discharges,	3	1	1	1	6
Deaths,	1	0	1	3	5

Of the patients admitted, a very large proportion were already incurable. Of those discharged, 4 had recovered, and 2, both private, were removed by friends. Of those who died, 4 were admitted during the course of the current year, generally in a debilitated condition, and 1 with a self-inflicted wound in the throat, which proved fatal in four days. The present inmates are 38 males and 51 females, of whom 3 males and 8 females are deemed curable. The house having been built for 90 patients, would thus be fully occupied, but for the relief afforded by placing 5 of the male working patients in the dormitory formed out of the carpenter's shop, and 4 of the females in an attic adjoining that of the domestic servants.

The house was clean, well-ventilated, and, in all respects, in good order. The appearance of several portions has been improved by papering and painting, and the introduction of homely ornaments ; and further progress in this direction will gradually be made as financial considerations permit. The day-clothing of both sexes was substantial, and in good condition. The bedding was clean and comfortable, but three pairs of blankets should now be supplied throughout the whole house. The arrangements for personal cleanliness are satisfactory. With the exception of one or two of the females who were inclined to be noisy, the patients of both sexes were free from excitement. Seclusion is rarely required, and has been used on only two occasions since last inspection (for 6 hours and 2 days respectively), for excitement with violence or indecency. The numbers industrially employed are 23 males and 38 females. Of the former, about 18 are engaged in the work of the farm ; of the latter, 19 are occupied in the work-room, 9 in the washing-house and laundry, 4 in the kitchen, and 2 or 3 in the general work of the house. It is too soon yet to speak of the financial success of the farm ; but its good effects in supplying a constant source of congenial occupation, in furnishing objects of interest, in breaking the monotony of asylum life, are already very apparent. The physical health of the community is satisfactory ; no patient was in bed from sickness, nor indeed from any cause. The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and well cooked ; but the manner of serving the meals is open to improvement. It is recommended that the use of knives and forks of an appropriate pattern should be introduced, that the meat should be carved on a side-table in the room, and that dinner should be divided into two distinct courses. It may be very true that the patients have not been accustomed to the use of knives and forks in their homes, but the recommendation is made chiefly with the view of encouraging attention to neatness and tidiness, and as a discipline which will react on the condition of the house generally. It is a lesson in good manners, so to speak, of daily recurrence ; and such lessons are of great consequence in all aggregations of the insane. The more their surroundings are improved, the more easy will it be to manage them in a satisfactory manner.

Considerable attention is given to recreation, and periodical literature of an interesting and amusing character is fully supplied. Only 2 males and 4 females are restricted to the airing-courts, and during the summer, pic-nics and excursions are of frequent occurrence. Three male and 5 female patients attend the parish church, and 37 males and 39 females are present at the services of the chaplain in the house. No accident has occurred since last inspection, and no attendant has left. The staff has been increased by an additional male attendant, whose duties are limited to the work of the farm. The supply of water during the summer has been abundant.

Altogether the management of the establishment is conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, *June* 9, 1869.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Dumfries Asylum.

The patients at this date are 72 gentlemen and 52 ladies. The changes since the visit of 20th November are :—

	M.	F.	T.
Admissions under the Sheriff's order, .	5	8	13
Discharges, ...	2	3	5
Deaths, ...	2	1	3

One patient who was brought from England was admitted on a certificate of emergency, but the medical certificates not proving satisfactory to the Sheriff, he refused his order, and the patient remained as a voluntary inmate until the occurrence of more decided symptoms of insanity enabled the order to be obtained. There have been 2 other voluntary admissions. One patient of each sex is absent on probation.

The causes of death in the 3 fatal cases are registered as paralysis and epilepsy, paralytic stroke and pneumonia, disease of heart and senile decay, at the ages, respectively, of 61, 83, and 72.

The general character of the accommodation has undergone no material modification, and it accordingly remains open to the animadversions formerly made. It is, however, understood that extensive improvements are contemplated as soon as the additions to the building at present in progress are completed.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good general order. The bedding was satisfactory, and that of the wet patients is now rendered more comfortable by the addition of mattresses of three separate pieces, which are placed upon the stretchers.

The sanitary state of the establishment is, and has been, favourable. At present, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies are confined to bed from sickness or debility.

The food is abundant, and its constituent articles appeared to be of good quality ; but, as on former occasions, numerous complaints were made in connection with the cooking and serving of the meals. These complaints might, it appears to the Commissioner, be in great measure met by a change in the manner of sending up the food to the galleries, and a greater diversity in the manner of preparing it. The principal objections to the system at present followed are the great waste which accompanies it, and the necessity of ascribing to every stomach the same digestive powers, and to every constitution the same restorative requirements. Besides, it should be considered that patients who have been accustomed to the amenities of social life are galled by a system which takes little if any cognisance of individual tastes and wishes, but treats them very much in the fashion of hospital children. The Commissioner reverts to this subject, not for the purpose of fault-finding, but solely with the view of adding to the comfort of the patients, without in any way sacrificing the interests of the institution. If, instead of sending up the bread and butter for breakfast and tea in portions which may prove too much for one and too little for another, the experiment were tried of sending up the bread in the loaf, and the butter in the lump, and helping every one according to his wants, an approach would be made to the usages of ordinary life, which could scarcely fail to prove satisfactory, and lead to the adoption of a similar system at the more important meal of dinner.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, except one lady, who, on this account, was kept in bed. No one physically able for extended exercise is at present restricted to the airing-courts. The locked bed continues in use for the female patient in whose case it has so long been deemed necessary ; and it has also been resorted to on one or two occasions in the case of a male. From the register it appears that seclusion has been used on 38 occasions since last inspection, the longest period having been for 5 days ; and locked boots and quilted bed-coverings are at present required in 3 cases.

Very great attention is given to the means of recreation.

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The following are the changes since last inspection :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	2	6	16	16	40
Discharges, . . .	4	6	6	13	29
Deaths, ...	3	1	3	2	9

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Of the patients discharged 11 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other establishments, and 13 were taken home. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion in 4 cases, phthisis in 2, paralysis in 2, and cardiac disease in 1. The present numbers are 168 males and 140 females, of whom 18 males and 12 females are epileptic, and 18 males and 12 females of wet or dirty habits.

The house was in excellent order, and presented every indication of careful supervision. The infirmary and so-called "special" departments presented a particularly comfortable and cheerful aspect. The bedding was throughout clean and in good condition, and the beds for the wet patients are about to be supplied with divided mattresses. Notwithstanding the services of the night attendants, the number of wet beds is considerable, and it is suggested that it would probably undergo a material diminution were the cases requiring attention more concentrated. Both sexes were comfortably, and, on the whole, neatly clothed. Only 2 males are now clad in canvas.

The numbers industrially employed average about 116 males and 60 females. Abundant means of occupation are at present available for the men, and the numbers restricted to the airing-courts do not exceed 15 or 18. Of the women, however, from 65 to 68 are habitually so restricted, chiefly, it would seem, from being thought unfit, through excitement, or being noisy or obscene, to be allowed to take exercise in the general grounds. The necessity which leads to this restriction, and which will probably continue until possession is obtained of the additional land recently purchased, is all the more to be regretted as the airing-court is small, commands no view, and is without any protection from sun or rain.

One female was in seclusion, and 48 entries of this nature occur in the register since last inspection, generally on account of violence or excitement, but the period rarely exceeds a few hours. A locked bed is in use for an aged female.

The extension of industrial employment among the females, and of willing work by both sexes, would be greatly promoted by the introduction of a system of remuneration for labour. Human nature is actuated by the same motives in asylums as elsewhere, and the system here recommended has given excellent results where it has been tried, by greatly diminishing restlessness and excitement. The proceeds might go to the accumulation of a fund to assist patients on their discharge, to defray the expenses of excursions, to purchase articles of interest and decoration for the wards, or for purposes of a like nature. But it would be necessary that the patients should thoroughly understand that the money was available for their benefit, and was not to be directed to the purposes of the institution. A beginning might readily be made by reserving any funds that were received for making articles of dress or underclothing for the patients of the Crichton Institution.

In the manner of serving the food, there is here also material room for improvement. The refuse from dinner filled nearly six pails. The objectionable practice of sending the left meat, and the loaf-ends and broken bread of the Crichton Institution to be used up by the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum is still continued, and is sustained by the wasteful method of supply in the former house. The hash, which constitutes the standard meat dish of the dinner, consists to a considerable extent of liver and lights, and has by no means an inviting appearance. By a good many of the patients it was nearly untouched.

It is again recommended that exercise beyond the asylum bounds should be

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habitually taken by the well-conducted patients. Insanity affords no adequate cause for complete isolation from the outer world.

The obvious fact that the general condition of the patients has undergone a very marked amelioration since the accommodation was improved, is a very satisfactory and encouraging result.

Since last inspection 19 patients have been discharged on probation. Of these 2 have been brought back, leaving 17 still absent. There have been 3 escapes, of which 2 were for short periods. The third patient was retained at home.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 19*th August* 1869.

I. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

At present the patients resident in this house are 160 males, 137 females, and 1 voluntary patient. When visited the galleries were nearly emptied of their usual inmates, these being distributed nearly as follows :—9 males and 5 females were confined to bed, 51 females were occupied in the work-rooms, 118 males were employed in various ways, but chiefly as labourers. Very large bodies of each sex were taking exercise in the grounds, 15 men and 30 women were confined to the airing-courts, and small groups of the aged and infirm were seated in front of the building basking in the sun. It is matter for consideration whether, in weather like the present, mid-day is the best hour for exercise in the open air. From the great heat prevailing, or some other cause, the excitement among the females in the airing-yard was very great. The state of the airing-court for the males remains unchanged, and appears altogether unsuitable for the purpose intended. Since last inspection there have been admitted 3 males and 6 females, and 1 voluntary patient. There have been discharged 9 males and 4 females, 4 of whom had recovered and 6 are still on probation. There have died 1 male and 5 females ; the causes of death are entered are cerebral disease in 2 cases, general paralysis in 1, consumption in 1, chorea in 1, and exhaustion in 1. The average age at death was 47 years.

The health of the inmates has been upon the whole good ; but they comprehend a large number of chronic cases and of those labouring under structural disease of the nervous system.

Twenty-six individuals are registered as of degraded habits, 11 as paralytics, and 30 as epileptics. The large number of the latter classes would justify the creation of a special ward for their use ; by means of which they might be separated from the other inmates, constantly supervised and surrounded by such provisions as their peculiar habits and liability to excitement demand.

Apart from short periods during which epileptics have been placed for their own protection in single rooms, seclusion has been resorted to on 22 different occasions, a strait waistcoat upon 1, and 4 strong dresses are at present worn. The number of those sleeping on stretchers is greatly diminished in consequence of the introduction of a new form of mattress. The protective bed is not at present in use. The industrial patients, or a part of them, were seen at dinner. It consisted of a substantial meal of broth and beef, bread and potatoes ; but the table equipage has not been improved, nor has there been any change in the composition of the hash served on certain days. The aspect of the interior of the house was greatly enlivened by the bright sunshine prevailing, but it was scrupulously clean and well appointed in all parts, and, with the exception of one apartment, well ventilated. The paper and paint have been renewed to a large extent ; and at some points, especially the infirmary and special gallery, the comfort and cheerfulness left little to desire. In one or two spots where the wood has come into contact with water, rot has been detected to exist, a circumstance which would suggest a careful examination of all parts where damp may penetrate.

II. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

The inmates of this department consisted to-day of 72 males and 51 females There are in addition to these 4 voluntary patients resident. These numbers include 4 patients absent on probation. Although in this number there is no

paralytic or epileptic, only 14 males and 13 females are regarded as curable. Ten are stated to be of dirty habits, but with the exception of 2 rooms in the Low North and Low West Gallery, no defective ventilation was detected. In the latter division, although the inmates have been nearly the same for several years, certain improvements have been made, and much greater quietude was observable.

With the exception of individuals confined to the house from ailments or otherwise, and one whose exercise is restricted to the airing-yard, all the inmates walk either in the grounds or beyond them, and very large numbers are daily taken considerable distances into the country by means of carriages, omnibuses, etc.

All the patients were seen, except 8 now at the seaside, and their conduct was marked by great propriety and quietude.

A few complaints were made, and by the same individuals as upon former occasions, of the mode in which the food is served; but the officers seen affirmed that great exertions have been, and are still, made to remove this grievance. While naturally from their position in society the inmates occupy themselves chiefly in reading, painting, games, etc., 27 are stated to be usefully employed—of the males, 8 are employed in digging. Nineteen individuals have the privilege of parole within the grounds. The great characteristic of the Institution appears still to be the employment of various kinds of what is called moral treatment. Concerts, theatrical representations, games, dances, and at this season on the green, are of very frequent occurrence, and 26 males and 16 females partake of similar amusements beyond the walls. Since the 9th June 6 patients have been admitted, 1 of whom was voluntary; 3 have been discharged, 1 being voluntary, 2 as cured; and 1 has died. Death occurred from hæmoptysis in a lady aged 78 years. Three persons were found in bed, 2 from indisposition, but the community is, and has been, remarkably healthy.

Seclusion has been used upon 11 occasions.

No material changes have taken place in this department, but the additions and new frontage are advancing towards completion.

The following suggestions are submitted:—

First, that the night guardians, both in the Crichton Institution and in the Southern Counties Asylum, be empowered, under the directions of the medical superintendent, to administer food and cordials to the weak and exhausted, although they may not be ill, as the prolonged fast of a whole night has been found to prove detrimental in such cases. Second, that a separate ward, etc., be provided for the epileptics and paralytics in the Southern Counties Asylum. Third, Improvement of airing-court for males, Southern Counties Asylum.

Royal Asylum, Dundee, *May* 7, 1868.

Dundee Asylum.

The numbers in the asylum at this date are 96 males and 94 females, besides 2 males absent on probation—making in all 192 on the books. The acute cases are reported to amount to upwards of 50, the chronic to 140—while of the whole number only 37 are regarded as curable. Twenty of these are under special medical treatment for the mental disease. The epileptics and paralytics number 15 each. Seventeen are reported as of dirty habits, and 46 as dangerous and destructive.

It results from this statement that the general character of the population of the asylum continues to be of the least promising nature as regards the results to be hoped for from medical and moral treatment. This may partly be ascribed to the character of the external population from which its ranks are chiefly recruited—partly to the wholesale removal of some of the most manageable and useful of the chronic cases, which necessarily took place a year or two ago on the opening of lunatic wards in connection with the Dundee and Liff and Benvie Poorhouses. But I believe it to be due, in a fully greater measure, to those defects in the original construction of the Asylum, and disadvantages of situation resulting from the growth of the town during late years, to which attention has repeatedly been directed in these reports as

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presenting serious hindrances to effective discipline and classification—and as calculated to neutralize the most praiseworthy exertions of those in authority. Nothing but the removal of the Asylum from its present site can cure these evils, and it must still be recorded as a subject of regret that the committee have not been able to see their way to the adoption of this course.

The admissions since last Report amount to 21, of whom 10 were private patients. With the exception of a transfer from Murray's Asylum at Perth, all were received on Sheriffs' orders. These the reporter duly examined, and found to be in regular form. Of the pauper patients, 6 were from Dundee, 3 from Liff and Benvie, and 2 from Mains and Strathmartine parishes. The form of mental disorder was in 6 mania, in 2 monomania, in 7 melancholia, and in 6 dementia. Their bodily state on admission is reported as good in 14, and indifferent in 7.

During the same period there have been 15 discharges and 7 deaths. Of the former, 12 were discharged recovered, and 3 not improved. Of the unimproved, 1 was re-admitted within a fortnight, 1 transferred to another Asylum, and 1 taken home by his friends. It thus appears that since the date of the last visit there has been no instance of the transfer of any patient to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. The causes of death are returned as apoplexy, paralysis, heart-disease, pneumonia, disease of knee-joint, marasmus, and pemphigus. One death from each. One patient died after 19 years' residence in the Asylum, 1 after 9 years, and the remainder after periods varying from 4 years to 1.

The dinner served during the visit was substantial and well cooked; but the distance to which it has to be carried to the different wards and galleries in which the patients dine, is another of those results of defective construction which there appear to be no satisfactory means of remedying in the present building. A good deal of noise and excitement appeared to result from the presence of a stranger, and this was increased on the male side by the circumstance that a number of the patients had been removed out of their proper wards, in which cleaning was going on. The industrially employed are 48 on the male, and 58 on the female side. About 60 of each sex attend the chapel services. Thirty of each sex are allowed to take exercise beyond the grounds, in parties of 10 at a time, under the charge of an attendant. Twenty-six males and 25 females are confined to the airing-courts. Five were in bed from bodily ailments. The number of wet beds are reported to be 11 on the male and 5 on the female side, and 18 patients are raised by the night attendant.

Since last visit there have been 18 instances of seclusion, applying to 8 patients, and varying from 12 hours to 1 day. In one instance the shower-bath was employed for one minute to calm excitement. There have been no accidents, no escapes, and no changes among the attendants.

The house was clean and well ventilated, and the bedding fair and sufficient. Some structural changes have lately been effected. These consist, first, in the removal of partitions of single rooms in the North Ward, with a view of enabling sick-room accommodation to be provided for male patients as recommended in the last report of the Visiting Commissioner; and, secondly, in the conversion of dormitories on the ground floor into a number of single rooms, it being considered that the number of these cannot well be diminished on account of the numerous epileptic and paralytic patients, and patients of destructive tendencies on the male side. A portion of the garden ground is also being laid out in grass with a view of obtaining an additional piece of ornamental ground for purposes of recreation, and in the meantime giving employment to a certain number of the male patients. Unfortunately it is liable to be overlooked from elevated portions of the Baxter Park, and from some of the neighbouring houses; but this could not well be avoided with the ground available for the purpose.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 10*th December* 1869.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 7th May :—

	Private. M.	Private. F.	Pauper. M.	Pauper. F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	5	1	17	5	29
Discharges, . . .	1	0	3	4	8
Deaths, . . .	1	2	3	1	7

The preponderance of male admissions arises from the more general refusal of female patients, who are accordingly sent to the Asylum of Montrose. By again taking the out-houses into occupation, additional accommodation has been provided for the males, and their number has thus increased from 94 as at December 10, 1868, to 112 at this date. The present number of females is 94, being a decrease of 3 in the same period.

Of the pauper admissions 17 were chargeable to the parish of Dundee, 4 to Liff and Benvie, and 1 to Dunkeld.

Of the patients discharged all had recovered. There have been no transfers to poorhouses. Of those who died, 3 were admitted in 1869, 3 in 1868, and 1 in 1866. The principal mortality was thus among the recent admissions, a fact which speaks favourably for the sanitary condition of the resident community. The causes of death were general paralysis in 2 cases, and disease of the heart, exhaustion, paralysis, apoplexy, and albuminaria in 1 case each.

With the exception of improved accommodation for the sick on the male side, the conversion of the small dormitories on the ground floor of the same side into single rooms, and throwing some single rooms on the upper floor into a dormitory, the internal arrangements are the same as have been repeatedly described. It is therefore only necessary to say that while the accommodation of the upper floors is on the whole cheerful and appropriate, that of the lower floors is cheerless, gloomy, and prison-like. Experience shows that the general behaviour and aspect of insane patients are in a very great degree influenced by the nature of their surroundings, and as these are here very much below the standard which is now generally recognised as appropriate, so also are the former inferior to what as a rule is seen in other Asylums.

In a rough way the physical wants of the patients are adequately met. The bedding was clean and sufficient, the day-clothing ample, and the food of good quality and abundant. But more attention to neatness and tidiness is called for in the arrangement of the bedding, and in serving the meals. The bedding too would be improved by straw palliasses being placed under the hair mattresses, which in many instances are not sufficiently thick to be comfortable.*

Ventilation, heating, and cleanliness are well attended to. As usual, considerable vociferation was produced among the females by the visit, but the males were all tranquil. Since last inspection, seclusion has been resorted to in 13 cases, the longest period being for 13 days, and the causes generally having been excitement and destructiveness. The number of wet beds is generally about 8 on the male, and 5 on the female side. On the male side, this number would be much greater, but for the services of the night attendant, by whom 19 are raised. This proportion is very high, but is due to 12 being paralytic and 8 epileptic. Of the females, 3 are paralytic and 7 epileptic.

The means of industrial occupation for the males are in the meantime adequately supplied by the alterations in progress in the grounds, which have for their object the conversion of the ploughed field into garden ground. The numbers industrially employed are at present about 50 males and 55 females, 30 of the former being engaged in digging, etc. The means of recreation have been and will be further increased by the formation of grass plots for croquet, cricket, and bowls, but it is unfortunate that they have been laid down in a part of the grounds which is much overlooked by neighbouring houses. During the summer about three-fourths of the patients took exercise in turn in small detachments beyond the Asylum bounds.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct.

The only serious accident was injury of the shoulder-joint by a fall.

The registers are carefully kept.

* The Committee have already given instructions that all the sheeting employed is to be bleached. As stated to Sir James Coxe the hair mattresses now issued contain 1 lb. more hair than formerly, and the introduction of palliasses is under consideration.

ROYAL ASYLUM, EDINBURGH, *8th May* 1869.

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The number of patients resident in the establishment on the 6th inst. was :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the Eastern Department,	37	32	69
In the Western Department,	321	330	651
In the whole Establishment,	358	362	720

These numbers include 1 male and 1 female absent on pass, but do not include patients absent on probation, who were 2 males and 12 females.

The changes which have occurred among the patients since the last visit on the 23d December 1868 are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	8	13	47	41	109
Discharges,	10	13	20	30	73
Deaths,	1	2	25	12	40

These figures should give a decrease of 4 on the whole number resident.

Of the discharges, 38 were patients removed from the Asylum as cured, and 13 were patients transferred to other Asylums. Sixteen probationary discharges have taken place since last inspection, but 2 of the patients so discharged have already returned to the Asylum, leaving 14 actually out on trial.

Of the 40 deaths, 11 were from phthisis, 6 from general paralysis, 3 from nervous exhaustion, 2 from senile decay, 4 from bronchitis or asthma, 2 from pleurisy, 1 from pneumonia, and the rest from such causes as apoplexy, epilepsy, peritonitis, etc. As regards the ages of the patients who died, 2 were below 20, 2 between 20 and 30, 7 between 30 and 40, 13 between 40 and 50, 6 between 50 and 60, 8 between 60 and 70, and 2 between 70 and 80. Seventeen of the 40 deaths occurred among patients admitted during 1868 and 1869, and of these not a few after a short stay in the Asylum. The number of deaths from phthisis is considerable and noteworthy.

The instances of seclusion recorded are 192, and they refer to 17 patients. On the 5th inst., 15 patients wore locked boots, and 2 used quilted blankets. One patient in a canvas dress was seen during the visit.

Seven accidents are registered since the 23d of December, and among them are a scalp wound inflicted by a suicidal patient on himself, a blow on the head, and an incised wound on the face, inflicted by patients on patients, and two serious accidents to epileptics depending on the nature of their malady.

During the same period a considerable number of changes have taken place among the attendants, 1 leaving for ill-using a patient, 2 on account of insubordination, 3 because they were found unsuitable, 1 to be married, 2 from bad health, 3 to take service in other Asylums, and the rest voluntarily and for no assigned reason.

During two visits paid to the separate building for females, tranquillity and order prevailed among the patients, who were 97 in number. Such excitement as existed was confined to three or four patients, a very considerable proportion of the whole number being quietly and busily engaged in needlework. The results of the efforts which have been made to find occupation for the patients in this division of the establishment, and to give them frequent exercise beyond the airing-yards, continue to be highly satisfactory. About 50 of the 97 are now said to be regularly occupied, and more than that number take exercise in or beyond the general grounds of the Asylum. The conversion of the two bath-rooms into small day-rooms has proved a great advantage, and is said to have tended to secure tranquillity, and to increase industrial occupation. The walls of these rooms have been painted and papered, prints and mirrors have been hung on them, the floor has been carpeted and the table covered, flowers and statuettes have been placed in the windows, and chairs have been supplied, making them in many respects the two most comfortable and home-like rooms in the West House. It is perhaps to be regretted that they are not supplied with open fire-places, and it is feared that the one may sometimes be colder, and the other, from its relation to a furnace below, hotter than desirable.

What has been done, however, in these two rooms, under considerable difficulties, might easily and very advantageously be imitated in many parts, both of the male and female sides of the West House, but especially on the male side, which throughout is barely and scantily furnished, and has a cheerless aspect.

The pictures and statuettes ornamenting the walls of the day-rooms and corridors generally, more particularly, however, on the female side, have been increased in number since last inspection; and, as was then suggested, a number of boxes have been made, and are to be placed between the beds in the dormitories to serve as seats, and as receptacles for such articles as patients are allowed to keep under their own care. It is with satisfaction that changes of this nature are recorded, since they add undoubtedly to the comfort and well-being of the patients, and in that way increase the ease of management.

The intermediate galleries are occupied by patients paying about £40 a year, and it is recommended that they should all be supplied with hair mattresses and feather pillows, instead of beds and pillows of seagrass, both of which, but especially the pillows, must differ considerably, as regards comfort, from what such patients were accustomed to in their homes. It was observed that the beds of some of the attendants were furnished with hair mattresses, and that many, if not most of them, had hair or feather pillows, the last being sometimes the private property of the attendants. The observation of this fact, however, was not needed to give assurance that the change recommended would be highly appreciated by these patients, and would prove a real benefit to them.

It is a matter of much regret that the proposed extensions of the East and West Houses should have been arrested by the views of the District Lunacy Board, and it is deserving of consideration, whether a further effort should not be made to remove their objections.

The proposed extension of the East House would give, in addition to increased sleeping accommodation, a large dining-room and drawing-room, both of which are greatly needed, but it would meet a greater want still in supplying a larger and better kitchen, and more suitable accommodation for the house servants. The present kitchen arrangements make it difficult to meet the varied requirements of such an establishment, while the bed-rooms and sitting-rooms provided for the kitchen and house servants, and for the four pauper patients, who assist these servants and sleep in the East House, are clearly insufficient and unsuitable.

The proposed extension of the West House, on the other hand, appears to be still more urgently needed. It does not make provision for the accommodation of an increased number of patients, but for the proper care, and safety from accident, of the number at present in the establishment. The overcrowded state of the house, and the evils and dangers of such overcrowding, are very apparent. It affects injuriously both the patients and those in charge of them. If possible, therefore, the remedy should be applied without delay.

During the four days which the visit occupied, dinner was seen served in many of the galleries. The food was always abundant and excellent in quality. Upwards of 70 patients sat at one of the tables, and there, as everywhere, tranquillity prevailed.

The dress of the female patients was tidy, clean, and comfortable; and, with a few exceptions, this was true also of the males.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, were everywhere clean, fresh, and well ventilated.

The sanitary condition of the population appeared to be very satisfactory. The number of patients seen in bed was not great, and of those who were so seen, not a few were properly there taking rest for some hours during the day, in consequence of the infirmity of old age, and not from the existence of active bodily disease.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, *October* 27, 1869.

The inmates of the Asylum at this date are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the East House, .	40	31	71
In the West House, .	323	350	673
In both Departments, .	363	381	744

These numbers show an increase of 24 since the inspection in May, chiefly of females.

The changes which have occurred are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	20	10	46	72	148
Discharges, ...	11	19	26	26	82
Deaths, ...	4	3	16	13	36

Of the patients admitted, 32 have already been inmates of the Asylum. Of the paupers, 17 were from the landward parishes of Midlothian and Peebles, 3 from Orkney, and the rest from the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Leith. Of those discharged, 57 had recovered. Of the non-recovered, 10 were transferred to other establishments, 3 were removed to England or Ireland, and 12, of whom 4 were paupers, were sent home.

The cause of death was phthisis in 12 cases, general paralysis in 4, disease of the nervous centres in 5, and various forms of degeneration and decay in the remaining 15.

The increase in the number of patients has taken place notwithstanding strenuous efforts to effect the removal of cases deemed suitable for private care. One great difficulty in carrying out this course has been the passive resistance of inspectors of poor, who, being free from all trouble or responsibility so long as the patients remain inmates of the Asylum, are by no means anxious to undertake their removal. Nevertheless, between the 7th May and 25th October, 14 patients, of whom 7 were paupers, have been sent out on probation ; and during the same period 9 have been finally discharged at the expiry of the period of trial. The Lunacy Acts sanction the absence of a patient from the Asylum for 28 days on the simple authority of the superintendent, and advantage has been extensively taken of this statutory provision, to test the power of self-control, or the fitness for private management, before final discharge. At present, 1 male and 6 females are absent on temporary leave of this kind, and 7 of each sex on regular probation.

The Asylum must be regarded as considerably overcrowded, especially in the female department of the West House. Frequent recourse is accordingly had to shake-downs in the dormitories and corridors, and considerable risk must be encountered by the association of patients of uncertain habits or dangerous propensities. The difficulty of working in harmony with the District Board of Lunacy has induced the managers of the Asylum to give notice of the termination of the agreement under which they undertook to provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district, and, being now freed from the trammels which it imposed, they have lost no time in commencing an extension of the Asylum, by which a considerable number of single rooms will be provided. But as this extension is not intended for the accommodation of additional patients, but simply to provide for the safe and proper treatment of those already in the House, intimation has been given to the District Board that from the termination of the agreement no patients chargeable to the landward parishes of the district will be admitted.

Apart from the overcrowding, the condition of the House was in many respects satisfactory. Its main defects are chiefly of a structural character, to remedy which, it is very desirable that measures should as soon as possible be taken. The changes which appear desirable are, first (as soon as the new extension is completed), the conversion of most of the small rooms in the female separate buildings, in which at present small groups of patients are accommodated under circumstances always involving a certain degree of risk,

into dormitories of a size sufficient to secure the supervision of an attendant. Next, the conversion, in the main house, of the grated balconies into recesses of the corridors, as is the case in the female intermediate ward. Further, the improvement of the male sick-wards. The present arrangement of placing the heaviest cases of sickness in groups of two or three in small rooms increases the difficulty of supervision, and, it may be feared, renders it less effective than would be the case were they placed together in a spacious sick-room, in which there would be constant attendance. These wards having been originally intended as a refractory department, are very far from having the cheerful aspect which should characterize accommodation for the sick; while their "annexes," the lavatories and waterclosets, are of a very inferior description. In the East House, again, the want of a general drawing-room, and of proper accommodation for the sick and the attendants, is daily felt, as is also the unsatisfactory condition of the kitchen. For divine service, the arrangements are not commendable, and the erection of a detached chapel for the patients of both houses ought to be seriously considered.

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These various suggestions are made to bring before the managers the desirability of subjecting the whole accommodation of the house to the revision of an architect whose attention has been given to asylum construction, in order that some general scheme should be adopted, not necessarily for immediate realization, for remodelling it according to modern views and wants. At present, improved accommodation is being provided for the matron of the West House, and the experiment is about to be made of replacing the flags in one of the corridors of the East House with wooden flooring.

As regards internal decoration, very little has been done since last inspection; and it is suggested, with the view of giving an impetus in this direction, the system should be tried of allowing the patients some pecuniary interest in their labour. This experiment has been successfully carried out elsewhere, and it could be most easily begun with the females. If permission were given to take in work from shops or warehouses in town, and if the proceeds were placed at the disposal of the patients, for defraying the cost of articles of furniture and decoration, the expenses of pic-nics, refreshments at amusements, etc., an interest would be given them in their work, which would soon have a very perceptible effect on the appearance of the wards, and on the general aspect of the establishment. Any risk of neglect of the work necessary for the making and maintenance of articles for the house could be guarded against by restricting the time of paid labour to certain hours.

In accordance with the recommendations made in previous reports, boxes for holding articles of clothing, etc., are being gradually supplied to the dormitories, and hair mattresses to the beds of the patients of the intermediate galleries.

The house was clean, but it was stated that for some weeks during the summer the supply of water was so scanty, that the scrubbing of the floors had to be omitted, and that bathing was in great measure suspended. The weather has now become suddenly very cold, and in several of the galleries the temperature was low; but whether to an extent likely to prove detrimental to health, although certainly opposed to comfort, could not be ascertained from the want of thermometers, which should be furnished to every gallery.

The precautions for insuring ventilation appear adequate, except, perhaps, in the smaller dormitories of the male division, on the east side of the corridors, in which counter-openings to the windows into the corridor would allow of a cross current of air. The overcrowding of the West House is not at once, in its full extent, apparent, from the removal of many of the shake-downs during the day; but the closeness of the beds in many of the dormitories cannot fail to attract attention, and it is plain that the cubic space to each patient must fall considerably below the approved standard. It is not, however, always easy to determine to what extent this is the case, and it is accordingly recommended that the cubic contents of each dormitory should be ascertained, and the result marked on the door.

The clothing of both sexes was of warm material and in fair condition; but he male attire in the West House is ugly in itself, and prison-like from its

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uniformity. Indeed, throughout the whole establishment a little more taste might be beneficially bestowed in relieving a simplicity which frequently degenerates into roughness and bareness. Fifty greatcoats, it was stated, have been ordered for the more feeble patients, but as yet only one has been supplied. The bedding was clean and sufficient. Many of the sea-grass mattresses were, however, hard and uneven. Fair attention is given to personal cleanliness, but more might fitly be given to the state of the heads.

The increased tranquillity of the patients, especially of those in the female separate buildings, which was commented on in past reports, was again noticed, and is ascribed to the increased and extended exercise which the patients now enjoy, to the improvement of their surroundings, and their division into smaller groups. No patient was found in seclusion, and very few entries of this character occur in the register. Gloves are occasionally resorted to for the prevention of bad habits; and in one case the movements of the body were, for surgical reasons, restrained by means of a sheet.

Divine service is attended by about 170 males and 120 females.

Great attention continues to be given to the provision of varied sources of amusement and recreation, and theatrical performances are occasionally given to numerous audiences under serious difficulties from want of suitable accommodation.

The extent of industrial occupation is as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Assisting attendants,	69	Assisting attendants,	24
Engaged in the grounds,	56	In kitchen and laundry,	37
In the store and workshops,	50	In sewing, etc.,	186
	175		247

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and was favourably spoken of, but in the East House a complaint was made that the vegetables in the broth are frequently insufficiently cooked.

Attention is directed to the imperfect escape of the steam in the back kitchen of the West House.

Frequent changes continue to take place among the attendants, especially the males of the West House. The male staff here includes 26 *pure* attendants, and 8 tradesmen who act partially as attendants. The wages of the former begin at £24 per annum, and are increased a pound annually; but of the 26, only 8 are in receipt of more than the entrance amount. The females are more stable, as are also the attendants of both sexes in the East House.

With the view of guarding against the approach of buildings, and protecting the privacy of the grounds, five acres of land, stretching along a considerable portion of the eastern boundary, have been recently acquired. In forming an estimate of the condition and management of the Asylum, due allowance should be made for its overcrowded condition, its deficiency of single rooms, and the rough and uncouth nature of the population from which many of the patients are drawn. With such elements of mischief in operation, it is matter of wonder and congratulation that it fulfils its purpose so well, and with so few accidents of a deplorable character. But the necessity of reform in many departments is nevertheless extremely great.

The registers are carefully kept.

Elgin District Asylum, 21*st May* 1869.

Elgin District Asylum.

The number of patients in the Asylum at this date is 80, consisting of 44 males and 36 females. Of these, 8 males and 4 females are private patients.

The changes which have taken place since 5th September 1868 consist of 18 admissions, 7 discharges, and 6 deaths.

The patients admitted were all paupers, and all chargeable to the district. Three of them were transferred from other asylums.

The discharges also refer exclusively to paupers. Four of them were recoveries, and one a transference to the Aberdeen Asylum.

Of the patients who died, 3 only were paupers. The cause of death was in 3 instances phthisis, in 1 pneumonia, in 1 heart-disease, and in 1 general decay. The average age of the six was only 42 ; but this average is made low by the death of two patients, aged respectively 15 and 16. One of these was a boy placed in the Asylum on the representation of the General Board, in consequence of neglect on the part of his guardians, and a fear on the part of the public that he might prove dangerous. He only lived in the Asylum ten months. The other deaths include the two oldest residents,—one admitted in 1835, and the other in 1838.

Two patients were seen in bed, but only one of these on account of bodily disease. He appears to labour under phthisis.

No patient was found in seclusion or under any form of restraint, and no entry since last visit has been made either in the register of seclusion and restraint, or in the register of accidents.

The patients who attend chapel in the Asylum are 57, and no less than 10 go regularly to church in town. All the patients except two take exercise beyond the airing-court, and 8 are on parole within the grounds, and 6 beyond. The changes in the attendants have been two—dismissal in one case being for want of tidiness. Of late there has been an average of four or five wet beds each morning. The sleeping rooms, however, were everywhere fresh and sweet, and the beds and bedding scrupulously clean and in good order. The same cleanliness, indeed, was found in all parts of the institution.

The papering of many of the apartments has been a great improvement, and it is hoped that it will be gradually extended to all the rooms on both sides of the house. The objects of decoration are being steadily increased. Among other additions, was seen a number of stuffed animals. It is said that, since the opening of the house, no picture or other ornamental object has been destroyed by a patient. Mirrors in the female day-rooms would encourage tidiness, and have other advantages.

A substantial dinner was well served during the visit, and the patients were quiet and orderly while they were at table.

The house is designed for the reception of 68 or 70 patients ; but the present population is already considerably in excess of that number. In order to obtain the needed accommodation, 3 beds have been placed in the bathroom, 3 in the dressing-room, and 3 in the surgeon's room. Three patients also continue to sleep in the cottage, and 1 in the lodge. By these arrangements a comfortable provision is made for the present numbers ; but it is clear that overcrowding is threatened. The removal of the 12 private patients would give further accommodation for the paupers of the district ; but the taking of such a step would be a matter of regret,—*first*, because the reception of such cases meets a much-felt want ; and *secondly*, because it is probable that some of those now in the Asylum as private patients would become paupers if accommodation at a low rate of board ceased to be accessible. Instead, therefore, of obtaining more accommodation by the discharge of the private patients, it is rather thought that it should be obtained by building one or two inexpensive cottages on the grounds. The experience of the working of the present cottage appears to point to this plan as the cheapest for the district, and the best for the patients.

Attention continues to be given to the recreation of the patients, both in-doors and out of doors. Football is played on the new cricket-ground, and male and female patients join together in games of croquet. Last Saturday there was a pic-nic, attended by 32 male and 20 female patients, or 65 per cent. of the whole population.

Much attention continues to be paid to the promotion of industrial occupation. Twenty of the 36 females are said to be so occupied, and a very considerable proportion of these were found at the time of the visit engaged in sewing or household work. It was observed, however, that the number of male patients industrially employed has lately been less than it formerly was. It is sometimes found difficult to send a sufficient number of attendants to the farm when the patients going there reach such a number as thirty. One patient under excitement may necessitate the detention of an attendant, and with him of several patients. Hitherto the superintendent has often been obliged to act as an ordinary attendant, either by remaining at home, or with

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the workers in the field. As the number of male patients and the extent of the farming operations increase, this becomes more difficult from the duties of general supervision requiring more time. It is therefore a question which deserves consideration, whether an additional attendant should not be engaged. If so, he should be chosen for his fitness to aid and guide the patients in their industrial occupations. At present there are 3 attendants for 44 male patients, being as many as when the patients were 22 in number. There is also another paid servant, who works the horses. The attendants at present join the patients in reclaiming waste land, and in laying down and gathering the crops. The grounds of the Asylum have been enlarged, and time and labour are required to keep them in good order. About 90 acres of land belong to the Asylum, and 65 of these are under cultivation, nearly the whole having been reclaimed by the patients. Farming operations are conducted on a large and increasing scale, and with practical success, both in a financial and sanitary point of view. The rate of board for paupers, though lately raised to £19 per annum, continues to be considerably below that of any asylum in Scotland. With another attendant, the number of workers might probably be increased, to the profit of the institution and the advantage of the patients.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *November* 24, 1869.

Since the visit of 21st May, 9 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged, and 1 has died. Of those discharged, 5 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 2 were removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation. The cause of death in the only fatal case was phthisis at the age of 33. The patients have been remarkably free from sickness during the summer and autumn, and no one has been under treatment for bodily ailments for many weeks.

The house presented a very comfortable and cheerful appearance, and is enlivened with plants, and numerous other objects of interest and decoration. The papering of the walls of the day-rooms and dormitories produces a pleasing effect, and it is to be hoped that means will soon be furnished to embellish the other parts of the house in the same manner. No truth is better established than that the behaviour of the insane is, in a very great measure, dependent on their surroundings, and that the better and more pleasing these are, the less will destructiveness and roughness be manifested by the patients. It is from this point of view that the embellishment of the grounds, and the decoration and furnishing of the wards, should be regarded, and not from that of what is merely necessary for the supply of physical wants.

The bedding and day-clothing were ample, clean, and in good condition. Three males and 1 female are reported as wet during the night, but their bedding was found in a perfectly satisfactory state.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement; no seclusion has been required since last inspection, and restriction to the airing-courts is very sparingly resorted to. Of the present numbers (44 males and 38 females), 32 males and 26 females, are industrially employed. The male staff of attendants is, however, insufficient for the proper working of the farm, without leaving the house exposed to the risk of the occurrence of some direful catastrophe, or occupying the time of the superintendent too much in matters of detail to the detriment of the general management. For these reasons the appointment of an additional male attendant is strongly urged on the District Board. No means of occupation afford such advantages to the patients and to the institution as the varied work of a farm, and it will be false economy in regard to both the one and the other to place impediments in the way of their full development.

A large extent of personal liberty continues to be enjoyed by the inmates, more especially by the females occupying the cottage, who may be be said to be left almost as free as sane persons. They keep their own rooms without any supervision, rise to their work of their own accord, and are at liberty to go beyond the premises whenever they choose on merely giving intimation of their purpose. Under this system the experiment of cottage accommodation has answered admirably, and no fears are felt as to its successful extension

should opportunity occur. The great secret seems to be to give the patients so placed definite duties. Appendix E.

Prayers in the house are attended by 34 males and 28 females, and 8 males and 4 females attend church in Elgin. Commissioners' Entries.

It may be mentioned that no difficulty is found in employing persons not accustomed to agricultural labour on the farm ; *here* the great secret seems to be that the example of work should be set by the attendants. From many patients who are incapable of intelligent labour, the best results are obtained by employing them in trenching and similar rough work ; and it was proved by experiment that 18 patients trenched an acre in 45 hours, working in their usual manner, and without any knowledge that their work was being tested. Royal and District Asylums.

During the harvest many of the women are employed in reaping, and in other ways in the fields. Elgin District Asylum.

The usual sources of recreation, such as pic-nics, excursions, dances, bowls, croquet, etc., are continued with the beneficial results formerly noted ; and a small poultry-yard affords the females additional matter of interest.

The supply of gas, which was scanty, has been increased by enlarging the pipes, but great inconvenience continues to be experienced from deficient supplies of water. The sinking of one or more wells is consequently at present under consideration.

There has been no accident, and no attendant has been discharged for misconduct.

The house, though full, is not overcrowed, and its general condition is very satisfactory.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, 28*th May* 1869.

There are at present 114 male and 114 female patients in the house, showing no increase in the gross population since the date of last inspection. Except one, who is a private patient, all the inmates are paupers, chargeable to the parishes of the district. Fife and Kinross Asylum.

Forty-four patients have been admitted since the 8th of December last—all paupers—3 being transferred from other asylums. The state of health of these patients on admission was as follows :—In 14 it was good, in 18 average or fair, in 9 weak or indifferent, and in 1 very weak, while 2 patients are described as moribund when admitted.

The discharges amount to 33 ; 29 patients being sent out as cured, 1 as improved, and 3 as not improved. Two of the discharges were transferences to other asylums. The number of patients discharged cured is noteworthy. It is said that for some time the number of acute and curable cases admitted has been considerable, and it is expected that the percentage of cures on admissions will this year not only be high as compared with other years in this Asylum, but high as compared with other asylums. Of the 29 patients discharged as cured since the 8th of December last, 26 had been less than one year in the institution.

The deaths, which are 13 in number, were due to a variety of causes, 2 being referable to phthisis, 2 to senile decay, 2 to gangrene of lung, 1 to general paralysis, 1 to enteritis, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to paralysis, 1 to Bright's disease, 1 to exhaustion with erysipelas, and 1 to suicide by strangulation.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 20 entries, referring to 2 patients. The register of accidents records the death from strangulation alluded to, and the death of an epileptic from suffocation.

Six attendants have left, 3 voluntarily, or for no assigned reason, and 3 because they were not suitable.

Night-nursing is now in operation on both sides of the house, with very satisfactory results. Seventeen females and 12 males are raised during the night, and the average number of wet beds each morning does not exceed one or two.

On an average about 90 males and 80 females are industrially occupied, but the number of females occupied sometimes reaches 100. During the visit the male patients found actually employed were counted, with the satisfactory result which follows :—

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Three were working as carpenters, 4 were working as shoemakers, 8 were teasing hair, 1 was breaking stones for the new roads, 1 was acting as stoker, 4 were scrubbing the day-room floor, 2 were cutting grass, 3 were turning over manure, 19 were wheeling manure to the place where it was to be used, 8 were storing potatoes, 2 were laying the borders of the new walk, 2 were gathering stones and removing ashes, 1 was working with the horse and cart, 1 was gathering vegetables for the kitchen, 2 had been sent to Cupar for plants, 11 were pulling a heavy roller, and 8 or 9 were variously engaged in the garden grounds.

The increasing number of male patients, and the attention given to the development of occupation may, by and by, show that the amount of land possessed by the Asylum is not sufficient; and this should be kept in view, so as not to lose any good opportunity of purchasing or leasing land in the vicinity. A larger farm ought eventually to be a source of profit to the institution.

A fuller provision might advantageously be made for the industrial occupation of the patients during winter. The erection of an inexpensive shed for stone-breakers would serve a useful purpose; and, in a community of lunatics drawn from Fifeshire, it is thought that weaving might be largely and profitably introduced. The remuneration of the patients to some extent for their work has been found to act beneficially, and this occupation would, perhaps, afford an opportunity of trying the system. Many of the females might be employed as winders, but the weaving should not be confined to males in the Asylum, any more than it is out of it.

The amusement and recreation of the patients are also increasingly well provided for. Two pianos have been presented to the Asylum, one by Lady Anstruther, and the other by Provost Swan. Both are much used, and have tended to the promotion of tranquillity. The Asylum has also, since last visit, become possessed of an harmonium, which is used in the services on Sunday. An attendant has been engaged who plays the cornet-à-piston, and receives, in addition to his wages, £4 from the amusement fund. Another of the paid servants plays the clarionet, and 2 or 3 of the patients are tolerable performers on the violin and violoncello. So that music, as an entertainment, is fairly provided.

A cricket-field and croquet-ground are being laid out, and there is an increase of the books in the library, and of the supply of newspapers and periodicals. Sunday-schools and week-day classes, both for the attendants and patients, have been established, and are under the immediate direction of the assistant medical officer and the matron. They are attended by 10 to 12 servants, and 25 to 30 patients, and a hope is expressed that they will be persevered in, and that the expectation of a greater development next winter may be realized.

Among other improvements which have taken place since last inspection, and which are recorded with satisfaction, are the addition of cushions to the couches in the sick-room, the introduction of hassocks or footstools, the placing of illuminated texts on the walls of the dormitories, the extension of the walk that is to go round the farm, the further planting of trees and shrubs, and the placing of a self-registering thermometer in each dormitory on the female side, and in most of the dormitories on the male side, so that the lowest temperature during night can always be ascertained.

The walled airing-court for males has also been greatly improved in appearance and usefulness by being laid out tastefully in flower-beds. None of the walled airing-courts, however, are much used, the lightly-fenced and more cheerful terraces in front of the Asylum taking their place. It is said that no male and only 1 female patient is entirely confined to the airing-courts. Comfortable seats have now been placed in the terraces referred to, the usefulness of which they will increase.

The Portland cement flooring, which is a disfigurement to the bath-rooms and lavatories, is to be lifted and replaced by coloured tiles.

The building of the separate block for males began a fortnight ago, and considerable progress has already been made with the mason-work. It will probably be an advantage if the morning and evening meals are cooked here,

and not in the general kitchen; and, if possible, the patients occupying this block should have all their meals in it. Some progress has also been made with the separate block for females, and with the extension of the laundry. While building operations are going on, the opportunity should be taken to erect a glass-house for flowers. The desirability of this is indicated by the extensive use which, at this season of the year, is made of flowers grown in the open air.

In the refractory ward for females there was little excitement; such as there was being very much confined to one noisy patient. Acting on a suggestion made at the last inspection, the diet of the patients in this ward has been improved; a lunch of bread and cheese and ale being added to the ordinary diet of the house. Since the introduction of this change, it is understood that greater tranquillity has prevailed among these patients, but there appears to be some doubt as to whether this is due to the better feeding, or to the greater amount of exercise in the open air, which became possible with the return of spring weather. Both causes have, perhaps, contributed to the result, and it will probably be well to persevere with the better feeding. Good might also result from an increase of the objects of ornamentation in this ward, among which might be included a large mirror.

A substantial and well-cooked dinner of broth, and beef, and potatoes, was served, during the visit, to 74 females and 96 males in the hall, which could not well have contained more. To prevent crowding, indeed, 16 men had dined before the others, and it is understood that 109 males and 80 females may be said to dine in association. Great quiet prevailed during the meal.

The house everywhere was remarkably clean and fresh, and the state of the patients' body-clothing, and of their beds and bedding, in every respect satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the patients was good. They had the appearance of being well fed, and of being sufficiently in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correct and carefully kept.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, *8th December* 1869.

Since the visit of 28th May, 36 patients have been admitted, 17 have been discharged, and 8 have died. These figures give an increase of 11 in the numbers on the register, but the actual increase in the numbers resident is only 6, apparently from several being absent on probation.

Of the patients admitted, 12 were transferred from other establishments; nevertheless 21 were regarded as affording some hope of recovery. Of those discharged, 12 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 4 were removed to private dwellings. Of those who died, 2 were admitted in 1869, 3 in 1867, and 3 in 1866. The causes of death were heart-disease in 3 cases, epilepsy in 2, and abscess of brain, senile decay, and general atrophy in one case each.

The general sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been satisfactory. There has been no epidemic, and the deaths, as appears from the foregoing statement, have been due to maladies over which medicine exercises but little influence. The general aspect of the inmates indicates an adequate dietary, but the substitution of treacle for milk with porridge, replaces an article of great nutritious value with one of low nutritive power. Some years ago, an outbreak of scurvy in the General Prison at Perth was traced to this cause. It is therefore very desirable that the supply of milk should be ample; and the establishment of a dairy-farm should be seriously considered. As regards the serving of the meals, some difficulty is experienced from the limited size of the hall and the crowding of the tables. There is therefore less neatness than might otherwise be readily attained; and some improvement will likewise probably be effected in the habits of those patients who do not frequent the general dining-hall, when, by the new accommodation at present in progress, the means of subdivision and classification are increased. This new accommodation is progressing towards completion, but it will be some months yet before it is ready for occupation. Its general arrangements are judiciously planned, and it will form very valuable adjuncts

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to the Asylum. The only fear is, that unless systematic measures be adopted for the removal of chronic harmless cases, it will in two or three years be insufficient to avert the evils of overcrowding. General experience is every day showing more and more decidedly the impossibility of providing for the whole of the insane poor in asylums. Nor, even if this were possible, is it desirable. Many patients may fitly be left in, or returned to, their homes; where, if their condition is as good as that of the peasantry, or of the independent labouring classes to which they belong, it can scarcely be reckoned unsatisfactory.

The Asylum was found in good order, and showed in many parts progressive development in comfort and domesticity. The introduction of washing-tables, toilet-tables, and looking-glasses, is a specimen of what is referred to. Great inconvenience is, however, at present experienced from the alterations going on in the washing-house and laundry, and which have led to the necessity of using the female workroom and amusement hall as a drying place for the clothes. Further inconvenience is experienced from the necessity of using two of the lavatories as dormitories, and placing shake-downs in day-rooms and dormitories to meet the pressure for accommodation.

In a recent report, allusion was made to the conversion of certain day-rooms into dormitories, and of certain dormitories into day-rooms. Should it be contemplated to make this arrangement permanent, the cheerfulness of two of the upper day-rooms would be greatly increased by lowering the sills of some of the windows to the level of the others. And it might also be considered whether the convenience of the establishment would not be promoted by introducing baths into the upper lavatories. The replacement of the cement floors of the lavatories and bath-rooms with tiles is a great improvement. Something requires to be done to the water-closets and urinals to protect the wooden flooring against the effects of constant wetting.

The ventilation and heating of the wards are well attended to.

The day-clothing and bedding were ample, and in good condition. Straw bags are now used for the patients of wet habits.

Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention, and the heads are kept on the whole very free from insects by the assiduous use of the small tooth-comb and regular bathing. Considerable inconvenience has, however, been felt during the past season from a deficient supply of water, and measures are called for to meet this evil, which will probably be felt in greater intensity when the consumption is increased by the opening of the new accommodation.

The patients on the male side were entirely free from excitement. In the female refractory wards, great improvement has been effected, and this will doubtless be carried considerably further with the increase of the means of separation. The register records the use of seclusion in 3 cases, all of females, since last inspection, the longest period being for 7 days. Only 1 female is now restricted to the airing-court. All the others, unless prevented by physical disability, take exercise in the general grounds, and this result is in a considerable measure due to the additional attendant now provided. A male patient was found wearing leather muffs for surgical reasons, and 3 females are registered as wearing locked boots. Beyond this, no special contrivance in dress is in use.

Industrial occupation has acquired very satisfactory development, and the numbers usefully employed are at present 85 males and 95 females. The principal occupation for the men must always be furnished by the land; and, as experience elsewhere shows that a much larger farm can be profitably worked by insane patients, the recommendation is repeated that no opportunity should be lost of acquiring additional land. In connection with the new farm buildings, it is very judiciously proposed to erect a shed for working under in rainy weather; and a room is being fitted up in connection with the female airing-court for such work as hair-teasing, which cannot be properly introduced into the Asylum. In this court too, a shed, partly screened in front, will afford the means of exercise out of doors in stormy weather.

By night attendance, the comfort and security of the patients has been greatly increased, and the number of wet beds so restricted that frequently none is returned.

The means of amusement, recreation, and, it may be added, instruction, are

well supplied, and arrangements are in progress for the appointment of a resident chaplain, who will also officiate as teacher. The general grounds and airing-courts are in excellent order, and the completion of a walk round the estate will soon afford varied and abundant exercise. By means of a greenhouse, which is in process of erection, one of the most pleasing sources of decoration and interest will be furnished.

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Since last inspection, 3 male attendants have left the service of the institution; 2 to take superior situations in other asylums. The third was discharged for drunkenness. Two females left to be married. The general conduct of the staff is very favourably spoken of, and apparently with good reason. The liberal remuneration is here excellent policy.

Fife and Kinross Asylum.

The accidents recorded are two attempts at suicide by the same patient.

The various registers are very carefully and neatly kept.

The general state of the establishment is very creditable to the superintendent; but in order to confirm the benefits which the institution confers on the district, it is extremely desirable to constitute a fund from which aid might be extended to patients on their discharge. The risk of a relapse is always great when the difficulty of procuring a livelihood must be at once encountered.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, 30*th April* 1869.

Glasgow Asylum.

The patients at the visit of 9th November were 312 males and 277 females; the present numbers are 318 males, and 279 females. The increase is not great; but any increase, however small, must, in the overcrowded condition of the Asylum, add to the difficulties of its management. The overcrowding may not yet have reached an extent that is detrimental to health, although in the large dormitories the allowance to each patient has been reduced from 790 cubic feet to 565, and in the male department of the East House, 18 beds are placed in the day-rooms during the night; but it is to be feared that this point will soon be reached unless additional accommodation be provided, either in connexion with the Asylum or the poorhouses of the district; or measures be taken for the removal of some of the harmless and incurable cases to private dwellings. Some relief on the female side may be anticipated, when the new wards of the city poorhouse are ready for the reception of patients, but the pressure for the accommodation of males will probably continue until the new poorhouse of Govan is finished, which will not be for a couple of years, or more.

The changes since last visit are :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . .	13	20	65	53	151
Discharges, . .	10	18	48	36	112
Deaths, . . .	3	2	15	15	35

Of the pauper admissions, about three-fourths are from the parishes of the city, the Barony, and Govan, in nearly equal proportions; the remaining fourth is from the Gorbals (3) and the landward parishes. Bearing in mind that the three first-named parishes provide for a large proportion of their lunatics in their poorhouses, and that only the overflow, so to speak, finds its way to Gartnavel, it will be seen that the pauper lunacy of Lanarkshire owes its great increase chiefly to urban sources.

Of the patients discharged, 82 had recovered, 21 were transferred to other asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses, 2 were removed to England or Ireland, and 7 were taken home. There is no one absent on probation, and discharge on trial appears to be rarely resorted to.

Of the deaths, 19 are ascribed to disease of the brain and its membranes, 4 to phthisis, 2 to general paralysis, 4 to exhaustion or decay, 2 to accidental choking, 2 to inflammation of lungs, 1 to apoplexy, and 1 to disease of liver.

Most of the remarks made in former reports on the condition of the Asylum are still applicable. Very great attention is paid to cleanliness and ventila-

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tion, and the superintendence of the establishment is most careful and unremitting. The West House continues to be distinguished for elegance and comfort, and some of the wards of the East House also are fully and comfortably furnished. But the main accommodation for the pauper patients is bare and barrack-like, and not up to the standard of the day. For want of workshops, too, the day-rooms are used for teasing hair—a purpose which by no means adds to their amenity.

The bedding was in good condition. The patients raised during the night are 59 males and 52 females, but so efficiently is the night-nursing carried out, that very frequently no wet bed occurs in any part of the house. In the pauper department, a large number of straw mattresses are still in use. It is stated that their hardness is rarely objected to by the patients, but it is difficult to see how they can be compatible with comfort.

The clothing of both sexes was clean and comfortable, and proper attention is given to personal cleanliness. The food served during the visit was abundant, and of excellent quality.

Both sexes were remarkably free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, but 140 entries of this nature occur in the register since last visit. These entries refer to 42 patients; 23 refer to 1 patient, and 17 to another, but in most of the cases there are only one, two, or three entries. Occasionally the period of seclusion extends over several days. A strong dress is required in one case; locked boots are worn by 5 men, and quilted blankets are used by 5 men and 1 woman. Whether the necessity for seclusion would be diminished by greater facilities for occupation may be worthy of inquiry. At present, about 160 men and 175 women are registered as industrially employed, but of the men, only from 60 to 70 work in the grounds, and rarely above 4 or 5 in the shops of the joiner, blacksmith, tailor, and shoemaker. It has been found elsewhere that a large proportion of patients who are not fit for the skilled labour of the garden or the workshop, can be profitably, or at any rate beneficially, employed in rough work, such as stone-breaking; and it is suggested that if a shed were erected for this purpose near the gate, the manufacture of road metal might be carried on; and if the directors would agree to set aside the money thus earned for extra indulgences to the patients, in the shape of excursions, articles of decoration, etc., an impulse to exertion would be given, which tells in asylums in the same way as in ordinary life. The more that the animal energies are expended on industrial labour, the less will be left for acts of destructiveness, and the less necessity will there be for seclusion.

The sanitary state of the establishment may be regarded as favourable. Nineteen males and 29 females were, it is true, found in bed; but in many of these cases confinement to bed was resorted to for the conservation of strength, and several were allowed to indulge in their wish to lie still. Comparatively few patients of either sex are restricted to the airing-courts, and physical disability appears to be the only recognised cause for not taking extended exercise in the general grounds. Walking parties beyond the Asylum bounds are habitually taken out by attendants, but liberty on parole is rare. From 130 to 150 of each sex attend chapel; but, as was explained in previous entries, the numbers associating for worship or amusement are limited by the want of appropriate accommodation. Few patients attend church beyond the Asylum. Although the West House cannot be said to be suffering from overcrowding, yet the large number of patients with special attendants has led to the occupation of the ladies' general work-room as a dormitory. The various registers were found kept with care and accuracy.

The result of the inspection was in essential respects very satisfactory.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, *25th October* 1869.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 312 males and 258 females. These numbers are somewhat below those at the date of the last inspection, but the general impression left by the visit is, that the Institution is full, and it is doubtful if the number of inmates could be permanently increased to any considerable extent without running those risks which attend overcrowding.

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The changes which have occurred since the end of April consist of 161 admissions, 141 discharges, and 42 deaths. Of the admissions, 29 were private, and 132 pauper patients, the majority of the latter class being chargeable to the parishes constituting Glasgow.

Of the 141 patients discharged, 70 left the Asylum cured, and 71 improved. The number of unrecovered but improved patients, who were discharged, embraces 48 transferences to other asylums, and 3 removals to Ireland. Only 1 of the 70 patients discharged cured appears to have been more than a year in the Asylum—a fact usually accepted as indicating the great advantages of early treatment.

In a similar, though in a less marked degree, the deaths also occur chiefly among patients who have not resided long in the establishment. Thus, of the 42 patients who died, 14 were admitted during the running year, 8 during last year, and 9 during 1867. The result might, perhaps, be expected in every asylum with much movement in its population; but in an institution like this, drawing its inmates mainly from large urban parishes, it might almost be anticipated with certainty. Not a few of the patients are received into the Asylum in a state of great feebleness and exhaustion. Evidence of this was observed in the infirmary wards, and 1 patient lately admitted was recognised to be in a dying condition at the time.

The cause of death in 3 of the 42 cases was phthisis, in 9 general paralysis, in 4 epilepsy, in 1 pleurisy, in 1 pleuro-pneumonia, in 1 inflammation of the bowels, and in a considerable number of cases death resulted from brain-disease, often complicated with disease of the lungs, heart, or kidneys. In 14 instances the cause of death was ascertained by *post-mortem* examination.

The whole establishment was scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the ventilation everywhere was thoroughly satisfactory. The clothing both of males and females was comfortable and clean, and showed that variety and taste which prove beneficial in various ways.

As regards the bedding, like everything about the Asylum, its cleanliness and condition were most satisfactory, but a considerable number of patients still sleep on hard straw mattresses. The proportion of hair mattresses, however, is increasing; and a hope is expressed that this increase may go on quickly, so that every patient may soon be provided with a soft bed.

If this would tend in any degree to secure sound and refreshing sleep, the advantages become clear; and what is practically acknowledged to be suitable and desirable for so many, would probably be good for all, or nearly so. One attendant has for some months slept by preference on a straw mattress placed over a hair one, but so far as could be learned, all the other attendants prefer what would commonly be considered the more comfortable bed.

A remarkable tranquillity prevailed among the patients, and much was seen that gave evidence of kindliness and skill in the management, and left a very pleasant impression as the result of the visit. Not a single inmate was found in seclusion, and only in 6 cases was any special contrivance of dress in use—in the majority of these, the special contrivance being nothing more than locked boots. The general aspect of the patients indicated good feeding and good bodily health.

The infirmary arrangements continue to receive much attention, and both on the male and female sides the sick-wards were found in excellent order. About 35 patients were seen in bed, some of whom were under active medical treatment, while others were understood to be in bed in order to conserve strength where there was much feebleness, or to facilitate constant supervision where that was necessary. Such patients as need it are supplied during night with cordials, beef-tea, milk, bread, etc. The night nursing, indeed, is conducted with unusual efficiency and success; 124 patients are said to be raised by the night attendants, and the good result of this cannot be better shown than by stating that last night no patient's bed was wet, and that this occurrence is not an unusual one.

It is with satisfaction that it is recorded that mat-making and basket-making have been introduced as occupations for the males. The propriety of erecting a shed in which stones could be broken for road metal, as suggested in former reports, should be again considered. The patients in this Asylum

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do not appear to belong to a class yielding many useful workers, but it is desirable that efforts should be made to multiply the occupations of the males, so as to reduce, if possible, the number employed in teasing hair.

The foregoing remarks refer chiefly to the East House and the pauper population. As regards the private patients, the arrangements made for their care, comfort, and treatment are so liberal and satisfactory as to leave nothing to be desired.

There is one structural defect in the Asylum to which attention is again drawn. The want of a large hall, in which the patients may be assembled for Divine worship, and for recreation, must be frequently felt. The day-room, which is at present used for the purpose, is too small, and does not meet the requirements of an establishment of the importance and size of Gartnavel. The absence of such a hall as that, the erection of which is here suggested, must increase the difficulties of management; and it is due, perhaps, to the efficient organization and management which characterize this Asylum, that the want has not been more apparent and sooner remedied. The existing accommodation has been turned to the best account possible; but still many patients must necessarily have been deprived of what would have been an advantage and pleasure to them, and of what might have proved useful in some cases as a means of treatment and an aid to cure.

The books, registers, and orders were examined, and were found correct and carefully kept.

Haddington District Asylum, 27*th May* 1869.

Haddington Asylum.

The present number of patients in the house is 80—42 males and 38 females—74 being paupers. The changes since last visit consist of 13 admissions, 7 discharges, and 9 deaths. Two of those admitted were private, and 11 pauper patients. Ten of the paupers were chargeable to the district, and 1 to a parish in Ayrshire. Five of the admissions were transferences from other asylums.

Of the patients discharged 4 were removed to the Stirling Asylum, and 3 were sent out cured. One patient has been discharged on probation since last visit. He is included in the number resident. The cause of death in the 9 cases was, in 3 instances senile decay, in 2 phthisis, in 1 general paralysis, in 1 lumbar abscess, and in 1 rupture of blood-vessel in the brain. The 2 patients who died of phthisis were aged 25 and 33; and those who died of senile decay 72, 83, and 85. There are still in the house a number of aged people, who cannot be expected to live long.

There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and none in the register of accidents, and no special contrivance of dress is in use. No change has taken place among the attendants.

The average number of wet beds daily does not exceed three, although there is no systematic night-nursing.

The papering and painting of the day-rooms and dormitories is being rapidly and tastefully done. The male side, indeed, is nearly finished. In several of the dormitories new and bright-coloured carpeting is to be placed between the beds. Valances for the windows are nearly ready.

The boiler is in course of removal from the kitchen to an outside erection. Several advantages are expected from the change. Among others, the pump, instead of being worked by a horse as at present, is to be worked by a small steam-engine connected with the boiler. An improved arrangement is also to be made for washing and drying the clothes.

The health of the inmates appeared to be excellent. Three patients were found in bed, but 2 simply from the debility of age. On the male side the patients had an unusually well-fed and healthy look. The keeping of cows is certainly a benefit to the sanitary condition of the inmates of this institution. On both sides of the house the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and the bedding and beds were in perfect order. In spite of the fact that the painters and paperhangers have been for a fortnight in possession of the house, there was little confusion, and no want of cleanliness anywhere.

Fifty-eight of the patients join in the games and social amusements, and 60 attend chapel in the Asylum; but as yet none go to church in town.

Both amusements and industrial occupation continue to receive proper attention. On an average 25 men and 30 women are employed, but the full occupation of the males would already require more land than the Asylum possesses; and therefore, as previously recommended, steps should be taken to carry the boundary at least to the hedge. Appendix E. Commissioners' Entries.

The walled airing-courts are never used.

Walking parties beyond the grounds are frequent and large—sometimes consisting of 18 females and 24 males. The library is increasing, and newspapers and periodicals are well supplied. Picnics, balls, readings, music-classes, etc., are the principal amusements. Royal and District Asylums.

A shoe-press on the side for females is a want which should be supplied. Haddington Asylum.

During the visit a substantial and well cooked dinner was neatly served in the hall to 37 men and 33 women, who sat together at the same tables, occupying alternate seats. Great order and tranquillity prevailed during the meal, which consisted, first, of broth, potatoes, and bread, and then of pudding—the two courses being served separately. Ordinary earthenware plates were used, and each patient had a knife and fork, and tumbler. The potatoes, instead of being served out to each patient in rations, were placed on the table as potatoes usually are, each patient taking what he wanted. Pepper-boxes, salt-cellars, and water-jugs were on the table. No tumbler, it is said, has ever been broken since their use at table was introduced. The special tastes or requirements of 3 or 4 patients were consulted. One, for instance, dined on panadee, and 2 others had rice and milk instead of broth. Only 3 patients were absent from dinner in the hall, because their presence there might have disturbed good order. Of the other absentees 3 were in bed, 1 acts as housemaid and dines in the kitchen, 1 is blind, 1 is a helpless deformed idiot, 1 is a melancholic refusing food, and 1 labours under temporary indisposition.

This account of what was seen at dinner is sufficient to indicate that sound views regulate the management of this institution, but many other things depicted in this report give the same satisfactory indication.

Haddington District Asylum, *October 18th*, 1869.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 27th May consist of 10 admissions, 5 discharges, and 4 deaths.

Of the patients admitted, 3 were private and 7 pauper. Of those discharged, 3 are registered as recovered; but 1 discharge took place in consequence of the expiry of the certificate of emergency, and inability to procure a second medical certificate. One patient was taken home, and another transferred to the Ayr District Asylum. The registered causes of death are phthisis, perforation of stomach, inanition with extensive bed sores, and emphysema of the lungs with fatty degeneration of the liver and heart. The age at death was respectively 48, 68, 22, and 61.

The inmates are at present 43 males and 39 females, who are all chargeable to the district with the exception of R. W., a pauper of Ballantrae, and L. B., for whom Govan has admitted liability. No one is at present absent on probation.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. Its aspect has been greatly improved by the papering and painting, which are now completed, and by the valances to the windows. There is, however, still room for progress in the matter of furniture, by supplying additional chairs in the dormitories and day-rooms, and furnishing the benches with cushions.

The alteration of the boiler, alluded to in last report, has now been completed, and the steam for cooking, and heating the water for the baths and washing-house, all comes from the same source. It is worth consideration whether, by the introduction of steam-pipes into the wards, some economy could not be effected in fuel, and at the same time a more equable temperature secured.

During the past summer the water supply has been insufficient for the wants of the house, and measures are at present under consideration to guard

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against a recurrence of this evil. Care was, however, taken to provide a supplementary supply by carting from the river, and economy was studied by sending frequent parties to bathe in the sea. Only 7 males and 8 females were prevented taking part in such excursions.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and the bedding was clean and in good condition.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very creditable manner, no patient being absent from violence or excitement, and males and females sitting alternately. Seclusion has not been required in any case since last inspection, and no use has been made of the walled airing-courts. All the patients take exercise in the general grounds, and many beyond the Asylum bounds; and under these circumstances it comes to be a question whether the airing-court walls should not be removed. There is no pressing necessity for this step, but their demolition would be an advance in rational treatment, and would add to the amenity of the house.

The physical health of the inmates is satisfactory, only 2 being in bed from the debility attendant on old age. One male and 2 females are of wet or dirty habits, and 1 straw-bag is in use during the night.

The sources of occupation have hitherto been found sufficient, but it is very desirable that more land were secured. The numbers industrially employed are about 27 males and 32 females, and the amount of work accomplished is very considerable. There is, however, little doubt that it would be greatly increased were the system of pecuniary remuneration introduced. The efforts made for recreation and amusement are various and numerous, and the supply of periodicals is stated to be ample. Several of the patients enjoy the freedom of the grounds on parole, and intercourse with the outer world is encouraged in all proper cases.

The duty of chaplain continues to be performed by Dr. Howden and the superintendent.

The behaviour of the attendants is reported as satisfactory. No one has been discharged since last report. The various registers are kept with neatness and care, and entries in the case book are regularly made.

Inverness District Asylum, 18*th and* 19*th May* 1869.

Inverness Asylum.

The present population of the house consists of 152 males and 119 females, leaving, it is understood, 25 empty beds for males and 30 for females. Two patients are absent on probation. Since the last visit, on the 3d of September 1868, 51 patients have been admitted. Of these no less than 23 laboured under melancholia, 10 exhibiting suicidal tendencies; while of the rest 19 laboured under mania. These numbers indicate the class of patients lately received. It would appear that within the last twelve months a greater proportion of acute and curable cases have been sent to the Asylum than occurred during previous years, and the effect of this is probably to be seen in the greater number of patients discharged recovered. The total number of discharges was 37; including 2 transferences to other Asylums; and of this whole number, 27 were patients discharged, recovered, and 2 relieved. Of the remaining discharges, 1 was a patient who escaped, and, while at large, was certified as sane by 2 medical men. Nearly all the recoveries occurred among patients admitted in 1868 or 1869, but 1 patient was discharged cured, who had been in the Asylum for 4 years and 5 months.

Twenty-one deaths have taken place since the visit in September last. Two of these occurred while the patients were absent on probation, having been properly so discharged in order that they might die at home and among friends, as was strongly their own wish. Phthisis caused 9 of the deaths; enteric fever 1, apoplexy 3, exhaustion 3, tubercular peritonitis 1, abscess of the brain 1, epilepsy 1, and paralysis 2. The number of deaths from phthisis is considerable, and this cause of death appears lately to be of increasing frequency. Altogether the rate of mortality during last year is higher than during former years, when it was sometimes exceptionally low; but the excess in the female mortality, alluded to in a previous report, does not continue, 11 of the 21 deaths being among the males, and 10 among the female patients. One death

was produced by typhoid fever. No other patient was affected with this disease, but a domestic servant, labouring under it, was removed from the superintendent's house some weeks ago. This recurrence of fever in the Asylum suggests the propriety of having the whole of the low damp and marshy ground at the back of the Asylum thoroughly drained. No patient was found in seclusion at the time of the visit. The register of restraint and seclusion shows 11 entries, referring to 9 patients. In at least 3 of the cases the measures employed appear to have been necessary for the proper treatment of bodily ailments under which the patients laboured. Nearly all the patients take exercise in or beyond the grounds, and 3 men on parole in the grounds and 3 beyond. Industrial occupation receives considerable attention, and the number employed is increasing, more particularly among the male patients. The following tabular statement shows the numbers employed, and the different ways in which they were employed, on the 15th inst. :—

MALES.

Assisting Attendants,	30
Assisting Storekeeper,	2
Stokers,	2
Messengers,	1
Tailors,	7
Shoemakers,	4
Carpenters,	2
Gardeners,	6
Labourers, and out-door workers,	35
Total,	89

FEMALES.

Assisting Attendants,	26
Labourers, and out-door workers,	7
Employed in Kitchen,	11
Employed in Laundry,	9
Sewing,	30
Knitting,	9
Total,	92

The amusement and recreation of the patients are well provided for. Music, with dancing, is the popular entertainment, but readings and cricket have been introduced with satisfactory results. There is, as we should expect among patients, so many of whom speak English imperfectly, less interest taken either in newspapers or books, than in many other Asylums. Among the changes which have been effected in the inside of the house, not a few have to be noted with satisfaction. The walls of several of the day-rooms have been papered or coloured ; covers have been placed on some of the tables in the day-rooms ; stools and small tables have been placed in some of the corridors, and valances on the windows ; the number of pictures has been increased ; and bird-cages, or flower-baskets with plants in them, have been hung in some of the corridors. It is felt that much remains to be done in the way of ornamenting the interior of the Asylum, and increasing its home-like aspect, but it is clear, from what has just been said, that considerable progress is being made in this direction. Everywhere throughout the house great cleanliness was observed. The beds and bedding were in excellent order. The rooms were all well-ventilated and fresh, with the exception perhaps of the dormitory No 2 K., and the corresponding dormitory on the opposite side of the house, which were not quite so fresh. There was no want of cleanli-

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ness in these rooms, but, for some reason which is not apparent, their thorough ventilation has been found to be more difficult than that of the other apartments. The disagreeable smell in the chapel, which is adverted to in previous reports, and which evidently proceeds from the kitchen, is still perceptible, but it is expected that the proposed removal of the boilers to an outside erection will remedy this evil.

In the supply of water to the house, very important changes have been made since last inspection. The reservoir has been greatly enlarged, and is said now to be capable of containing about five millions of gallons, instead of rather more than one million, which was its capacity before enlargement. The water is filtered before it leaves the reservoir, but the effectiveness of the filtration has scarcely yet been fully tested. In addition to this increase in the size of the pond, another change has to be recorded. The water from the well near the reservoir, which is believed to be of good quality, instead of being led into the pond, is now conducted by separate pipes directly to the Asylum, where it is to be used for drinking and culinary purposes; and drinking fountains from this source are to be erected in the corridors and larger dormitories. It is hoped that these changes, which are unquestionably of great importance, will prove practically satisfactory, and that, in addition to improved quality, the dearth of water in summer will no longer be felt. After careful consideration a change has been made in the dietary. The chief feature of this change consists in a greater variety of food, and more attention to cooking. It is not thought that there is any increase of nutritive value, as this is chemically determined. The amount of butcher-meat, indeed, is slightly reduced, but it is expected that the food will be eaten with more relish, that its assimilation will be promoted, and that thus a greater nutritive value will be given to it practically. There cannot be a doubt that much may be done in this way to improve the value of food; and Dr. Aitken's experiment may prove instructive, and should be fairly tried. It is understood that, before beginning the new dietary, all the patients were weighed, and the weighing should be repeated from time to time. A plentiful supply of good milk would be of great advantage to the inmates of this institution, and a regret is again expressed that the pasturage is not sufficient to keep cows. The pallidity of many of the patients is still noticeable, but less so, it is believed, than formerly, and good results are looked for from the change of diet. In reference to this point it is suggested for consideration, whether it might not have a good effect if some of the patients were even more in the open air than they are.

The terrace in front of the house, in the laying out of which considerable progress has now been made, will form a useful and pleasant promenade, and may prove an inducement to remain out-of-doors. Formed walks within the grounds would have a like beneficial effect. Dinner was served during the visit, both to the male and female patients, who now dine separately. The overcrowding of the hall, which was commented on in previous reports, is thus prevented. Great order and quietness prevailed, though the numbers were 129 males, and 91 females; and the food, which was of good quality, well-cooked, and abundant, was eaten with manifest relish. It would improve the appearance of the table if common earthenware dishes were used instead of the enamelled metal ones, which are chipped, and unseemly. Earthenware might be used at some of the tables, if not at all of them. As usual, several of the male patients acted as waiters, and dined separately after the others.

It has been found necessary to raise the rate of board for paupers to £32 per annum. It is understood, however, that this sum does not represent the present annual cost of maintaining the patients, but is rather intended to cover past deficiencies, resulting from too low a rate of board having been charged in former years. It is expected, therefore, that after some time, there will be a reduction of the rate to a figure probably not higher than that generally charged in the District Asylums of the country. It is deserving of note, however, that the contract prices for some of the chief articles of food, such as meal, bread, beef, and milk, are said to be slightly higher in Inverness than in places further south. Why this should be the case is not apparent. The mound of earth near the entrance of the Asylum has now been entirely

removed. By this, the appearance of that part of the grounds has been greatly improved. A road is in course of formation connecting the front with the back of the house by the west end. Eight males and 13 females are raised by the night attendants, and on an average there are 4 wet beds on the female and 3 on the male side daily. The bedding used by these patients was found in good order. The water-closets on both sides of the house were remarkably clean and fresh, but in a considerable number of instances the pans were broken and in need of repair.

A new matron has lately been appointed. Seven attendants have left or been discharged since last visit—2 for striking patients, 1 for insubordination, 1 for carelessness, 1 for ill-health, and 2 voluntarily, and for no assigned reason.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully and accurately kept. The general impression produced by the visit was very pleasing, and the state in which the establishment was found, and the indications of progress observed, reflect very creditably on the management.

Inverness District Asylum, 25*th November* 1869.

Since the visit of 19th May, 28 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, and 20 have died. The proportion of admissions is considerably less than during the corresponding period of the preceding year, a result which is probably due, in some measure at least, to the influence of the high rate of maintenance. This rate has now, however, been reduced from £32 to £28.

Of the patients admitted, 17 were males and 11 females. This preponderance of male admissions is remarkable, seeing that it is opposed to the general experience of other districts, in which the female admissions are in excess.

Of the patients discharged, 5 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 remained at home after the expiry of the period of probation.

Of the patients who died, 6 were admitted in 1869, 4 in 1868, 1 in 1866, 3 in 1865, and 6 in 1864. There was no predominant cause of death, and the average age in its occurrence was 42 years.

The numbers resident are 158 males and 114 females, against 147 males and 128 females as at the visit of 3d September 1868.

The house was clean and in good order. A considerable addition has been made to the pictures and other articles of decoration; but such objects of interest as birds, pet animals, etc., are very insufficiently supplied. There is also a great want of amusing and instructive periodicals, such as are issued at a cheap rate by the weekly press. The progress made in papering and painting has materially improved the general aspect of the house; and further progress will doubtless be made as the financial position of the institution becomes easier.

The ventilation was satisfactory, except in the rooms of the upper floors near the kitchen, in which the smell of the cooking is still unpleasantly felt. The means of heating are at present deranged, owing to the alterations in progress for supplying steam from an outside boiler.

The bedding was in sufficient quantity for comfort, and generally in good condition. Occasionally, however, the mattresses were worn into holes, and the palliasses covered with dust; and in one or two instances the attendants had neglected to change the bedding, which had been wet during the night. The patients raised by the night attendants are at present reported as 9 males and 14 females, and the beds actually wet as 3 on the male and 4 on the female side. These numbers, considering the degraded character of many of the inmates, are remarkably low.

The day clothing, although frequently much patched, was sufficient for warmth and comfort. Four males were clothed in special dresses to prevent them stripping themselves, or indulging in degraded habits; and in one case the strait-waistcoat is in use during the night to guard against mutilation.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 97 males and 46 females. Of the men, about 60 are outside workers, 5 are tailors, 5 shoemakers, and

the rest are occupied about the house. Of the women, 24 were collected in the workroom, but some merely as lookers on. The small number of female patients capable of being occupied in sewing and other kinds of needlework is but a reflection of the low state of industrial training among the population of the district. Accordingly, in forming an estimate of the condition of the Asylum, it is necessary to bear in mind the habits of the community from which the patients have been drawn: their ignorance, their want of general culture, their superstition, their consequent resistance to civilizing influences, and the difficulties in management which thence arise. Of the present inmates, only 12 males and 8 females are deemed curable. For the rest, little can be done beyond supplying their physical wants; but there is a gain to the public in being protected from the annoyance to which they would be exposed from many were they at liberty. And in connexion with this point it has further to be considered that the attendants under whom the patients are placed, and on whom so much of the general condition of an asylum depends, are frequently unfit to set an example in tidiness, in personal behaviour, or in the use of the needle. The staff of attendants is, however, numerically strong. It consists, on the male side, of a head attendant, a night attendant, and 15 ordinary attendants; and on the female side, of 10 ordinary attendants and a night attendant. The wages for males vary from £23 to £28, and for females from £10 to £13. Of the females, 3 are unable to sign their names. Since last inspection, however, no attendant has been discharged on account of misconduct.

The male patients were quiet and free from excitement, but there was a considerable amount of vociferation among the females which would probably be lessened by more exercise in the open-air. At this season, however, the weather is frequently unfavourable to extended walks, and the terraces in front of the house, although advancing towards completion, are still unfit for use. Still it is very desirable that some efforts were made to reduce the restlessness—the want of settlement so to speak—which was painfully apparent throughout the female department. It is, however, very remarkable that no window throughout the house requires to be guarded, although the panes are unusually large, and the means of escape are thus comparatively easy. From this structure of the windows great precautions should be taken in the selection of patients for the upper dormitories, where, from the absence of shutters, and the comparative withdrawal of supervision during the period between the patients and the attendants going to bed, suicide by precipitation is far from impossible.

Owing to the small number of female workers, the amusement hall is scarcely appropriate for their accommodation. From the manner in which they spread themselves over it, their supervision becomes difficult, and a distressing echo aggravates the effects of any outbreak of excitement. On this account it will be proper to make the experiment of using one of the day-rooms as a workroom.

The physical aspect of the patients has certainly undergone an improvement, and this result is ascribed to the alterations made in the diet. Their weight is reported to have increased; but there was a good deal of sickness, principally diarrhœa, during the autumn, and the mortality cannot be regarded as favourable. At present 4 males and 5 females are in bed from disease or debility, and 20 males and 18 females are under treatment for bodily ailments. No patient was in seclusion.

Of the accidents which have occurred since last inspection, only one was of a serious character, namely, fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall caused by a push from another patient.

Great inconvenience was experienced during the summer from a deficient supply of water, and bathing was in a great degree suspended. There is, however, reason to think that the measures which have now been taken will prevent any recurrence of this evil.

The produce of the farm is being gradually increased as land is reclaimed, but the main efforts are still directed to levelling and improving the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum.

It is worthy of consideration whether more efficient supervision of the sick could not be exercised by collecting them together in a dormitory, than by scattering them in single rooms, as is the present practice.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, *4th and 5th May* 1869.

The number of patients on the books of the Asylum at this date is 390, or 169 males and 221 females. One female is absent on probation, and 4 are residing with the families of attendants, or out-door servants within the grounds. This reduces the number actually in the Asylum to 385, a number still considerably in excess of the amount of accommodation as originally estimated. It is to be observed, however, that in addition to the measures found to have been adopted at the time of the last visit for that purpose, further expedients and adaptations of the existing accommodation have since been carried out or are in contemplation, with a view to meet the increasing demands for admission, so that there is little if any appearance of overcrowding. Thus in connexion with the present gate house, and under the charge of the head attendant and his wife, a dormitory has recently been fitted up for the accommodation of 20 of the female paupers, who during the day-time live in the Asylum and take their meals along with the rest of the patients. Another alteration contemplated is the conversion of gallery No. 3 to the use of female paupers and other patients at an intermediate rate of board. This has been rendered possible by the recent acquisition of "Gayfield House," which is being fitted up as a dependency of the Asylum for the reception of a higher class of females, and which with its garden, and the grounds attached to it, joins on to the lands at present in occupation by the Asylum. But notwithstanding all that has been done or is doing to meet them, the demands for admission, especially by female paupers, continue to be such as to make it a matter of constant solicitude how to make the most of the available space, which the Asylum and its dependencies afford.

Since the date of the last report, 16 male and 36 female patients have been admitted, 14 of whom are private patients. Of the paupers, 8 are chargeable to Dundee, or Liff and Benvie; 4 came from Shetland or Caithness, and 1 from another parish beyond the district. The remainder were from parishes within the bounds of the district. The health and condition of the patients at the time of admission is reported as good in 24 cases, feeble in 12, indifferent in 8, and bad in 8. Two were transfers from other Asylums, the rest were admitted on Sheriffs' orders. All the relative documents were produced and found correct.

The discharges amount to 32, of which 10 were recovered, 5 relieved, 16 not improved, and 1 was not insane. More than half of the discharges consist of transfers to other Asylums, and principally of paupers belonging to the Stirling district, to the newly opened District Asylum at Larbert. One patient was removed by minute of the parochial board. One removed by friends contrary to the advice of the medical superintendent, was soon after re-admitted with a fractured leg, caused by jumping over a railway bridge.

There have been 13 deaths. Of these 7 were from paralysis or other cerebral diseases, 3 from phthisis, 2 from diseases of heart or pericardium, and 1 from diarrhœa. One of the patients included among the deaths was in a dying state on admission, and survived her removal to the Asylum by a few days only.

The good order, general appearance of comfort, cleanliness, and presiding quiet and tranquillity among the patients throughout all the wards and galleries were extremely noteworthy. On this occasion, 117 patients dined in association in the basement corridor on the male side, and 157 on the female.

The meal was well served, consisting of broth, potatoes, and hash, and was partaken of with perfect quietness and order. A certain number of the more infirm and excitable patients, amounting to 34 males and 51 females, were found in like manner dining in association in the sick wards. Throughout the whole house 4 patients only were confined to bed from disease or debility. Three patients were found to be affected with diarrhœa, to which there would

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appear to be a considerable susceptibility in this institution during the prevalence of cold north-easterly winds. There have been no cases of seclusion or restraint, and the only mechanical contrivances in use are locked boots, which are worn in 9 cases. A padded room, the only one in the establishment, is used at night for a paralytic patient to sleep in, this being the only use to which it has been applied. The number of wet beds throughout the house last night was only 9, or 6 on the male and 3 on the female side, the system of night watching practised in the Asylum, enabling the great majority of patients afflicted with this tendency to be regularly raised during the night. According to the latest entry, the number thus raised by the night attendant is 49. There have been no accidents and no escape since the Asylum was last visited.

The occupations and amusements of the patients continue to receive commendable attention. The latter consist of balls, concerts, singing and other classes, readings, and out-door games, besides occasional theatricals and other special entertainments. On the male side 101 and on the female 121 patients are industrially employed. Five females only are confined to the airing-courts. The rest of the patients, if not prevented by physical infirmities, take exercise in the general grounds, either under the eye of an attendant or on parole, while 33 are allowed to pass beyond the bounds of the Asylum. The extent and amenity of the walks within the grounds must render this privilege much less an object to be desired, than would be the case in other circumstances.

The number attending chapel or prayers is 238. Special treatment for the mental affection is carried on with more or less hope of benefit in 137 cases.

By Whitsunday next, it is expected that there will be seven cottages, within the grounds, occupied by the families of attendants or out-door servants, so fitted up as to be capable of receiving one or two insane inmates in each. It has hitherto been found, however, by the medical officers of the establishment, that the majority of those whose cases appear best suited to this mode of life prefer the Asylum, and only four are actually resident in these cottages at the present time. That such would have been the case at first, was probably to have been expected, but after the system gets into fair working order and becomes better understood by both patients and guardians, the difficulty of finding suitable inmates willing to go into these houses will probably be found to disappear.

One male attendant only has left since the Asylum was last visited, having been promoted to be head attendant in the Stirling District Asylum. Two females have been dismissed, 1 for dishonesty and 1 as unsuitable; and 1 left voluntarily.

ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 17*th November* 1869.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 5th May:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . .	6	3	21	37	67
Discharges, . .	2	8	10	20	40
Deaths, . . .	3	2	7	9	21

These figures show an increase of 6 on the numbers resident, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the patients chargeable to the Ayr district. This result shows little prospect of any diminution in the pressure for accommodation, unless through the extension of the Asylum of Dundee. Of the 58 parochial patients admitted, 9 were chargeable to Dundee, 6 to Liff and Benvie, and no less than 11 to Montrose. Of those remaining, 9 came from Caithness, 3 from Shetland, and 20 from the landward parishes of Forfar and Kincardine.

The influence of proximity is seen in the large number sent in by the parish of Montrose from a population of about 15,000; and when it is borne in mind that this contingent is furnished by the labouring population alone, the seriousness of the question will become apparent, whether it is merely by the

constant extension of asylums that the increase of pauper lunacy should be met, or whether we should not endeavour, by the better education of the people, and by more attention to physical exercise and sports, to check the evil at its roots. Even when admitted, a very large proportion of the patients are already incurable; nothing can be done for them beyond keeping them clean and relieving their physical wants.

Of the patients discharged, 25 had recovered, 9 were transferred to other establishments, 4 were removed by minute of parochial boards, and 2 were taken home.

Of the patients who died, 5 were admitted in 1869, 5 in 1868, 2 in each of the years 1867, 1866, and 1865, and 5 in earlier years. The cause of death was tubercular disease in 7 cases, brain disease in 3, pulmonary disease in 3, and affections of varying character in 5. The average age at death was 50 years. Since last visit the accommodation has been extended by the opening of Gayfield House. It is at present occupied by 6 ladies, but it is capable of receiving a few more; and it is in contemplation to convert one of the offices into a small dormitory for 3 male patients and an attendant, who would be principally employed in tending the grounds. It is also in contemplation to convert a further portion of the Asylum offices into accommodation for the patients; and when this has been done, the possibility of further extension without building will be exhausted. The uncertainty as to the proceedings of the directors of the Dundee Asylum necessarily impedes the action of the Montrose directors; but should an imperative necessity arise for building, it would be well to consider whether room should not in the first instance be provided by building a detached chapel and amusement-room, and converting the hall, which at present serves for this twofold purpose, and which has become too small for the wants of the institution, into a dormitory.

The house was, as usual, in excellent order, but there was an appearance of crowding in several of the dormitories; and with the view of showing at once the amount of cubic space allowed to each patient, it would be well to affix the measurements of each room on the door, or in some conspicuous place. In several parts, painting, varnishing, or papering, is becoming necessary. Several of the floors have recently been relaid in an improved manner, and some modifications have been made in the accommodation by subdividing the corridors above the sick-rooms, and enlarging the day-rooms in connection with them. The domestic servants now occupy the rooms formerly used as workshops in the basement; and consequent on this change, it was found desirable to erect coal-sheds in the central courts, as the coal-dust from the former cellars found its way along the basement corridor. Heating and ventilation are adequately attended to. Modifications calculated to improve the lavatory and bathing accommodation are being undertaken as occasion offers, and there is everywhere displayed a watchful consideration of the comforts of the patients. Several of the females, who objected to bathing in the general bath-room, are permitted to use the baths in their galleries; and arrangements are being made to secure more privacy in the general bath-rooms by screens or curtains.

In both departments there was an absence of all noise or excitement. Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and were clean in person and dress. The bedding was sufficient, and in good order. Twenty-five males and 26 females are raised by the night-attendants, and the number of wet beds averages about 7 for the former and 4 for the latter. Considering the large proportion of patients whose physical constitution is utterly broken down, that 19 males and 12 females are epileptic, and that 15 males and 6 females are paralytic, this result cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. All the patients who are physically able take exercise beyond the airing-courts, with the exception of 5 females. One male and 7 females wear locked boots, and 7 males and 2 females use quilted blankets. Since last inspection, the strait waistcoat was used in the case of a female on four successive days for surgical reasons. There has been no recourse to seclusion, the solitary case entered in the register under this head referring to the experimental use of chloroform for half-an-hour in epileptic excitement, and not to seclusion in the usual sense of the term.

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The numbers industrially employed are 103 males and 135 females. Of the former, 78 are occupied in the work of the farm ; but there is still room for extension in the employment of both sexes on the land, and no opportunity should be lost in adding to it.

Judiciously managed, an extensive farm should prove at the same time a benefit to the patients and an advantage to the institution.

Of the females, 67 are engaged in sewing, knitting, and darning, 12 in mattress-making, and 56 in the work of the laundry, kitchen, and house.

If the way could be seen to allow the patients some pecuniary consideration for their labour, not necessarily for mere personal expenditure, but to defray the cost of excursions, entertainments, articles of ornamental furniture, etc., the result, judging from the success of similar experiments elsewhere, would be to excite to greater industry, and to infuse a spirit of emulation in the decoration and neatness of the different galleries.

Great and persistent attention is given to amusement and recreation, and every evening in the week has its allotted entertainment. Divine service is attended by about 120 males and 110 females.

During the summer considerable inconvenience was experienced from scarcity of water, arising not from any deficiency in the supply, but from some defect in the pipes. This has now been remedied.

The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, in good season, and well cooked. The dishes are all of earthenware.

Four accidents of a more or less serious character have occurred since last visit, but none involving blame to the staff or loss of life to the patients.

The registers are carefully kept.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, *May* 10, 1869.

Perth Royal Asylum.

Since the visit of 31st July, there has been an increase of 6 female patients, the numbers at present residing being 43 males and 38 females. The following changes have occurred in the interval.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	6	11	17
Discharges, . . .	6	2	8
Deaths, ...	0	2	2

Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other Asylums, and 3 were removed to private dwellings. The causes of death in the two fatal cases are registered as exhaustion from chronic mania in the one, at the age of 63, and convulsions following chronic mania in the other, at the age of 54. The numbers at present deemed curable are 9 males and 2 females. No patient is absent on probation.

The general aspect of the house was one of cheerfulness and comfort, except in the back wards, where a modification of the furniture and additional objects of decoration and interest are desirable. The low wards of the front house are used exclusively as sleeping accommodation, and are reserved for patients whose habits are not compatible with the superior arrangements of the other galleries. Great attention is paid to cleanliness and ventilation, and the bedding was in excellent order. Straw bags are, however, in use for 4 males and 2 females ; and altogether, 5 males and 4 females are of habits calling for attention during the night. They are not, however, seen to, after ten o'clock, and the result is, that the number of wet beds is greatly in excess of what would be the case if special night attendants were appointed. The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and was favourably spoken of by the patients. Except for medical reasons, however, no drink is supplied but water ; and hints were given that an allowance of beer would be a grateful addition to the meals. It cannot be said that this is necessary on account of health, but many of the patients must have been accustomed to its use, and asylum life requires every innocent indulgence. Besides, it is scarcely reasonable that patients of the condition in life to which the inmates of this Asylum chiefly belong, should be denied what is allowed to the attendants.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is, and has been, very favourable. The mortality has been low, and at present only one patient is in bed from sickness. No one was in seclusion, and only one entry of this kind occurs in the register since last visit, recording recourse to it for six hours on account of an assault made on the matron and on patients. A locked bed is in use for a female of strong suicidal propensities, and 1 male and 2 females wear strong dresses, but not of objectionable appearance. For various causes, 5 or 6 males do not walk beyond the airing-courts; and of the females, 2 are not allowed to go to the general grounds on account of excitement or objectionable habits. Walks beyond the grounds are seldom taken by more than 4 or 5 of the gentlemen, it is said from disinclination; and no one appears to go out on parole. About 11 of the males engage in industrial occupation; but the monotonous labour of pumping water is now performed by a steam-engine. Steady attention continues to be given to the means of recreation, and social parties take place thrice a week for dancing, music, and cards or chess. The various registers are carefully kept. Dr. Lauder Lindsay being absent on his holiday, the medical superintendence of the establishment is at present undertaken by Dr. Stirling.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, *July* 30, 1869.

When visited to-day, this institution contained 47 males and 42 females. The latter number includes Miss P., a voluntary boarder. The total population is somewhat larger than what, according to the medical superintendent, the dimensions and original arrangement would justify; but at present the unoccupied apartments intended for the higher classes are used as dormitories generally for four persons, and no indications of overcrowding were perceived. The house was clean, fairly ventilated, well furnished, and in excellent order. No structural alterations have been made in the basement stories, parts which are principally used for sleeping accommodation, and they are open to many of the animadversions formerly made; but even now, by the introduction of new furniture, by placing prints upon the walls, etc., efforts are made to render the day-rooms more comfortable and cheerful. At several points a heavy and urinous smell was perceptible, and suggested the use of greater ventilation or deodorising agents. As connected with this subject, it may be mentioned that the surplus steam from the laundry has been conveyed to the outhouses with the view of rendering them more dry. As formerly suggested, an engine has been erected as a substitute for manual labour, and now delivers a sufficient quantity of water in the house. The labourers thus set free are now employed in gardening. The industrial class consists of 13 men and 21 women. It is highly desirable that for this class some indoor occupation should be devised which would be found especially useful during the winter. About 25 of each sex take exercise, or engage in games within the grounds; and excursions to a distance and the ordinary amusements received as much encouragement as formerly. Apart from pic-nics, 14 males and 11 females take their customary exercise beyond the walls. The gardens, terraces, etc., are at present in great beauty, and the galleries are amply supplied with flowering shrubs. Pet animals might contribute to the liveliness of these parts of the house.

Since the last entry, 11 patients have been received. Four were discharged, all of whom were recovered; and there have been no deaths, no accidents, or resort to seclusion or restraint. Three persons were confined to bed, one of them in the conservation bed; but the health of the community has been remarkably good.

There is no night-watching, but special nurses and guardians are employed when occasion occurs. It is strongly recommended that this system should be resorted to in cases where, although no specific disease may exist, there is debility or exhaustion, in order that food and cordials may be frequently given.

Great quiet and order prevailed, and the state of the house and of the patients was satisfactory.

The books, registers, etc., were submitted.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *May* 11, 1869.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

The changes since the visit of 5th December are :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	3	1	10	14	28
Discharges, . . .	0	3	8	5	16
Deaths, ...	0	2	3	4	9

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, 1 was removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, and 3 were taken home, 2 against medical advice. The causes of death in the fatal cases are registered as phthisis in 2 cases, pulmonary disease in 3, apoplexy and cerebral disease in 2, and senile exhaustion and rupture of heart in 1 case each. The low male mortality is deserving of notice.

The house, as usual, was in excellent order, but the bareness in some parts, which was commented on at last visit, again attracted attention. It was, however, stated that it is intended to carry out extensive papering and painting during the summer. Endeavours should be particularly directed to improve the furniture and general appearance of the refractory wards ; and it is strongly urged that the benches in the day-rooms of these wards should be provided with backs.

The bedding was clean, and generally in good condition ; but many of the sheets are worn out, and there seems to be a scarcity of pillow-slips. As disappointment was experienced in procuring a supply of new sheeting of reliable quality, steps have been taken for its manufacture at home, and two looms are now in operation. Doubt is again expressed whether the arrangements for patients of wet habits are compatible with comfort ; and it is suggested that canvas bottoms should be used to support the hair mattresses or bags on which they sleep. It was stated that, as a rule, there are 6 wet beds on the male and 9 on the female side. These numbers are considerable, and afford an indication that special night-attendants would not only promote the comfort and welfare of the patients, but would effect considerable saving in the tear and wear of material, and improve generally the tone of the establishment.

On the female side, 5 patients sleep on shake-downs in the dormitories from want of room. Both sides are full, without perhaps being overcrowded ; but the point seems now to be attained at which it is desirable to restrict the number of admissions by withdrawing permission to receive private patients.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and clean in person ; but the state of the head and hair might in some cases advantageously receive more attention.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, but several of the patients, from the manner in which they licked their plates, appeared to leave table with an appetite. The general appearance of the community, however, as well as its satisfactory sanitary condition, afford evidence that the meals are sufficiently abundant for health. The débris from dinner scarcely exceeded half a tureenful. It is, however, desirable that the table equipages were improved by supplying drinking-mugs, salt-cellars, pepper-boxes, etc.

The present numbers are 113 males and 126 females, of whom 15 males and 30 females are deemed curable. Eighty-two men and 99 women are industrially employed. Of the former, about 35 work on the grounds, and 11 in the workshops. The amount of labour which they have accomplished in trenching, planting, and altering the surface, is very great, and indicates that the acquisition of additional land will soon become a question for serious consideration. Of the females, 37 were occupied in the workroom, and the others in the kitchen, laundry, etc. No necessity for seclusion has occurred for a considerable period, and the only entry in the register of restraint is the use of a glove to prevent interference with the bandages in a case of fractured humerus. Both sexes were free from excitement. The numbers restricted to the airing-courts, from various causes, are 13 males and 8 females. Two men wore canvas dresses, 1 man and 3 women locked boots, and 1 man and 1 woman have quilted bed-coverings. Great attention is given both to indoor and outdoor recreation ; and the manner in which the grounds have

been laid out to conduce both to profit and pleasure cannot be too highly commended. For indoor amusement, it is suggested that public readings would be found useful, with the advantage of being easily attainable.

The means of decoration will be greatly increased by the erection of a greenhouse, which is approaching completion. As soon as this is accomplished, it is proposed to erect sun shades in the airing-courts and elsewhere.

The numbers attending chapel are 81 males and 93 females. Referring to what has been already said about the diet, it may be mentioned that 18 of each sex are allowed extra diet, such as eggs, beef-tea, etc., and that several have allowances of malt liquor or wine.

The various registers are carefully kept.

The general impression received was one of sound and judicious management.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 29*th July* 1869.

The population of this house to-day consists of 112 males and 126 females, one being still absent on probation. Included in this number are 18 private cases. A large proportion of the patients are robust and healthy. Only 5 were found in bed or ailing; but the infirmary day-rooms contained a considerable number of infirm or feeble persons. The industrial test, however, shows that 82 males and 91 females, or nearly three-fourths of the whole, engage in occupations requiring strength and activity. The games and amusements, many of which call forth the same qualities, are participated in by 95 males and 112 females. Not more than 20 individuals are confined to the airing-courts, while all the others take exercise either in or beyond the general grounds. Ten males of the latter class go out on parole. There has been no recourse to seclusion or restraint, and only one or two require the use of locked boots or quilted blankets.

Although the community presents so few cases of acute disease, there are 15 epileptics and 6 paralytics, and others requiring special medication. Thirty-two males and 35 males are recorded as specially treated for mental disease. Sixteen are of dirty habits. The house, however, except at two or three points, where it is possible there may be an escape of foul air from a drain, was remarkably well ventilated, clean, and in good order. Its internal appearance has been greatly improved by papering the corridors and several apartments, and by the introduction of flowering shrubs, the produce of a large and well-constructed greenhouse, which is exclusively the result of the ingenuity and good taste of inmates. It was completed about two months ago. At certain points there is still room for the introduction of additional pieces of furniture and ornament. As to the latter, it is recommended that in place of hanging prints upon the walls, etc., portfolios of such and scrap-books might lie upon the tables, and thus be more accessible to sedentary and other classes of patients. An aviary has been commenced in the front courts, but a greater number of pet animals might be placed in the galleries.

Several excursions to the neighbourhood have already been made, and others are contemplated. Some of these are made on foot to the adjoining woods; but an omnibus is generally employed to carry about seven patients of each sex to a greater distance. For many of those who cannot thus be indulged, cricket, croquet, football, and during winter curling upon an ample pond, have been provided. The promenades are in excellent condition, and constant efforts are being made to beautify and clothe the grounds. Planting to the extent of from three to four thousand shrubs and trees, chiefly the gifts of neighbouring gentlemen, partly to carry out the original design, and partly to fill up the gaps made by the drought of last season, has been effected. Taking into consideration the amount of ground under buildings, airing-yards, etc., and in cultivation, and the large and accumulating number of labourers, an addition to the farm cannot be long delayed. The house is not, except at one point, crowded, but it is full, and few additional cases can be received until the private patients, 18 in number, are removed. The parts alluded to are the infirmary day-rooms, which are disproportioned to the size of the house, and even at present close and crowded. In the event of any alteration or addition, these could be easily enlarged.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

Since last entry, 11 patients have been admitted, all of whom were paupers and belonged to the district. Seven have been discharged, 1 of whom was a private boarder; 6 as recovered, 1 as not improved; and 6 have died. Of the deceased, death is attributed to exhaustion, etc., in 3, to brain disease in 1, to consumption in 1, and to a self-inflicted wound in 1. Three of these patients were admitted in 1869. The only important accidents recorded are, fracture of rib, etc., received in a struggle with an attendant, and laceration of the perineum, etc. The latter case has been specially reported to the Board.

Two attendants have been dismissed for disregard of rules. J. M'D., Crieff, is the only patient whom the medical superintendent regards as in a suitable condition for removal on probation.

The state of the house was most creditable to the officers.

The following recommendations are made :—

1. The institution of night-watching, not only for the supervision of the inmates and the safety of the premises, but that food and cordials might be regularly given to the aged, infirm, and feeble, although they may not be regarded as positively ill, but to whom an abstinence of twelve hours' duration must prove exhausting and irritating.

2. The number of epileptics and paralytics is so large as to suggest the propriety of placing them together in distinct apartments under the care of special guardians.

3. The expediency of granting short vacations in place of single days to the attendants and nurses is suggested.

4. When circumstances permit, it is recommended that the infirmary day-rooms should be increased in size.

5. When an opportunity presents itself, an addition to the farm must be kept in view.

6. The addition of portfolios of prints and scrap-book is suggested.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13*th March* 1869.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

There have been 13 admissions, 8 discharges, and 2 deaths in this Asylum since 13th November 1869.

Of those discharged 1 escaped and 6 were cured. The deaths arose from general decay, and disease of kidneys, and occurred at the ages of 69 and 47 respectively, and after a residence of several years in the house.

There are 60 men and 49 women now resident, and one of each sex is absent on probation. Of these numbers 21 are considered curable. The chronicity of a large proportion of the cases is further indicated by the presence of 8 epileptics, 3 paralytics, and 21 of degraded habits.

Twenty-nine men and 33 women are employed nearly in the same way and in the same proportion as stated in last report.

All the inmates may be said to dine in association, and parties of 8, 10, and 46 were visited when assembled for this purpose. The meal, consisting of potato-soup, containing meat and bread, was neatly and comfortably served, and partaken of with perfect order and propriety. The quiet, indeed, which prevailed during a lengthened inspection was remarkable.

The different apartments were scrupulously clean and well arranged; and all except the day-room adjoining the infirmary well aired. At certain points the temperature was low in consequence of the windows being open; but it appears from the register kept that in dormitories where fires had been lighted during the evening, the average did not exceed 45°. This quotation refers to the past week, when the weather has been exceptionally inclement. The subject is, however, worthy of further investigation. The house contains its complement of inmates; in some places the beds were crowded. The medical officer purposes to reduce the number somewhat by discharging about three or four of each sex upon probation, although the distance of the asylum from the homes of patients considerably interferes with carrying out this arrangement. At present an influx of new cases would necessitate the reopening of parts of the Asylum which had been abandoned as uncomfortable and unsuitable. The dress and personal appearance of the patients were perfectly satisfactory.

Bathing is practised so far as, and in such a manner as, the present inadequate and comfortless arrangements permit. Eight persons were found in bed; but serious ailments do not prevail. Appendix E.

Seclusion has been resorted to upon 19 occasions; but in a well constructed house, with sufficient ground for exercise and employment, it would become still more infrequent. Commissioners' Entries.

Notwithstanding the difficulties with which the staff has to contend in the vicious structure and increasing dilapidation of the incongruous buildings of which the Asylum consists, the establishment appears to be well managed, and the results creditable. Royal and District Asylums.

The registers, etc., were examined, and are accurately kept.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13*th August* 1869.

The patients on the register at this date are 115, of whom 57 males and 56 females are resident, and 2 females are absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 13th March are 23 admissions, 8 discharges, and 11 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 6 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another establishment, and 1 was taken home. The mortality is high, and although the deaths cannot be ascribed to any particular endemic or epidemic influence, there is reason to think that, by transference of the patients to better accommodation, in a more healthy locality, their number would be greatly diminished. The registered causes of death are cerebral disease in 3, thoracic disease in 4, phthisis in 1, and abdominal disease in 3 cases.

In several respects the house was found in a satisfactory state. As a rule, the dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and in fair order; but the day-rooms, passages, bath-rooms, and some of the smaller sleeping rooms, are becoming more and more dilapidated and dirty.

Although it is not expedient to lay out much money in attempting to improve in any great degree the present premises, it is desirable to do something to keep up the tone of the patients, and to prevent them from lapsing into dirty and careless habits.

One patient was in seclusion, and it appears that this mode of repression is resorted to with tolerable frequency. In a considerable degree this must be due to the want of scope for extended exercise, and to the inconvenient arrangement of the house, which makes supervision difficult and imperfect. On the whole, the inmates were free from excitement, but more attention might fitly be given to the personal appearance of both sexes. The necessity for wearing out the old clothing, which was handed over by Dr. and Mrs. Stockwell, should not prevent its being kept in fair repair. The bedding was clean, but not always so tidy as desirable, and very heterogeneous in its character. The amount of both day and night clothing at present in use is calculated for summer wear, and should be increased before long. The means of occupation for the men should, if possible, be increased by renting some adjacent land; and if this be found impossible, exercise beyond the asylum bounds should receive much more attention. The knowledge that the present state of matters is temporary only, is, it may be feared, giving rise to the feeling that much exertion is not called for; and the patients may thus be allowed to acquire desultory habits, opposed to good order and discipline, from which it will be afterwards difficult to reclaim them.

The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and well cooked; and was partaken of in a neat and orderly manner.

Night-attendance is in habitual operation in both departments, but after a certain hour of the night is not extended to wet patients in rooms remote from the infirmaries. Consequently the habits of such patients continue in a great measure unchecked. The epileptics are 5 males and 4 females, and those of wet and dirty habits 10 males and 12 females; both tolerably high proportions.

The numbers attending religious services are 34 males and 30 females. Four of each sex attend church outside.

The grounds are neatly kept.

The registers should be kept much more methodically and carefully, and means should be taken for their better preservation.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, *April* 12, 1869.

The Asylum was opened on 2d February, and at this date contains 165 patients, of whom 83 are males and 82 females. Of that number, 151 were transferred from other Asylums on authority of the Board of Lunacy, and 14 were admitted directly from their parishes on Sheriffs' orders. The great mass are, accordingly, affected with chronic forms of insanity, and only 7 males and 9 females are deemed curable.

The house was clean, well-ventilated, and generally in excellent order. Several deficiencies in furniture were noted, but considering the inchoate condition of the establishment, this is no more than might be expected.

The bedding and clothing are well selected, and were in good order.

The patients were quiet and free from excitement, and there has been no necessity for seclusion since the house was opened. Night-nursing has been instituted in both departments with very satisfactory results, and the wet beds are rarely more than 1 or 2 on each side. All the females use bedsteads; but of the males, 2 sleep on matresses or straw bags on the floor on account of dirty habits and destructive tendencies. The room of one of these patients had an offensive fæcal smell, and it would be advisable to lose no time in protecting the floor by painting or varnishing.

About 55 of each sex are usefully employed; the men chiefly in the grounds, and the women in house-work, sewing, knitting, and in the laundry. These results are very satisfactory, especially when the difficulties under which they have been attained are borne in mind. The airing-courts are not yet in a state to be used, so that exercise is taken in the general grounds, and to such an extent has this been the case that the want of the airing-courts has scarcely been felt.

For recreation a weekly dance has been instituted, and there are also singing parties twice a week. Out-door recreation will, for some time, be limited by the state of the grounds. The chaplain has service on Sundays, and visits besides twice a week. The upper hall is not considered safe for dancing, but steps, it is understood, will be taken to strengthen the floor.

Hitherto the supply of water has been sufficient, and, as a rule, every patient has been supplied with clean water in bathing; but there are indications, in the low level to which the water has fallen in the reservoir, that in dry weather a scarcity may be apprehended. This is a matter which deserves the very serious consideration of the District Board.

The sanitary condition of the inmates has been, and continues, favourable. Only 2 or 3 on each side were found in bed, generally from ailments of a slight character, and there has been no death, except that of the steward, who was a very efficient servant, and whose loss will considerably increase the difficulties of the Superintendent in organizing the establishment. Considerable annoyance, however, has been experienced from the admission of several patients affected with the itch from Longdale Asylum. The food served during the visit was of good quality, and well cooked, and was favourably contrasted by several patients with that of the houses from which they had been transferred.

Altogether the result of the inspection was very satisfactory.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, *August* 2, 1869.

Up to this date the structural arrangements of this Asylum have been found suitable, and satisfactory. From this favourable statement, however, there must be excepted the state of insecurity of the amusement hall, in the event of its floor being disturbed by any sudden or violent vibration. No measures have been taken to remedy this defect. In consequence of this state of matters, the apartment is used exclusively as a place of worship, and all meetings for dancing and other amusements take place in the dining-hall, from which it is necessary to remove the tables, etc., upon such occasions.

Two circumstances have occasioned since last visit considerable, although it is believed temporary, anxiety and difficulty. 1. The deficiency of water, then anticipated, occurred in the month of July, and for a short time bathing was suspended, water-closets shut up, and water was carted for the use of

the kitchen, etc. Arrangements have, however, been made which will, under certain conditions, secure an additional supply from a spring in Torwood, now yielding 59,000 gallons a day, so that a similar difficulty is not likely to occur. 2. From the construction of the drains and reservoirs for the sewage an offensive smell arose during the prevalence of certain winds, and the disposal of the overflow was attended with difficulty. This embarrassment is likewise about to be obviated. The vegetable garden has been formed and twenty-six and a half acres are under cultivation. The airing grounds are still incomplete, but their unreclaimed state has not as yet proved disadvantageous, inasmuch as, from the mental condition of the inmates, few require to be restricted from exercise in the grounds, and a very large number walk beyond the premises. No man is confined to the house, and 40 women enjoy the privilege just mentioned. From the mild character of the malady, and from a large number of the patients having been long accustomed to asylum discipline, there has arisen no necessity for establishing a refractory ward, nor has there been any seclusion, restraint, or resort to special contrivances. The total number of men employed is 62, 52 of whom are engaged in gardening and field labour; 11 women were found busy in the laundry, and 54 others find occupation in sewing, scrubbing, etc.; only 5 persons were found in bed, but medical treatment is resorted to in 27 cases, either for bodily or mental disease. About a month ago diarrhœa appeared, epidemically affecting 16 persons (two cases of dysentery); one patient is still affected. Night-watching has been found extremely useful, and it is recommended that to the duties of the guardians should be added that of exhibiting nutrients and cordials to the aged and feeble, as a fast of fourteen hours must prove detrimental in such cases.

The patients appeared to be well and suitably clad, well fed, and were remarkably quiet and orderly. The diet given is the same in quantity and quality as that used in Morningside. Seventy-nine men and 82 women dined in association to-day. It is suggested that the meals would be more commodiously and comfortably served were the tables and sitting benches placed across the refectory, rather than as at present. The bedding and clothing were clean, and of good quality; but it is suggested that an additional shawl for the females, and a cape or cloak for the aged and infirm men should be provided before cold and inclement weather sets in. The house was papered and varnished before the inmates were received, so that it looks cheerful and in good condition; but at no distant time it will be necessary to introduce ornaments, pet animals, and other objects of amusement and interest. Various articles of furniture have been added since last visit, but while their gradual increase is left to the discretion of the medical superintendent, it is strongly recommended that sofas, sick and easy chairs should be procured for the large class which in such establishments requires them. Already, it is worthy of remark, chairs have been supplied in great numbers.

The number of inmates is this day 89 men and 93 women; in addition to these, 3 men and 1 woman are absent on probation, and 1 man on pass. Of these, 16 men and 19 women are supposed to be curable. Seventeen individuals are epileptic, and it may soon become expedient to consider whether separate wards for this class should not be established. Eleven men and 10 women are from time to time of dirty habits, and are raised every night.

Since the 12th of April there have been admitted 20 males and 17 females. Twenty-two were under Sheriff's order. During the same period, 8 have been discharged, of whom 5 had recovered; and 8 have died. The causes of death are recorded to have been consumption in 3; diarrhœa in 1; inflammation of bowels in 1; apoplexy in 1; cerebritis in 1; and exhaustion from epilepsy in 1. The average age at death was 45 years.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order. The latter, however, are obviously filling up, and at the present moment the medical superintendent has not more than 18 vacancies at his disposal. He is fully alive to the necessity of economising accommodation, and hopes to be able to send out three or four on probation shortly. The rapidity with which the population has increased, and the knowledge that at least 12 patients await admission, point to the propriety of considering the addition of a medical assistant to the staff. During the prevalence of an epidemic the duties of the medical super-

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intendent must exceed his powers, and he cannot at present safely leave his charges.

The subordinate officers have acted creditably.

The following recommendations have been made :—

1. Exhibition of food during the night to aged and feeble.
2. That dining tables should be placed across the dining-hall.
3. The addition of winter clothing.
4. That sick and easy chairs be supplied.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 26*th April* 1869.

Licensed Houses.

Garngad Asylum.

The patients at this date are 25 males and 33 females, being a decrease of 10 males since the visit of 9th November, a result due to the opening of the Stirling District Asylum. The changes in the interval were :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	24	10	12	22	34
Discharges,	19	26	24	21	45
Deaths,	1	1	2	0	2

Of the patients discharged, 14 had recovered, 21 were transferred to other establishments, and 10 were taken home. Of the deaths, 1 was caused by epilepsy, and the others by general paralysis. The epileptic patient slept in a dormitory with four others, and was found dead in the morning, having been suffocated by his pillow. In a house where there is no special night attendant, it should as far as possible be arranged to place epileptic patients under the surveillance of the ordinary attendants.

Dr. Hill has not yet succeeded in disposing of the Asylum property, but still meditates doing so should a favourable opportunity occur. In the meantime, however, he has resolved on undertaking the thorough cleaning and painting of the house, which are greatly needed. This is at present in progress, and no doubt will effect a great improvement, but the smoky atmosphere which surrounds it is an evil which can only be counteracted by removal to a more suitable locality. Of late the only pauper patients admitted have been from Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, and with the opening of the Ayr Asylum, which is soon expected, it is calculated that the numbers will be so much reduced, that the detached house will no longer be required. Consequently the improvements will be confined to the main house. Under the management of a new matron, considerable reforms have been introduced into the female department, but a great deal is still necessary to place the patients in a satisfactory position. For this purpose it is strongly recommended that the duties of attendants and servants should be dissevered, and that, of the four women who at present act in this double capacity, two should become pure servants, and two pure attendants.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and their general physical appearance was good. No male was in bed from sickness, but 2 females were laid up with bodily ailments. One male was considerably excited, and 1 female was in seclusion with her hands restrained by the "polka." Reference to the register showed one entry of the use of canvas gloves, three of the use of the polka, two of seclusion, and four of the cold bath, for purposes of repression, since last inspection. The patient found in seclusion had been in the airing-court for exercise during the earlier part of the day, but the general surroundings are not favourable for excited patients.

Exertions should be made to extend the means of recreation ; and it is recommended that the governor and matron should have occasional parties of the patients in the evening for whist or other games. Arrangements for taking the meals in common would likewise prove beneficial.

The Commissioner would look forward with some hope to the introduction of a better state of matters under the change of matron which has recently taken place, had he not already been so frequently disappointed.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 3*d August* 1869.

This establishment is at present in several senses in a state of transition. Twenty pauper patients are to be removed in the course of a few days to the Ayrshire District Asylum. The results of this will be, that the succursal house will be shut up, and the population of the Asylum will be reduced to its permanent amount.

Moreover, with the view to adapt the apartments in the main block to patients of a somewhat higher position, a considerable portion has been papered and painted, and these improvements are still going on. Some articles of furniture have been added ; and there appears in the new and better distribution of the dormitories, etc., a disposition to take advantage of every amelioration available.

It is, however, very doubtful that, without greater structural alterations than what are contemplated, this Asylum could be made to meet the requirements of that class for which it is in future intended. No nearer approach appears to have been made to the disposal of the property to which Dr. Hill has so frequently alluded as a means by which he would be enabled to obtain a more suitable site. Dr. Hill stated to the reporter that he had applied for a renewal of his license. The precise terms were not communicated, but it seems very doubtful whether the accommodation of boarders and paupers in the same house should be continued, and whether any patient should be allowed to sleep in the basement story. The house contains 24 males and 34 females ; of whom 6 of the former and 9 of the latter are represented as curable.

The industrial class comprehends 16 of each sex. Of the former, two act as cooks, one as painter, one as tailor, and the remainder are employed in the garden. In addition to exercise taken within the grounds, 6 males and 7 females are stated to walk beyond.

Since the 26th April there have been 20 admissions. Of these, 13 were boarders and 7 paupers. Fifteen patients have been discharged during the same period. Three have died, one from epilepsy and two from general paralysis. The average age at death of these persons was 54 years. No accident has occurred, and the health of the community has been on the whole satisfactory. Two patients are at Gourock, and were not seen.

The recommendations as to social amusements have been complied with. There was little or no excitement among the patients, and few of the complaints, which are so frequently made in such establishments. Dr. Hill still expresses confidence in the Governor, and in an especial manner in the matron, and in this estimate the Commissioner concurs.

Of Dr. Hill's disposition to carry into effect the views so often expressed in these pages, there are various indications, but the materials with which he has to work are so intractable and badly located, that his success in doing so is doubtful. The present period, however, is that at which improvements can, if at all, be effected.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 19*th March* 1869.

Gilmer House Asylum.

At this time there are resident in this House 9 male and 11 female patients under Sheriffs' orders.

It contains likewise 2 male voluntary inmates.

Since last inspection, November 6, 1868, there have been 3 admissions, 2 discharges, 1 as recovered, and 1 death. The last is referred to apoplexy, occurring in general paralysis, and occurred at the age of 69. One person was found in bed, but the health of the community is described as having been excellent. A number, especially of the males, were taking exercise in or beyond the garden, and about 7 men and 9 women are occupied in various ways corresponding to their capacity. Every inmate was quiet, orderly in

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demeanour, and, with one exception, neatly and suitably dressed. It is understood all applicants of degraded habits are refused admission.

The houses, although painting and papering had recently been going on, were well aired and kept. Thermometers have been placed in the principal lobbies, and generally indicate a temperature about 50°, but other parts felt cold. Fires are lighted when a wish is expressed for greater warmth, but seeing that of the insane those who suffer most from cold and other injurious influences complain least, it would be well to see that a certain uniform temperature was maintained throughout, independently of the wishes or feelings of the lunatics.

No great alteration has been effected in the Asylum, but various indications were observed of cautious and progressive improvement; and the impression conveyed by these was favourable both to the judgment and intentions of the superintendent.

Many of the pleasing results of management may be expressed by negatives: there have been no accidents, no escapes, no seclusion or restraint, no change in the staff.

The books and registers were examined.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 11*th August* 1869.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Saidler, the license of this house has been transferred to his widow, by whom it is now conducted with the assistance of Dr. Allan of Lasswade, who makes daily visits.

The changes since the visit of 19th March are 3 admissions and 1 removal; the latter having been called for in consequence of the patient not being deemed a suitable case for the establishment.

The present inmates are 11 males and 12 females, of whom 1 male and 1 female are voluntary residents. The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good general order.

The patients were quiet, comfortably clothed, and tidy in person and dress. Their physical health is satisfactory, only one being in bed from a slight biliary attack, and no death having taken place for a considerable period.

The general arrangements are as much as possible those of a private family, and the patients are in the enjoyment of a considerable amount of liberty, 8 males and 7 females taking exercise on parole in the grounds, and several walking beyond the grounds, partly under supervision, and partly on parole.

There has been no change among the attendants, and no accident. The bedding was in a satisfactory state, although 1 male patient is of very dirty habits.

The registers are kept with care.

HALLCROSS PRIVATE ASYLUM, 4*th March* 1869.

Hallcross Asylum.

Since the 28th August 1868, 14 admissions have taken place. Of those admitted, 9 were paupers; and of these, 7 belonged to Stirling District, the Asylum of which has since been opened, and to which they have been removed. Twenty-four persons in the same time have been discharged, 5 as recovered, 1 as transferred to Haddington District, and 18 to Stirling District Asylum. It is anticipated that, by the same process, 8 will be sent to Stirling District, 10 to Ayr District, 4 to Fife District (chargeable to Crail), and 1 to Inverness District Asylum. When these removals have been effected, the permanent population of the establishment may be estimated at 25. This calculation should be kept in view when the alterations and reorganizations of the Asylum, consequent upon the contemplated retirement of the present proprietrix, are taken into consideration, as these may involve a sacrifice of space or structural extension.

Four deaths have occurred; 1 from general paralysis, 1 from debility, 1 from old age, and 1 from general nervous depression. The ages of the deceased were respectively, 36, 40, 45, and 86. Two of the number have been admitted within the year.

The community now consists of 21 males and 27 females, 4 more being, in addition, absent on probation. Of the gross number, 13 are regarded as curable, 3 are under curative treatment, and 3 require treatment for bodily disease. Five males and 10 females engage in occupation.

Although there has been no restraint, seclusion has been resorted to 189 times. The individuals secluded are about 6 in number ; but a large number of the occasions are in one case. Wherever such a course is pursued so long and so unsuccessfully, the effect of a change of asylum, as a mode of management, should be tried.

The house and bedding were clean, but the latter is regarded as altogether insufficient in quantity, especially in the dormitories in the attics, where many of the beds are close to the roof, are far distant from any artificial source of heat, and where at this season, and in such weather as prevails at present, the temperature must be so low as to be unfavourable to health.

The establishment consists of two parts ; one new, well furnished, well heated, and, on the whole, comfortable, inhabited by females belonging to a better class ; another old, ill-constructed, and unsuitable for its present purpose, and less comfortable than what is desirable. In the latter very extensive changes are necessary. While some of the defects, which have from time to time been pointed out in this Asylum, may be traced to structural arrangements, much of what is wanted, or objectionable, is due to lack of energy and unfamiliarity with recent improvements in management ; and a renewal of license must depend as much upon the abilities of the person by whom the establishment is to be carried on, as upon the architectural alterations. The register and books were examined.

Hallcross House Asylum, *2d August* 1869.

The inmates, who at last visit in March were 21 males and 27 females, are now 16 males and 25 females, and will probably soon be reduced to 5 males and 15 females, by the removal of all the parochial patients for whom district accommodation is now provided. The house was not in a satisfactory condition. The present proprietor has resolved in retiring at Martinmas next, and has consequently no object in entering on improvements. Symptoms of dilapidation are accordingly numerous, and a thorough overhaul of the premises will be necessary, should the Board agree to a transfer of the license. A renovation of most of the bedding, and of a great part of the furniture, will at the same time be necessary ; and such a remodelling of the house should be called for as will secure efficient ventilation and an abundant supply of light. The rooms in the ground floor, especially those serving as day-rooms and work-rooms, are very dark and gloomy, and must prejudicially affect the mental condition of the patients. It is a question for consideration whether the license should not be restricted to the admission of females only ; first, from the imperfect means of separating the sexes ; and secondly, from the want of occupation for the males. At present the management seems conducted without heart, and the general impression produced was, that it is not thought worth while to do anything that can be helped. Should the Board not see fit to transfer the license, the question of withdrawing it must be considered.

There was no manifestation of undue excitement, but the general aspect of the patients, and more especially of the females, was not favourable. The entries of seclusion are frequent, but refer for the most part to seclusion during the night.

The bedding was tolerably clean, but in many cases the mattresses were hard and uneven. The food is roughly served, and was not inviting.

There is a great deficiency in means of occupation and recreation. Few patients go beyond the premises.

The changes since last visit consists of 3 admissions, 13 discharges, and 1 death. Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, 1 escaped, and 4 were transferred to the Stirling District Asylum. One of the recovered patients, a female, remains in the house as an attendant. The cause of the death of the only fatal case is registered as general paralysis and old age.

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Hawkfield Asylum.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 22*d February* 1869.

Except that Miss S., who has long resided here as a boarder, has become insane, in consequence of an attack of paralysis, and has been admitted as a patient, no change of any kind has taken place in the inmates, staff, or structure of this establishment since last statutory inspection, 2d August 1868. All parts of the house were visited, and found to be clean and comfortable; all the patients were seen and appeared to be healthy, quiet, and pursuing some slight occupation suited to their age and demented condition. All were contented and cheerful, except Miss S., who is confined to bed, and manifests the irritability of illness. The movement of the community continues of the same intimately domestic and humane character which has so often called for commendation in previous reports. The books and registers were examined.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 6*th August* 1869.

There has been no change among the patients since the visit of 22d February, but it would be proper to undertake the removal of Miss H., who has become dirty, noisy, and destructive, and an unsuitable inmate of a house which is suitable only for quiet and manageable patients.

The house was in fair order, but considerable improvements in furniture, bedding, painting, and papering would be called for if the permanence of the Asylum were contemplated. The patients all belong to the demented class, and manifest a considerable amount of listlessness; but they are kindly and considerately treated, although less tidy in person and dress than is desirable. It should, however, be stated that Dr. Chapman and his family are at this moment suffering from great domestic affliction, and that on this account things may be less satisfactory than usual. More attention to ventilation is desirable.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, *May* 14, 1869.

Longdales Asylum.

The changes which have occurred amongst the patients since the visit of 3d October are:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	5	7	10	6	28
Discharges,	1	4	25	15	45
Deaths,	1	0	3	4	8

These figures show a considerable diminution in the numbers resident, which are now 46 males and 62 females; of whom 5 males and 1 female are epileptic, and 5 of each sex are deemed curable.

Of the pauper patients, nearly all are chargeable to the districts of Ayr and Bute. Of the patients discharged, 7 had recovered, 5 were taken home still insane, and 33 were transferred to other establishments, chiefly to the District Asylum of Stirling. The causes of death in the fatal cases are registered as natural decay in 2 cases, and as cerebral congestion, hæmaturia, phthisis, broncho-pneumonia, diarrhœa, and suicide by strangulation in 1 case each.

The house has undergone considerable improvement since last inspected. A large portion has been papered and painted; numerous prints and other objects of decoration and interest have been introduced, and various structural alterations have been carried out, with the view of increasing its cheerfulness and comfort. The airing-courts have likewise been improved by laying them down in plots with flowers and shrubs, removing the former offensive privies, and providing a number of new seats. In the general grounds in the neighbourhood of the house, a good deal is being accomplished to increase amenity. There is still, however, much to be done both within and out of doors. The old unseemly seclusion-rooms, for instance, as well as the unbefitting lavatory and bath-room accommodation, remain unmodified, but Dr. Fairless recognizes the necessity for improving them, and will proceed with the requisite alterations as soon as he is able to form an opinion as to the future position of the Asylum, which must be largely affected by the approaching removal of the Ayrshire and Buteshire patients.

New clothing has been supplied to a large proportion of the patients, and their general appearance was satisfactory. The bedding has been improved by supplying a second sheet, but otherwise it remains as described in former entries, except that the beds are more tidily made. Chamber utensils are now, however, supplied in adequate numbers. With the exception of one female, all the patients were free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, but 37 entries of this character occur in the register since last inspection, for periods, however, which never exceed seven hours. Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation. The men are chiefly employed on the land, which extends to 15 acres, and the women in the washing-house, and in sewing and knitting. The numbers restricted to the airing-courts amount habitually to from 24 to 30 males, and from 45 to 55 females; but it was stated that there are only 5 or 6 men, and 12 or 15 women, who are never beyond them. It is, however, desirable that every one physically capable of extended exercise should walk beyond the airing-courts every day the weather will permit, and arrangements should be made accordingly.

The sanitary condition of the patients is favourable. Only one male was confined to bed, and their general physical aspect was indicative of an adequate diet.

Thirty males and 46 females attend chapel: Dr. Fairless officiates as chaplain.

All the attendants, with one exception, have been changed since the present management commenced, and to good effect. There is, however, no night attendance, without which the condition of the helpless patients can never be satisfactory.

There has been no accident beyond the fatal one above recorded.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, 10*th August* 1869.

The improvements recently introduced by Dr. Fairless, especially in papering, painting, the admission of light in various obscure places, the decoration of the walls, etc., have contributed largely to render the interior more cheerful and agreeable. Various minor changes have made the house and its surroundings more seemly and safe; in this number may be included the pavement of the central court, the removal of the pump to the boiler-house, which has been enlarged. The same insurmountable obstacles exist to the acceptance of the Asylum in its present state, as suitable for the treatment of the class of patients for which it was intended, but, at the present time, when a great reduction in the number of inmates is expected to take place by the removal of forty or more to the Ayrshire District Asylum, and when neither the future permanent population can be conjectured, nor the licensee has arrived at any definite determination as to the class of patients which he may desire to receive, it would be premature to urge further any of those alterations suggested either by himself or by the Board.

Great quiet and order prevailed in all parts of the house, although at one point overcrowding was very obvious. The different departments were, upon the whole, clean, and, from the fineness of the weather, better ventilated and more cheerful than usual; but the seclusion-rooms, on both sides, now only used as sleeping apartments for those of degraded habits, eight in number, are so gloomy and incommodious, that they should be shut up whenever this may be practicable.

The patients in the house to-day are 39 men and 63 women (1 female is on probation); of these, 4 men and 5 women are registered as curable, and 6 are under treatment for mental disease. Only 1 person is suffering from bodily ailment. She was the only one found in bed. The sanitary state of the inmates indicates that a greater amount of exercise might be taken than what seems to be the case, as it is recorded that 50 women and 19 men are generally confined to the airing-courts. One excursion has been made, in which 18 men and 16 women participated. Eighteen of each sex are said to constitute the industrial classes, and the crop in the garden and fields is said to be abundant.

Since the 14th May there have been admitted 11 patients, of whom 3 were

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Longdales Asylum.

boarders; all the paupers belonged to Ayrshire or Buteshire. Twenty-one have been discharged; 4 of these as cured, while the others were transferred to other institutions, the greater number to the Stirling District Asylum. One death has occurred, at the age of 40, from consumption. No accident has occurred, and seclusion has not been had recourse to in more than 3 cases. The superintendent has endeavoured to raise the character of his staff by giving them more liberal wages, and by selecting them from an experienced class, and there are reasons for believing that his plans and intentions for the further improvement of the establishment are humane and praiseworthy.*

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, *5th March* 1869.

Melville House.

The addition to the sitting-room of the male patients alluded to in last report has been extended towards the entrance, so that the frontage of the building has been considerably improved. The increase in accommodation thus gained is, however, for family purposes. The enlargement of the day-room is now completed. It consists of what may be regarded as a second apartment upon a different level from the original hall, from which it is approached by three steps. It is well lighted and cheerful. The refectory has likewise been improved by opening up the windows down to the sill. To the proprietor, who evidently appreciates the beneficial influence of light in such an establishment, it is again recommended to relieve the gloom of the workroom for females by introducing glass panels in the refectory door, or otherwise.

The house was found remarkably clean, well aired, and comfortable. Basin-stands have been placed in each bed-room, and although certain of these for males in the attics must be cold during winter, an assurance was given that fires were lighted there whenever cold weather sets in.

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* BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, *25th August* 1869.

The notes of the Visiting Commissioner, on which the above report was founded having been destroyed, it is conceived but fair to Dr. Fairless to append the following letter and memoranda received from him. W. J. B.

LONGDALES, BOTHWELL, N. B., *24th August* 1869.

SIR,—I have only just received the report of the Visiting Commissioner, Dr. Browne, which has lain at the railway station.

As there is an obvious error in it regarding the number of patients "employed," and "taking exercise in general grounds," I beg to append a copy of the daily register for the week before the inspection, and trust that the Commissioner will feel disposed to modify his remarks on this subject, or to correct them by a postscript, and, for this purpose, I beg to return the book. Trusting that the liberty I take will be excused,—I am, Sir, yours obediently, WM. DEAN FAIRLESS.

The Secretary, General Board of Lunacy.

	Employed.				Taking Exercise.						On Parole.	
	Industrially.		For Amusement.		Confined to Airing-court.		In General Grounds.		Beyond Asylum Grounds.		In General Grounds.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sunday,	18	19	...	...	19	49	20	13	...	...	2	1
Monday,	24	33	10	1	2	10	39	52	...	...	2	1
Tuesday,	26	33	8	1	1	6	...	57	40	...	2	1
Wednesday,	24	34	9	1	2	7	39	56	...	...	2	1
Thursday,	20	36	10	1	2	6	39	57	...	...	2	1
Friday,	24	40	8	1	2	5	39	58	...	...	2	1
Saturday,	26	36	7	1	1	6	39	57	...	...	2	1
Sunday,	18	18	...	...	19	50	18	13	...	...	2	1

The patients were well-clothed, tidy, and very quiet and orderly. There are no epileptics, nor persons of dirty habits in the number. No one was confined to bed. No one was on the sick-list, and all take their meals in the public room, except two, who, being entitled to a better dietary, dine in private. There has been no seclusion or restraint, no accident, and no change in the staff.

Twenty-six engage in some occupation, 14 walk beyond the premises, and 8 attend public worship.

Since 28th August, 9 persons have been admitted; 3 being paupers, all of whom were chargeable to the parish of Kilmarnock. The discharges have amounted to 21; of which 2 were escapes, 7 were recoveries, and 12 were transfers—1 to Saughton Hall, and 11 to the District Asylum of Stirling. It would appear that the community will be speedily still further reduced, by the removal of 8 pauper patients to the District Asylum of Stirling, and of 13 to that of Ayr, whenever it is opened.

There has been one death from bronchitis and asthma at the age of 38, after a residence in the Asylum of ten months.

The inmates at present consist of 15 men and 17 women. The registers, etc., were examined. The impressions received during the present inspection were favourable.

[It is noteworthy that of these eleven cases entered as transfers to Stirling District Asylum, two, chargeable to Livingstone, were placed with their friends.]

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, *August* 2, 1869.

Since the visit of 5th March, 17 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged, and 2 have died. Of those admitted, 1 entered voluntarily, and, not being certified as a lunatic, his name has been erroneously entered in the register. Of those discharged, 5 had recovered, 1 escaped, and 8 were transferred to other establishments. Death in the two fatal cases was caused, in the one, by general paralysis, at the age of 69; and, in the other, by valvular disease of the heart, at the age of 59.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and, in all respects, in good order. The bedding was sufficient and comfortable, and the furniture appropriate.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and neatly and comfortably clothed. From eight to ten of each sex are industrially occupied, and a large proportion go daily beyond the premises, some under supervision, and others on parole. No one was suffering from bodily ailment, and there has been no recourse to seclusion since last inspection. There is at present no patient of dirty habits.

A missionary continues to attend once a fortnight, when all the patients are present; and about a third of the whole number attend worship in the town.

A well-cooked dinner was served during the visit in a tidy and orderly manner. The various registers are fairly kept.

NEWBIGGING ASYLUM, 11*th March* 1869.

This house contains to-day 12 male and 34 female patients. Seven individuals have been admitted, 31 discharged, and 1 has died since 14th October 1868. Of those admitted, 2 were paupers, 1 from the Ayrshire, 1 from the Stirling district. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, 2 were relieved, 1 was transferred to Hallcross, 2 to Morningside, and 24 to Stirling District Asylum.

The death occurred in a female, aged 40 years, from erysipelas, following protracted abstinence.

The numbers will, it is expected, be still further reduced by the removal of 7 paupers chargeable to parishes in the Stirling district, of 2 to parishes in the Ayrshire district, and of other inmates to their own homes; so that the permanent population may be regarded as amounting to 28.

No changes in the buildings or furniture or internal arrangements have been made, and the establishment, or many parts of it, have more than on former visits the aspect of decay and disintegration. This is attributed partly to

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Commissioners' Entries.

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Newbigging House.

the withdrawal of so many patients, partly to the uncertainty of the proprietors as to the form and extent which the proposed reorganization shall take. They were strongly recommended to endeavour to arrive speedily at definite views on these points, so that the plans of alterations now before the Commissioners might be examined with a reference to the future use and appropriation of the Asylum. In the meantime, and while other recommendations are postponed, there is an urgent necessity for securing better ventilation in many of the dormitories, which had a close and unpleasant smell. Only one person was in bed; a party of females were in the garden, and a few were occupied; but much listlessness and lethargy were observed; and it is quite obvious that the transition state through which the Asylum is passing has temporarily paralysed the exertions of the officials. There has been no change in the staff, except that one male attendant, whose services were no longer needed, has been discharged.

There have been no accidents or escapes.

The books and registers were found neatly kept.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 29*th July* 1869.

The patients at this date are 10 males and 29 females resident in the Asylum, and 2 females absent on probation. Of the total number, 4 males and 3 females are parochial patients.

The changes since the visit of 11th March consist of 9 admissions and 12 discharges. No pauper patient has been admitted. Of these discharged, 2 had recovered, 7 were transferred to Stirling District Asylum, and 3 were taken home. There has been no death.

The Asylum was not found in a satisfactory state. It was stated that extensive improvements are in contemplation, and that estimates are being taken for carrying them out. But, in the meantime, the appearance of dilapidation and decay is every day becoming greater. As the Board of Lunacy, some time ago, determined to restrict the license to the reception of females only, the time has now arrived when it seems expedient to give effect to this resolution. If this were done, a considerable extent of tolerably fair accommodation would become available for the females, and the necessity of expensive alterations of the main buildings would be less pressing. By the removal of the wall which separates the present male and female airing-grounds the means of exercise and recreation would be greatly increased; and under efficient management the Asylum might become a cheerful and comfortable home for female patients. At present, however, the management is not efficient. This was apparent in the state of the house, and of the bedding, clothing, and persons of the patients.

The male patients were free from excitement; but of the females several were more or less excited; and one, A. H., is so violent and destructive, that her removal to more fitting accommodation should be called for. It is very probable, however, that a better state of matters would ensue, were more attention given to systematic exercise, to discipline, and to order. Fourteen entries of seclusion occur in the register since last inspection; all relating to females.

The bedding was in sufficient quantity, but the beds should be more tidily made. Two of the males were very poorly clad (their ordinary clothing being at the wash, in expectation of their removal to the Ayr Asylum), and, as a rule, the underclothing was too scanty; and in several cases the clothing of the females was untidy and disorderly.

Several patients were suffering from diarrhœa, which was ascribed to the free use of vegetables and of green fruit. But it should be kept in view that the clothing at present in use would not be sufficient to protect against a chill were the temperature suddenly changing. In conformity with the preceding remarks, the Commissioners would recommend—

1. That the license be now restricted to females.
2. That all parochial patients should be removed.
3. That the present airing-courts be thrown into one, and the present male accommodation be taken into use for the females.

4. That the proposed alterations in the main house be postponed, as absorbing money which might be otherwise better employed. Appendix E.

5. That steps be taken for rendering the superintendence and management more efficient.

Commissioners' Entries.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, *August* 10, 1869.

Licensed Houses.

The changes since the visit of 17th March are 6 admissions and 10 discharges. Of the latter, 7 were recoveries, and 2 transfers to other establishments, one of which is at Bruges. There has been no death. The present inmates, under the sheriff's orders, are 25 males and 30 females. There are besides 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies who are voluntary residents, and 2 gentlemen who are absent on probation.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

The condition of the house was in all respects satisfactory.

No patient was suffering from excitement, and no recourse has been had to seclusion since last inspection.

The sanitary state of the establishment has been favourable, and no one is at present confined to bed.

The personal appearance of the patients was satisfactory. The clothing and bedding were in excellent order, and suitable to the condition in life of the inmates.

Several of both sexes go daily beyond the premises driving or walking; and recreation generally receives careful attention. About 16 gentlemen and 20 ladies attend the religious services of the institution.

The grounds are cheerful and well kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 17*th March* 1869.

This Asylum contains at present 28 male and 32 female patients. Of these, 3 at least are voluntary inmates; but the writer has not at hand the means of stating the precise number. A very large proportion (50) take exercise in the grounds, 9 go beyond the precincts, and 3 of these are unaccompanied. Thirty-eight participate in social amusements, and 7 attend the public theatre, etc. No restraint or seclusion, or other means of repression, have been found necessary, and no other protective arrangement was observed, except the use of quilted blankets in 2 cases. Of the present community, 22 individuals are regarded as curable. Several are convalescent, and the deportment of all was quiet and courteous. Private interviews were granted to several, but no complaints were made, except of prolonged detention. All parts of the houses were in admirable order, presenting all the comforts, and, wherever it is practicable, many of the elegancies and luxuries, of a home for the more affluent classes. Musical and other domestic recreations are encouraged, but on the wise principle that they should correspond, as far as possible, in nature and frequency with those to which the inmates when in health were accustomed. Since the last statutory visit (12th November 1869), 15 persons have been admitted, 7 males and 8 females; 3 have been discharged, 2 males and 1 female, 1 as recovered; and four have died, 2 females and 2 males. Death is attributed to exhaustion, exhaustion and debility, organic disease of the brain, and gastric fever. Three of the deceased had resided in the house for years. The average at death was 51 years.

The registers and books were examined. Although 4 of the inmates are registered as dangerous, and 5 as of degraded habits, there has been no accident. No change worthy of note has taken place in the staff.

The whole establishment was found in a most satisfactory state.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, 24*th March* 1869.

Somerside Asylum.

The registers were not extended to the present date; but it was ascertained that there have been 3 admissions, 2 from the county of Ayr, 1 from the county of Stirling; 1 discharged as cured; and 2 deaths since the last statutory visit to this establishment, 27th November 1868. The deaths are attributed to phthisis and general paralysis, occurring at the ages of 47 and 64, and are believed to have occurred in certain of the degraded cases adverted to in last report.

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Licensed Houses.

Somerside Asylum.

The inmates at present amount to 20. Of these, 3 are boarders, 11 are chargeable to St. Cuthbert's, 5 to Ayrshire, and 1 to Stirling, so that the numbers may be speedily reduced. It is obvious that the household work of all kinds, and to some extent, supervision, is delegated to patients. Three were washing, 5 were engaged in household work, and 4 in sewing; but this industry cannot be accepted as remedial, but is necessitated by the state of the staff. There is still one occupant of the bedroom behind the kitchen, and under the same management which was so strongly and justly condemned in last entry. There has been no increase in the number of attendants, no change, and everything is at a stand-still. This is so far justifiable, as the surrounding fields and the house have been let to a market-gardener, who takes possession of the premises at Whitsunday; so that the Asylum must close at that time. Should, however, a transference of the license to Jessie Field, Fisherrow, be applied for, as at present proposed, the requirements and improvements, both in accommodation and management which have been so repeatedly pointed out as necessary here, must be held as applicable under any new arrangement.

The bed and body-clothes were clean and in fair condition; but the smell of several of the bedrooms was close and offensive, and an aspect of bareness and discomfort prevailed in others. In fact, the licensee now readily admits that the house is ruinous and unsuitable.

All the patients were quiet and orderly, and appear to belong to the only class for which the accommodation is in any degree adapted. Mrs. J. is and has always been an exception. Promises have again been made that she is to be forthwith removed. She is the only patient of dirty habits. None of the number are dangerous, destructive, or suicidal; nor has there been any accident, or necessity for restraint or seclusion.

Greater attention must be paid to regularity and accuracy in keeping the statutory and other books.

SMEATON GROVE ASYLUM, 23*d July* 1869.

Smeaton Grove Asylum.

The patients in Somerside Asylum were removed to this house at Whitsunday last, the transfer of the license having been granted by the Board of Lunacy upon condition that, before the 1st August, an overflow outlet should be made from the cesspool; that an analysis of the water should be made by a chemist of repute; that a certificate should be procured from an experienced builder that the drainage was in a satisfactory state; and that a communication should be made between the two houses forming the Asylum, and the two gardens. A door has been struck out in the partition-wall of the two houses, and it is said that the water has been analysed; but no progress has been made in carrying out the other stipulations made by the Board, and no copy of the analysis was forthcoming. As the previous inmates of the houses are reported to have suffered from fever caused by contaminated water, the omission to carry out the conditions on which the transfer of the license was granted, or to lay before the Board any reasons for delay, must be regarded as a serious infringement of a solemn compact.

The accommodation differs from that of an ordinary dwelling-house only by special locks being provided for some of the rooms, by limiting the opening space of the windows, and by fitting up the windows of one room with inside trellises. These trellises are rendered necessary by the presence of one or two excited patients; but the Asylum is not calculated for the detention of such cases, and their removal should at once be undertaken.

The bedding and day-clothing of the patients were in fair condition, and the house was in good order.

The present number is 17, of which 6 are chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire, 9 to St. Cuthbert's, and 2 are private.

The changes since the visit of 24th March consist of 1 admission, 3 transfers to other asylums, and 3 deaths, of which one took place in the present premises. The causes of death are registered as dyspepsia, paralysis, and dyspepsia, at the ages of 44, 44, and 35, respectively. The staff consists of Mrs. Moffat, two daughters, and a servant; but it was stated that a paid

attendant is engaged to come in August. An excuse, to a certain extent valid, was made for the untidy state of the airing-court, and for the small amount of exercise taken beyond the premises, on account of the heat of the weather; but it is obvious that the scope of the establishment scarcely goes beyond the supply of physical wants. Appendix E. Commissioners' Entries.

No patient was suffering from bodily ailments. J. G. or R. was locked in the trellissed room owing to excitement, and Mrs. B. was also in a very excited state. The other patients were tranquil, and several were industrially employed. No arrangement has been made for religious visitation. Licensed Houses.

The dining-room of one of the houses is still in possession of the proprietor, and used for storing furniture. Smeaton Grove Asylum.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 22*d May* 1869.

The Asylum contains comfortable accommodation for about 20 patients of a quiet selected class. At present, it contains 7, of whom 1 is a voluntary inmate; but 1, Mrs. T., is at present excited and destructive, and scarcely a proper case for the establishment. The single room in which she is placed at night should either be laid with wax-cloth, or have the floor painted; and endeavours should be made to keep her cleaner in person, and more orderly in dress. The rest of the house was comfortably furnished, and in excellent order, and the patients spoke favourably of their treatment in all respects. Most of them walk daily beyond the premises, and the routine is much the same as that of a private family. Westermains Asylum.

Dr. Hill now visits only once a week; but visits are generally made twice a week by Dr. Stewart of Kirkintilloch. The changes since the visit of 12th November consist of 6 admissions and 4 discharges. The admissions were chiefly transfers from Garngad House. Of the discharged patients, 2 had recovered, and 2 were transferred to other establishments. The staff now consists of the matron, two attendants, and a cook, for indoor work; and a gardener for the care of the grounds.

Note by Dr. Hill.—"On my visit of Wednesday the 26th, I found Mrs. T. much better, and quite calm; and on visiting her to-day, the 29th, I found her sitting at needlework beside the other ladies, and free from excitement. I have arranged with her friends to have her at once transferred to Garngad in the event of her again becoming excited or troublesome. JAMES HILL, M.D."

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 13*th August* 1869.

There are at present 4 patients in this Asylum. Since last report, there have been 2 discharges and 1 admission. There is reason to believe that a voluntary patient placed herself here for treatment for some time. Of the discharges, 1 consisted in the transference to Garngad House of the inmate regarded as unsuitable at the time of last inspection.

In addition to the ordinary boarders, 2 of those residing in Garngad are at present here on a visit. It is intended, however, that one of these should remain here permanently. All the apartments were found in admirable order. The grounds around are well kept and attractive, and the establishment seems well adapted for the class of quiet and chronic cases for which it was originally intended.

It is somewhat doubtful whether Mrs. F. can be regarded as belonging to this class.

The inmates pass much of their time in the open air, and occupy themselves in sewing, knitting, etc., when within doors. Several go into the surrounding country, and 3 attended church last Sunday under the care of Miss M'Kenzie, matron of Garngad, who is acting for Miss Sinclair, now absent on holiday. The registers and books were seen. There is no recent entry in the weekly register.*

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* *Explanatory Note by* Dr. HILL.

"The number of patients in the house was 5, namely, Mrs. J., Miss M'D., Mrs. F., Mrs. D., and Mrs. B., all transfers from Garngad.

"There have been 4 voluntary patients in the house since its opening,—N., M., B., and R., all under the sanction of the Board.

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Commissioners' Entries.

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Whitehouse Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, INVERESK, 1*st March* 1869.

This Asylum now contains the number of inmates for which it is licensed. Seven admissions, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths have taken place since last inspection. Of those dismissed, 3 had recovered, 1 was relieved. Of the deaths, 1 is attributed to marasmus, 1 to exhaustion from prolonged abstinence, during which compulsory alimentation was regularly resorted to; and 1 to paralysis. Only 2 persons were found in bed, in consequence of illness, and the health of the community was described as having been satisfactory. The usual sanitary measure of change of air was adopted during last summer, on behalf of a number of the inmates. North Berwick was chosen as the place of residence. The limited space of garden ground connected with the establishment is so far compensated for by encouraging walks beyond the precincts. Besides those who go attended, 3 gentlemen and 7 ladies enjoy this privilege on parole. Various social amusements have been resorted to, in order to promote cheerfulness; but the essential characteristic of the establishment is, that it is a large family, conducted and regulated very much as private households are, or ought to be. A nearer approach to this model has been recently introduced, in having a refectory where selected inmates of both sexes take their meals. This arrangement is tried experimentally, and a large proportion of the patients still take their food alone, and in their private apartments, but the success already attained will, it is to be hoped, induce an extension of the privilege to all who can enjoy or derive benefit from social intercourse during a comfortable, well-conducted meal. To-day, when the public room was visited, seven inmates and a relative of one of the party were at dinner, which appeared good, and was well served. Considerable advantages would be secured were one of the officers to preside. In both houses perfect cleanliness, order, and comfort were observed; all parts were well ventilated, and yet sufficiently warmed. The recently erected portions of Whitehouse are partially furnished, but are not regarded, or used, as part of the Asylum. It may be premature to give any opinion as to the alterations. The access is not so satisfactory as the apartments themselves, which are spacious and cheerful.

Great quiet, contentment, and rational demeanour prevailed among the patients; and we are entitled to ascribe these, and the generally satisfactory state of the Asylum, to judicious and humane management.

The registers, etc., were examined.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 23*d July* 1869.

The patients on the register at this date are 12 gentlemen and 36 ladies resident in the house, and 1 lady absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 1st March are 3 admissions; 3 discharges, of which 2 were recoveries; and 1 death, from consumption, at the age of 24.

Both the houses constituting the establishment were in all respects in excellent order. The bedding was clean and comfortable, and the day-clothing tidy and appropriate. The general aspect of the accommodation and of the community was essentially that of a private dwelling, and of sane society. No person was in bed from sickness, and a degree of garrulity in one lady was the only sympton of excitement.

The food is neatly and comfortably served, but association at meals might

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"One patient only was on a visit, namely, Miss F., a young lady who has lately manifested a strongly suicidal tendency, and whom Dr. H. was afraid to trust out of Miss M'Kenzie's special supervision, and whom he thought best to send out along with her for ten days, while she took charge during Miss Sinclair's absence on her holidays. The other, Mrs. B., was under the usual transfer order.

"Mrs. F. was a very bad case while in Gartnavel, but improved greatly in Garngad, and still more so in Westermains, where she has all along been quiet and tractable, industrious and easily managed. Her husband and other friends consider her so well, that they are talking of trying her at home. The weekly register, which is kept by Dr. H., was fully made up to the 10th August, the usual weekly Saturday, and the entry probably alludes to the daily register which is kept by the matron, and which was made up to the 4th August, the day of her leaving for her holidays."

be advantageously extended. A country house has been taken at Ormiston for the months of August and September, for affording certain of the patients the benefit of change. Exercise beyond the premises is taken, more or less frequently, by about three-fourths of the inmates, and several of both sexes continue to enjoy the privilege of walking out on parole.

The numbers registered as under special medical treatment for their mental condition are 8 ladies; as attending prayers, 9 gentlemen and 13 ladies; as going to church, 5 ladies; as deemed curable, 2 gentlemen and 11 ladies.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 15*th May* 1869.

The numbers resident at this date are 35 males and 44 females. From the habitual predominance of the latter, it is proposed to form a communication between a small dormitory on the male side and the adjoining female dormitory, and to add the former, at least temporarily, to the female accommodation. This will involve a change in the terms of the license, which should accordingly be forwarded to the Board of Lunacy for this purpose.

The changes since last visit among the patients are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	10	9	19
Discharges,	8	9	17
Deaths,	0	2	2

Of the patients admitted, 8 were chargeable to the Abbey Parish, 3 to Neilston, 3 to Eastwood, 3 to Lochwinnoch, 1 to Mearns, and 1 to Kilmaurs. The charge for boarders is at present 11s. a week.

Of the patients discharged, 12 had recovered, 1 was removed from the register on the expiry of the period of probation, 1 was sent to Gartnavel, and 3 were taken home still insane. Of those who died, 1 was absent on probation. The cause of death in this case was syncope, and in the other phthisis.

The house was in excellent order, and in all respects in a very satisfactory condition. The patients were well clothed and clean in person and dress. Their bodily health is favourable, only one, a male, being confined to bed, from boils.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and it is stated that, with the increased industrial occupation which has followed the introduction of the system of remuneration, there has been a great decrease of restlessness. As many as 32 males and 37 females are now registered as industrially employed. No patient is restricted to the airing-courts, and no one has been secluded since last inspection.

The food served during the visit was abundant and of excellent quality, and the manner of serving it very creditable. But in the latter respect, some further progress might be made by supplying the better class of females with plates, and allowing them to help themselves as in an ordinary family.

The bedding was clean and in good condition, and the pillows have been refilled and made comfortable.

Proper attention appears to be given to recreation, and books and periodicals are abundantly supplied. The number registered as attending chapel are 30 males and 31 females.

Only one slight accident has occurred since last inspection.

Great credit is due to the governor, and all concerned in the management of the establishment for the very satisfactory position which it has attained.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11*th August* 1869.

There were in this house to-day, 38 males and 48 females.

This is 3 in excess of the number of females for which the house is licensed, but there are 3 vacancies in the division for males.

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Commissioners' Entries.

No case from the associated parishes has been refused, and it is proposed to reduce the present population by placing 3 or 4 patients, supposed to be suitable, in private dwellings.

At one or two points, the bedsteads appear to approach rather close to each other, and at dinner there was obviously crowding on some of the benches, which may, however, be remedied by the addition of another table.

Parochial Asylums.

With these exceptions, the state of the house was perfectly satisfactory.

The dormitories and day-rooms were well ventilated, well arranged, and at many points neatly decorated.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The interior of the whole of the house, passages, etc., included, has been greatly improved, and rendered more cheerful by papering and painting.

This has been the work of the inmates and officers.

The lawn in front of the house has now been completed by the gardeners, etc., and adds much to the amenity of the approach. It may be added that through their instrumentality, thirty acres of the grounds are now under crops of grain, potatoes, and turnips.

The body-clothes of the patients were well kept. The bedding, though in some places mended, was clean, and neatly arranged. The dormitories and other rooms have been rendered more comfortable, and clothed by a large addition of carpeting made by ordinary inmates of the poorhouse. In the former, basin-stands and towels are provided, but a large majority of the inmates prefer to use the lavatories.

Dinner was served during the visit; it consisted of rice and milk, and a pudding called "plum-duff." It was partaken of by all the patients save three males confined to bed. They are divided into 3 sections, 27 females dining in the upper day-room, 21 in the lower day-room, and 34 men in their own public room. Their conduct was quiet and orderly, and throughout the inspection, the tranquillity was worthy of note.

The knives used at table are reported to be carefully collected, counted, and locked into a box, which is placed under the charge of the attendants in their own rooms.

Thirty-four men and 30 women engage in occupation of some kind; the former act as labourers and gardeners; the latter are engaged chiefly in sewing, and they make and repair the clothing for all the paupers in the parish. The earnings of this class, now calculated to amount to thirteen pounds, are allowed by the Parochial Board to be expended for their own behoof, and have permitted the purchase of additions to the library, a magic lantern, and a monkey. Small sums have likewise been paid in engaging lecturers, in photographing those who contribute to the fund, and in giving domestic parties.

Since last entry, there have been 14 admissions; 6 discharges, 3 as cured, 3 as relieved; and 1 death from diarrhœa at the age of 69. The health of the inmates has, however, been good, although their mental condition is unpromising, not more than ten being registered as curable.

There has been no accident, and no recourse to seclusion or restraint.

These fortunate results may be connected with the facts that no inmate is confined to the airing-yards, and that all take exercise in or beyond the general grounds.

It is necessary to add that D. S., described as harmless, recently escaped. His name is still kept on the books.

The books, registers, etc., were submitted.

The exertions of the officers in securing the successful results above noted are worthy of great commendation.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 30*th April* 1869.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 13th November, consist of 29 admissions, 20 discharges, and 11 deaths; and the numbers resident at this date are 73 males and 85 females.

Of the patients discharged, 10 had recovered, and 10 were transferred to other establishments having been found chargeable to other parishes. Of the patients who died, 9 were males and 2 females. The causes of death were general paralysis in 4 cases, heart disease in 4, and weakness from refusal of food, erysipelas of head, and general decay in one case each.

The house was clean and well ventilated, but exhibited symptoms of neglect in many parts from want of painting and white-washing. In many respects the accommodation is satisfactory.

This remark is particularly applicable to the dormitories, but the means of classification during the day are insufficient; and, more especially on the female side, the quiet patients are exposed to be injuriously affected by association with those who are labouring under excitement. The erection of a new day-room in connection with the female airing-court would provide a remedy.

The manner in which the day-room in connection with the male airing-court has been fitted up, has added greatly to its comfort, but its isolation from the main building limits its use in wet weather, and during the dark evenings of winter. A covered way of communication would on this account prove useful.

As the idea of removing the Asylum to other premises appears to be given up, it may be well to advert to one or two structural alterations which seem calculated to improve the accommodation, and to add to the comfort and safety of the inmates. In their present state, the padded rooms are not fit for occupation, but it was found that one of them on the male side serves as a sleeping-room. Recommendations have on former occasions been made, that these rooms should be improved by enlarging the windows and converting them into ordinary single rooms. If allowed to remain in their present state, their use should be condemned. The appointment of paid night attendants is calculated to exercise a very beneficial influence on the patients, but the benefits to be thence derived would be increased by enlarging the sick-rooms, and thus bringing more patients under constant night supervision. Too much freedom is at present accorded the patients to wander over the house, and in this way the difficulties of day supervision are greatly increased. To remedy this evil, it is desirable that a door were placed at the foot of the stairs of each department. Complaints have been made of the insecure state of the windows in some of the upper dormitories, and it has been proposed to provide them with outside iron bars. The effect of this, however, would be to increase the already sufficiently prison-like aspect of the building, and, accordingly, it is recommended that instead of bars, inside shutters should be provided. The arrangement of making one room serve as scullery and bath-room cannot be commended. Besides, one bath on each side is a very imperfect provision; and on the male side the floor is in a state of decay.

The clothing of both sexes was comfortable and in good order. One female was dressed in canvas—the same who has been referred to at former visits. Great quiet prevailed on the male, and also on the female side, with the exception of some slight excitement caused, as it appeared, by the inspection. No patient was in seclusion, but isolation of this kind has been used on several occasions since last visit. Six of each sex are registered as of wet or dirty habits. The bedding as a rule was found in excellent order, but for the class of patients just alluded to, more care might fitly be taken to improve its appearance.

The food seen was of good quality, but a little more care in the manner of serving it would be an improvement. Why should the meat not be served in a separate course, and warm and palatable?

Sixty-four men and 76 women are registered as industrially employed. Of the former, 38 are said to work on the land, but rarely all at the same time. Endeavours have been made to extend the sources of industrial occupation, but the want of workshops has proved an impediment. This want should be remedied, if the Asylum is to continue in the present locality.

Exercise beyond the premises is taken by a large proportion of the patients. Those who cannot join in this exercise are restricted to the airing-courts, as there are no walks in the general grounds, their formation being prevented by the extension of the Poorhouse buildings to the boundary walls. Considerable attention is given to recreation, and about 60 males and 70 females appear to attend the dances and concerts. The numbers going to chapel are registered as 54 males and 66 females.

In many respects, the condition of the Asylum is satisfactory. Its chief faults are due to structural deficiencies, and perhaps also to its proximity to

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the Poorhouse, which is apt to lead to the obliteration of the distinction which should always be recognised between insane and ordinary paupers. The attention of the commissioner was directed to the authority exercised by the governor over the attendants, and the matter is alluded to here simply to express a strong opinion that the governor was thoroughly justified in the course he took in the particular case to which allusion was made.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *5th August* 1869.

The numbers in this house to-day are 75 males and 84 females. Of these, not more than 11 men and 5 women are supposed to be curable. Four men and 8 women are epileptic, 3 men and 1 woman paralytic, and 4 men and 7 women require to be raised by night on account of dirty habits. Notwithstanding the class to which the majority of the inmates obviously belong, the industrial class is reported to consist of 60 men and 77 women. Of the former, 2 act in bakehouse, 2 as tailors, 1 as joiner, and the others find occupation in the galleries or grounds. Of the latter, the industry may best be judged by an enumeration of certain articles made by them since Whitsunday :—36 pairs of stockings, 120 shirts, 50 pairs of drawers, 52 bed-ticks, 50 petticoats, 100 flannel shirts, 18 dresses, and 50 aprons. Three use the sewing-machine, and all who are able to work engage less or more in domestic services.

The register shows that while no men take exercise beyond the grounds, 60 women do so. The oral evidence of one of the officers showed that 10 men and 3 women were permitted to go out on pass. The summer excursion was, during this year, to Colinhane, and was described as very successful.

Dinner was served during the visit, and was partaken of by 54 men in their common hall ; by 47 women in their day-room, and by 29 in the work-room. The meal consisted of broth, meat, and bread. The mode of serving is still objectionable ; and, as the meat is carved on the table in at least one of the dining-rooms,—that of the most excitable of the females,—may be attended with risk.

Bathing is said to be practised weekly, four persons using the same water ; but seeing the scant means as yet provided, it is difficult to understand how this can be accomplished.

It is understood, however, that additional baths are in preparation. On the male side at least, the patients actually wash in the lavatories in the staircase, as the basin-stands in the dormitories were confessed to be purely ornamental.

The persons of the patients seemed, on the whole, to be clean, and their dress suitable, although greater tidiness might be obtained in that of the females in the low hall.

The dormitories and bedding were, as usual, well kept ; and, if we except the seclusion and padded rooms, the water-closets in the airing-yards, etc., the ventilation was satisfactory.

It may be here observed that none of the recommendations made in the last and many former reports, and which would contribute greatly to the improvement of many parts of the house, have been, with one exception, commenced. That exception is the introduction of grated doors at the bottom of the main staircase. If benefit is to be derived from this progression, these doors should be kept shut. To-day, upon every occasion, they were found open, but this might occur in order to facilitate the change of the bed linen, which takes place every Thursday. In addition to the changes urged upon former occasions, it is absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken to provide a more convenient access to the female work-room, and to remove and reconstruct the water-closets in the airing-yards, which are at present fœtid and objectionable. They might with advantage be placed at the extremity of the wing in which they now are. Should it be finally determined that these wards are to constitute the Parochial Asylum for the parish of Barony, more extensive structural alterations will be necessary.

On the whole, the health of the community has been good. Only 2 deaths have occurred, and only 4 persons were confined to bed by sickness. No

improvement has taken place in the sick wards, which were close, and must at night be crowded. Night-nursing by paid officials is continued, and it is recommended that the guardians should, under the direction of the medical superintendent, be intrusted with the exhibition of food and cordials to the aged and exhausted, even when they are not ailing, as fasting during the whole night has been found to be prejudicial to them. Appendix E. Commissioners' Entries.

Since the 30th April there have been admitted 12 males and 4 females; there have been discharged 10 males and 3 females—9 of these being recovered; and 2 have died, one from softening of the brain, the other from diarrhœa, aged respectively 81 and 31 years. Parochial Asylums.

It unfortunately happened that at the time of visitation all the principal officers connected with the department for lunatics were absent either from illness or from other causes, except the assistant medical officer who has been recently appointed to his situation, and who, though most courteous, could not supply all the information required. Probably from these circumstances neither were the wards generally in such good order, nor were the books so well kept as upon former occasions. The latter remark applies chiefly to the subject of seclusion and restraint, and, from the absence of the recognised register, to the difficulty of reconciling the discrepancy between the daily register and the attendant's private note-book. Seclusion for a period of several days took place in the case of a man named M'L. in the padded room, so justly condemned in last report, but whether before or after the date of the last statutory visit, remains doubtful. Seclusion, when resorted to, appears to be practised by placing the patients in one of the rooms in the passage behind the day-room on each side, and so invariably have these apartments been shown as used for seclusion, that the continued existence of the padded room alluded to was not known to the reporter. The staff are represented to be trustworthy, and liberally paid. Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

It is herein recommended :—

1. That food and cordials should be given to the aged and infirm during the night.
2. That the water-closets in the airing-yards be immediately improved.
3. That the access to the female work-room be rendered easy and safe.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley, 15*th May* 1869.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of the 14th November :— Paisley Parochial Asylum.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	10	18	28
Discharges,	7	15	22
Deaths,	1	3	4

The present numbers are 21 males, including 1 absent on probation, and 26 females. Of the patients admitted, 15 were chargeable to Greenock, 5 to Paisley, 3 to Port-Glasgow, and 1 to each of the following parishes :—Beith, Inchinnan, Bonhill, Ardrossan, and Colmonell. Of those discharged 11 had recovered, 6 were transferred to other establishments, 1 was removed to Ireland, and 4 were taken home still insane. The causes of death in the 4 fatal cases are registered as mania in 3, and exhaustion from dementia in 1. The causes, as here stated, however, do not sufficiently indicate the immediate fatal lesion, and more particulars in this respect are accordingly desirable. It is likewise desirable that before unrecovered cases are discharged, the medical officers should certify that there is nothing in their condition to counter-indicate their removal, and their disposal in ordinary dwellings.

The house was in good order, and, as was observed in last report, affords an illustration of a badly constructed asylum well managed. It is, however, susceptible of considerable improvement, and were the airing-courts enlarged to the extent that is possible, were new day-rooms erected for both sexes, and single rooms provided on the ground floor of the male side, a great deal would be effected in this direction. Indeed, it is worthy of consideration

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whether by such changes as have been indicated, and by the acquisition of some additional land, such an asylum could not be constructed as would warrant the Board of Lunacy in recognising it as providing adequate accommodation for Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and other Renfrewshire parishes, which are still without recognised accommodation, and which at present send a large proportion of their curable cases here. It will soon be only by some such arrangement that it will be possible to provide efficiently for the patients of the Burgh parish, as their number is too small to bear the expenses of an asylum alone. The chief objection to this scheme lies in the distance of the land from the Asylum, whereby the extended exercise of excited patients is impeded, and recourse to seclusion encouraged. Of course, these remarks are applicable only in the event of a district asylum being dispensed with, and the question arising whether the requisite accommodation should be provided in connection with the poorhouse of Greenock or that of Paisley.

The patients were well and comfortably clothed, and free from excitement. Five entries of seclusion, however, occur in the register since last inspection, for periods varying from 1½ to 3 days; and the registration of 3 deaths from mania as noted above, conveys an impression of deficient recourse to exercise. Industrial occupation, however, receives considerable attention, and 15 men and 14 women are registered as industrially employed—the former chiefly on the land, in teasing hair, weaving, etc., and the latter in the washing-house and needlework. No one was in bed from sickness. An aspect of considerable comfort pervades the house, especially on the female side; but some of the small rooms are on choice overcrowded with two beds. The bedding was ample and comfortable. Hair mattresses are being introduced.

Considerable endeavours are made to afford the patients amusement and recreation, and some ornamental fowls and pigeons have been procured, and swings are fitted up in the female airing-court. Eighteen males and 21 females are registered as attending chapel. There has been no accident, and no change of attendants.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley, 11*th August* 1869.

The statutory visit was paid this day. Some parts of the house have been repainted, but in all essential respects its structure and surroundings are open to the same objections as have been repeatedly urged in these pages. It likewise merits the same enconiums as have been formerly bestowed as to cleanliness, order, and good management. Except in one room, where a female was confined by sickness and somewhat excited, all parts of the establishment were thoroughly ventilated, well kept, and as cheerful as the architectural arrangements permit. Great quiet and tranquillity were observed, even although a majority of the inmates were in the airing-courts, where an intense heat prevailed. The same exertions are made to secure exercise in combination with amusement. Parties visit the extramural fields for employment and recreation almost daily; frequent excursions are made to Craigton. Small groups have been sent to the seaside for a day, and an excursion, including the greater number of the patients, has been made to Gleniffer.

The best mode of showing how consistently this method of treatment is carried out is to mention that only 1 male and 4 females never leave the airing-courts. The health of the community is reported to have been good, and, although there are several recent admissions, the appearance of the inmates indicates sufficient attention to nourishment, bathing, aud clothing. Only 2 individuals were in bed from sickness, and only 1 death has occurred. The deceased died at 55 years of age, from dropsy, after a residence of 16 days in the house. Only 1 of the present population is of dirty habits.

The numbers in the Asylum at present consist of 24 males and 27 females, being 3 males and 1 female in excess of the number for which the Asylum is licensed.

These latter admissions were made in order to meet urgent applications from the parish of Greenock for accommodation. Similar appeals have been made which were rejected. It was recommended to the Governor to com-

municate with the Board in all such cases of emergency. The pressure from distant parishes is considerable. This may be gathered from the fact that, of 12 patients admitted since the 15th May, 11 have belonged to Greenock, Port-Glasgow, etc. The present redundancy, however, will speedily be relieved by the removal of 12 patients to the Ayrshire District Asylum, 4 of whom leave to-day.

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The industrial class amounts to 13 males and 15 females.

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Since last entry there have been 6 discharges, 3 as cured, and 3 as relieved. There has been no accident, and no recourse to seclusion or restraint. The conduct of the attendants has been creditable. The books, registers, etc., were submitted.

Paisley Parochial Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
26th April 1869.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The patients at this date are 60 males and 93 females, of whom 7 males and 13 females are deemed curable, and 7 males and 9 females are epileptic. The changes since the visit of 23d November are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	3	18	21
Discharges, . . .	0	10	10
Deaths, ...	2	2	4

Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, 1 was transferred to Gartnavel, and 1 was removed by minute of the parochial board. Of the recovered patients, 1, a female, remains in the house as supernumerary attendant.

The causes of death were phthisis in 2 cases, and epilepsy, and exhaustion from maniacal excitement in 1 case each.

The principal facts shown by the foregoing figures are the great preponderance of female admissions, and the low rate of mortality. The general sanitary state of the establishment continues favourable. On the male side, no patient was in bed ; on the female side, there were two, one from heart-disease, and the other from an affection of the foot. Six males and 10 females are registered as under special medical treatment for their mental maladies.

Both departments were found in excellent order. The various apartments were well ventilated and free from offensive odours ; and preparations were being made for the cleaning of the walls and ceilings. Some additional articles of decoration have recently been procured ; but it is suggested that the general aspect of the wards would be greatly improved by the freer use of colour, by light valances to the windows, and some additional furniture of a somewhat ornamental character. It is a well established fact that, with the improvement of the surroundings of insane patients, their mental condition and their general habits are beneficially affected.

The bedding was clean and in good condition, but, as a rule, the pillows do not afford sufficient support to the head. The number of hair mattresses does not seem to have undergone any increase during the past year, and straw bags are used as a rule, except for the males in one dormitory, and for the females in the upper wards. The patients raised are 10 males and 9 females, and those registered as habitually wet are 3 males and 3 females. There is no special bedding for epileptic patients, except the occasional use of low bedsteads ; but they sleep under the eye of the night attendant, or in associated dormitories where there are attendants.

Both sexes were well clothed, and clean in person. No upper coats are provided for the men, but there are shawls and polkas of varied pattern and material for the women. A large proportion of both sexes were found industrially employed, the men in the grounds and the women in various domestic occupations ; and the work which the men at present perform shows to what purpose their labour might be turned if permanent means of occupation were provided. About 40 of the females, it was reported, go in turn beyond the bounds of the Asylum, but exercise of this kind has not recently been much taken by the males owing to the abundance of work within the walls.

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Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

On both sides there was complete tranquillity, which was only slightly interrupted in the female side by the inspection. No patient was in seclusion.

The entries of seclusion in the register since last visit are 12 in number, and refer to 5 patients. The period was generally for 2 or 3 hours, and did not in any case exceed 11. One female wore a strong dress, and 2 locked boots.

The meals served during the visit were abundant, and the food was of good quality; but a glass of beer to the working-men with their luncheon would be a grateful addition.

The supply of water is reported as ample. As a rule, two patients appear to be bathed in the same water. For ordinary washing, basin-stands are generally used in the male department. The introduction of similar means in the small rooms of the female wards would be a great improvement on the present system of resorting to lavatories which are inconveniently small.

The numbers registered attending chapel are 38 males and 61 females; and 2 females go to church. At present the means of recreation are somewhat limited. When the new wards are ready, greater facilities will exist for amusement, and the acquisition of a piano may then perhaps be accomplished.

Active exertions are being made to finish the new wards; and from the spirit of liberality which is displayed by the Parochial Board, there is good reason to hope that the evils of circumscribed space will, as much as possible, be counteracted.

The impression received from the inspection was very favourable.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum,
4th August 1869.

In the department for males in this Asylum no alteration has been made, except the erection of a fountain in the airing-yard. The arrangement, by which the food is carried and served from an apartment adjoining the dining-hall, is found to work well; but the door of the room was observed to remain open during dinner, so that when knives are used great care should be taken that they are not accessible to patients. Forty of the men took dinner in the public hall. It consisted of broth and dumpling. Upon the other days of the week animal food is given. The dormitories were, as has always been the case, clean, cheerful, and admirably kept. Night-watching is still committed to ordinary inmates, and, although it be objectionable in this respect, includes the constant observation of the epileptics, who all sleep in the same room. Forty-six individuals are regularly occupied, and have, as yet, found suitable work in preparing the airing-yard, etc., in the division for the females.

The changes in the department for females, sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy, have not yet been completed, and have caused considerable inconvenience, and partially a new distribution of the patients in the original building. Considerable progress has, however, been made in the adaptation of the recently acquired house to its future purpose. So far as these modifications have gone, they are satisfactory, and promise to realize the expectations of the projectors. It is already occupied by 38 patients, a large number of whom have recently been withdrawn from Gartnavel. They sleep in the dormitory in the second story, and use the front room in connection, as a work-room. The latter is neatly furnished, contains chairs, sofas, stuffed window seats, etc. No inconvenience has been experienced either from noise on the street, from the patients gazing from the windows, or from the curiosity of their neighbours opposite.

As the workmen are still employed in constructing the bath-room on the lower story, it is strongly recommended that an effort should be made to obtain a greater amount of light, either by the introduction of glass pannels into the doors, or by some more effective mode, as both the passage and the room are very dark.

The asylum contains to-day 60 men and 118 women. Of these 7 men and 17 women are regarded as curable. Eight of the inmates are habitually dirty. Only 3 persons were found in bed, but 8 are regarded as labouring under bodily disease. The general health of the community has, however, been very satisfactory, and only 1 death has occurred since last visit. The age of

the deceased was 63 years. Sixteen patients are entered as subjected to treatment for mental disease. It is stated that parties of from 3 to 8 daily walk beyond the precincts, that occasional drives to the country are given to other groups, and that the annual excursion to Campsie is to take place on Tuesday. Bathing is resorted to for each patient once a week; but two or more may use the same water.

Since the 26th of April there have been admitted 2 men and 36 women; 20 of the latter were transferred from Gartnavel; 12 have been discharged, 6 as cured.

The deportment of the patients generally was very quiet; the chief exceptions were found in the refractory room for females. The contemplated separation of this class into two groups, whenever the alterations in the old building are finished, will, in all probability, contribute to lessen the excitement which was witnessed, and which may be in part due to the crowded and cheerless state of the day-room. A very large proportion of females was found employed. Eight work constantly in the laundry, and the industry of the remainder may be estimated from their having made during the past year 1959 articles of wearing apparel, etc., among which may be enumerated 452 men's shirts, 353 bed-ticks, 126 gowns, 174 pair stockings, etc.

They likewise make the clothes for 24 parochial patients placed in private dwellings at Balfron.

The conduct of the staff has been satisfactory, and their wages appear liberal, but it is suggested that better apartments, and more suitably situate, should be prepared for the matron. No accident has occurred, and only 3 instances of seclusion are registered.

The books were submitted.

It is herein recommended—

1. That the night guardians should, according to the directions of the medical officer, exhibit food and cordials to the aged and feeble, to whom a fast of twelve hours must often prove prejudicial.

2. An arrangement to secure more light in bath-room, etc., on lower story.

3. More suitable accommodation for matron.

Lunatic Wards, Aberdeen Poorhouse, 25*th May* 1869.

The alterations referred to as in progress at the date of last report are now, with one trifling exception, completed; and the wards, as newly arranged, in the occupation of the patients. They were found to be clean, well ventilated, cheerful, and comfortable in aspect. The hair mattresses recommended at last visit have not yet been introduced into the dormitories, but it was stated that it is intended to introduce them, and to substitute cocoa-nut fibre for chaff in the pillows. Other improvements in the dormitories are also being gradually introduced, such as chairs to go between each bed, and one or two easy-chairs for the sick rooms. Since last report there have been 6 admissions, all belonging to the parish, no discharges, and 1 death. The inmates at present consist of 30 males and 23 females. Five of these are epileptics. One patient only is reported as of wet or dirty habits.

The health of the patients generally is good. Only 2 are at present permanently confined to bed, viz., 1 female from extreme old age, and 1 male in an advanced stage of phthisis. The inmates are tidily dressed, and clean in clothes and person. The numbers attending chapel or prayers are stated to be 19 males and 21 females, the same as also dine in association. The dinner to-day consisted of broth, beef, and pudding, and appeared to be wholesome and sufficient.

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

Eighteen males and 10 females are industrially employed, the former about the grounds, which at present appears to take the place with them of more extended exercise, and the latter chiefly in sewing or knitting. Only 7 or 8 of each sex are confined to the airing-yards. Twelve females are taken out to walk beyond the enclosures. The amusements consist principally of music and dancing, with occasional public readings. Some of the inmates also are in the habit of reading aloud to the others.

The periodicals taken in consist of all the local papers and a copy of the *British Workman*.

There would appear still to be room for improvement in the frequency and variety of amusements, and in the supply of entertaining literature.

There have been no cases of seclusion or accident. One patient had made his escape this morning by climbing over a wall, and had not been recovered before the visit was ended. One male attendant has been transferred to Old Machar Poorhouse, and another appointed in his place.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,
22*d November* 1869.

The changes since the visit of 25th May consist of 11 admissions, 2 discharges, 2 escapes, and 2 deaths. Of the admissions, all except one were transfers from asylum. Of the discharges, one was a removal to Buchan Poorhouse, and the other to the care of friends. Of the patients who escaped, one has not been heard of, the other has been only a few hours away, and is expected to be found. Of the deaths, one was caused by pneumonia, and the other by disease of the bladder.

The wards were found in excellent order, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort.

The patients of both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress.

They were tranquil and free from excitement, and seem all properly selected for the wards, but it may possibly become necessary to send back one of the epileptics to the asylum on account of excitement accompanying the fits.

No patient with a strong tendency to escape should be retained, as the precautions necessary to ensure his safe custody must of necessity limit the privileges and liberty of the whole.

With the view of making escape less easy, and securing the patients against the risk of accident, it is recommended that the railing at the head of the stairs should be raised, and that the windows in the dormitories should be securely fastened during the night.

The dormitories were well aired, and the bedding was ample, clean, and in good condition. Hair mattresses will shortly replace those at present in use.

The general appearance of the inmates was indicative of an adequate diet. About 16 men and 12 women are usefully occupied.

It is suggested that, when work is taken in from the town, the proceeds should be in a certain measure at the disposal of the patients to defray the expenses of entertainments, to furnish articles of decoration for the wards, etc. Whatever increases the interest of the patients in their surroundings is found by experience to have a very beneficial effect.

The wards are well supplied with books and periodicals, and considerable attention is given to providing sources of recreation.

Walking parties took place at certain intervals during the summer, and there was an excursion to Stonehaven.

Since last inspection one patient was secluded for six hours for disobedience. This patient is the one who escaped, and has not since been heard of. The case does not seem to have been a suitable one for the wards.

The attendants perform their duty in a satisfactory manner, and the general condition of the establishment is very creditable to all concerned in its management.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE, *May* 28, 1869.

These wards were visited to-day for the first time, since being opened for the reception of pauper lunatics. The inmates admitted up to this date are 10 in number, 4 male and 6 female. They are, for the most part, of a low type, both mentally and physically, two only of each sex being capable of any useful employment, and two patients incapable of any employment whatever; these last are also of dirty habits, and have to be raised by the attendant over night. Five of the admitted are transfers from the Asylum, and 5 are direct from parishes in the Combination.

The bodily health of the patients has been good, and there have been no discharges or deaths since the wards were opened. They were clean in person, and their clothing good and substantial. Baths are given to them once a fortnight, two patients using the same water. I arrived too late to see the dinner served, but am informed that the dietary is in conformity with that recommended by the Board of Lunacy.

The patients have free access to the airing-yards, and with their present limited numbers, these afford ample space for ordinary recreation and exercise; two of the men are at present employed in levelling and preparing the yards, and two others, who may be said to work only for amusement, follow and attend upon them. All the inmates, with the exception of two who are physically weak, are likewise frequently taken walks into the country. But while sufficient means of out-door exercise is thus afforded, there has as yet been little or no provision made for in-door occupation and amusement on wet days, and during the long winter evenings. With the exception of the bible, and two or three religious tracts supplied from time to time by a society in New Deer, there is a total absence of books or periodicals for the use of the inmates. One or two such publications as the *British Workman*, *Good Words*, etc., if supplied to each day-room, would contribute at no great expense to meet this want, and I would recommend this matter to the consideration of the committee. The day-rooms and dormitories were extremely clean and tidy, and the beds and mattresses excellent. The supply of blankets, however, for winter is hardly sufficient, being only two pairs, which, together with the coverlet, weighed 15 lbs. 3 oz. Many additions of more or less importance still remain to be made, with the view of giving to the wards a more furnished and home-like appearance, such as papering and painting the walls and woodwork, valances to the windows, hanging up a few pictures on the walls, etc.; these, it is to be hoped, will be furnished in due time as opportunity offers.

It is a subject of regret that, either through mistaken motives of economy or inferior workmanship, the framework and seats of some of the chairs and benches in the day-room are already beginning to give way. Had the number of inmates been larger, and the furniture in consequence more in use, there appears reason to believe that much of it would, by this time, have been quite useless. This is a matter which will demand the immediate attention of the committee, in order to save further injury and unnecessary expense.

Considerable progress has been made in laying out the airing-grounds. At present they are chiefly planted with potatoes, but it will be matter for future consideration whether the lower portions should not be laid out in grass with one or two ornamental flower beds.

The verandahs erected for shelter in wet weather have been put up in a very insufficient way; not only have they not been covered with felt or other material for keeping out the rain, but they have been fixed in so insecure a manner as to have been all but blown away by the force of the wind, which has even torn the wooden supports, on which they rested, out of the stone sockets inserted in the ground for their reception; in their present condition they are altogether insecure and unsafe.

In refixing them the stone sockets would require to be stronger, and of a less friable stone; and it would be better if a roof of galvanized iron were substituted for the present clumsy and insufficient wooden one.

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Buchan Combination Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE, *November* 20, 1869.

Since the opening of the house, 6 male and 12 female patients have been admitted, who all remain inmates.

It is doubtful, however, whether A. N. should be retained, as the means of safe custody for patients bent on escape are insufficient.

The house was in excellent order, but there is a want of cheap articles of decoration, of amusing reading, and of objects calculated to interest the patients and make them contented with their position.

The bedding was ample in quantity, of good quality, and perfectly clean, but the provision for wet patients, of whom there are three on the female side, is not satisfactory. Either their mattresses should be protected by waterproof sheeting, or loose straw bags should be used. Pains should be taken to guard against the admission of dirty cases, and of patients apt to be noisy or restless through the night, whose fitting place is in asylums.

The papering of the walls is again recommended as calculated to influence the mental condition of the inmates by giving their accommodation more the aspect of a home.

The clothing of both sexes was comfortable and in good condition, but bonnets or hats, and shawls should be supplied to the women for walking exercise.

Hitherto the health of the inmates has been very satisfactory, and there has been no death or case of severe illness. It cannot be expected, however, that this immunity can long continue, and with the view of facilitating the supervision of the sick during the night by the attendants, it is suggested that a door of communication should be made between the dormitory and the sick-room on each side.

Endeavours should be made to employ as many of the patients as possible, but it should be kept in view that the proper management of the insane requires qualities of more than an average character, and that unless the attendants are properly remunerated, it will be impossible to obtain and retain the services of qualified persons in this capacity.

The airing-courts are neatly kept, and the verandahs have been made secure.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME COMBINATION POORHOUSE, *5th June* 1869.

Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse.

The inmates at this date are 18 males and 18 females, who occupy temporary accommodation pending the enlargement of their own wards, which is at present being carried out. Some allowance may, therefore, be made for their present condition not being entirely satisfactory, but this cause can scarcely be admitted as sufficient to excuse the untidy and slovenly appearance of many of the men, and the frequently unsatisfactory state of the bedding. It is, however, reported that 4 males and 1 female are epileptic, and that 6 males and 3 females are, on an average, wet during the night, and occasionally also dirty during the day. One male is said to be an excrement eater. These facts show either that several of the patients are improperly selected for the wards, or that the attendance is insufficient to ensure a proper degree of cleanliness. Probably the present unsatisfactory state of matters is partially due to each of these causes; at any rate it will be advisable, should no improvement be found at next inspection, to call for the removal of every epileptic and dirty case, and to require a higher proportion of paid attendance. It is simply impossible that one attendant can be responsible for the proper care of 18 patients, of whom so many are epileptic and dirty, and a large proportion of the others are in helpless dementia. The female patients are of a higher mental type than the males, and were found in a much more satisfactory state.

In furnishing the new wards, hair-mattresses and pillows should be substituted for those at present in use, and the furniture generally should be full and comfortable. Unless the extended establishment be conducted in a liberal

spirit, the result will certainly be unfavourable. The appearance of the patients indicated an adequate dietary, but knives and forks, and plates should be furnished at dinner. Good manners and tidiness should be encouraged in every way; it is impossible otherwise to have a satisfactory Asylum.

A considerable number of both sexes are said to engage in some kind of industrial occupation, but on the completion of the new wards, more systematic measures should be adopted to procure useful and profitable means of employment. A visit to the female lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse will show what can be done in this direction.

Both sexes were free from excitement, and seclusion has not been used in the time of the present governor and present attendants, who have all been appointed since last inspection. Both the attendants have had previous experience in Gartnavel.

The changes since last visit are 2 admissions and 1 discharge. There has been no death, but a patient of each sex is at present confined to bed from sickness or debility.

Lunatic Wards, Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse, 16*th August* 1869.

These wards contain 18 patients of each sex, being the same number as when last inspected. Since that time, however, 2 patients have been admitted; 1 has been discharged recovered, and 1 has died of cancer of the uterus. The deceased was 70 years of age. Unfortunately, similar observations as were used in last report are still applicable to the state of the establishment. The inmates still occupy temporary accommodation, and the presence of the workmen is affirmed to have suspended all the former organization, and to render it difficult to maintain due discipline. What may add to the confusion and untidiness witnessed is the approaching change in the attendants. Whether the large number of the degraded class, 6 men and 3 women, be attributable to their inexperience or negligence, or other causes, cannot be determined; but an effort is about to be made by increasing the number of the staff to 2 in each division, and by offering very liberal wages to secure respectable and well trained servants.

The majority of those of dirty habits, 4 men and 1 woman, are affected with epilepsy. This would point to a more careful selection of the cases sent to these wards, as besides interfering with the comfort of the inmates, they greatly complicate all domestic arrangements. One of the number who is disposed to evade supervision was found shut into a dormitory as a sort of modified seclusion. Two patients were found ailing, 1 from asthma, and 1 from old age. It may be premature to offer any precise suggestions as to the kind and amount of furniture required in the altered premises, especially as the governor describes the intentions of the Parochial Board as in this respect to be most liberal, but stuffed benches with backs, chairs and beds, either of hair or of some soft material, should be immediately provided, as one of the invalids, aged eighty-one, was resting on a bed as hard as a board. A bed-chair should at once be supplied to the woman labouring under asthma. With the exceptions mentioned above, the inmates are said to be healthy. Twelve men and 6 women are stated to engage in occupation. Five of the former are engaged as formerly in pumping the sewage, but this cannot be regarded as a suitable occupation. Almost all are occasionally taken for exercise to the general grounds or beyond them, but 4 men and 6 women appear to be generally confined to the airing-court. Bathing is not resorted to above once a fortnight, except with those of dirty habits; and 4 patients use the same water. The books were submitted. In the daily register no entry has been made since 26th July. Hitherto it has been kept by the male attendant, but in future it must remain in the possession of the governor, and the entries must be made by him.

It has been recommended in the foregoing report:—*First*, That benches with backs and stuffed seats should be provided. *Secondly*, That beds of hair, or of some other soft material, should be substituted for those in use.

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

Thirdly, That a bed-chair should be procured. *Fourthly*, That the registers should be kept with greater regularity, and by the governor.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE, 22*d May* 1869.

The inmates at this date are 14 males and 17 females, of whom 2 males and 1 female are epileptics. It is open to doubt whether epileptics constitute proper patients for lunatic wards of poorhouses, partly owing to the irritation and excitement which frequently accompany the fits, and occasionally find vent in violence ; and partly to the risk of suffocation, especially during the night. It is stated that all the epileptic patients are at present harmless and easily managed, but should any change in this respect take place, no time should be lost in removing them to the District Asylum; and to guard as much as possible against the risk of suffocation, they should be provided with pillows made of cloth of open texture, and loosely filled with well-teased hair that would permit of respiration should the patient in the fit turn upon his face. With one exception, all the other patients seem properly selected for the wards. This exception is A. H., who is occasionally noisy and excited to such an extent as to require seclusion, and is very generally a source of disturbance and discomfort to the other inmates.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and in good order, and their general aspect was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The bedding was in good condition, but the bed coverings are insufficient for winter, although adequate for the present season. But even now, when the winter allowance to the patients is only 2 pairs of blankets and a coverlet, there are 3 pairs and a coverlet on the male attendant's bed, and 4 pairs and a coverlet on that of the female attendant. And along with this it should be taken into account that the attendants, receiving a fuller diet than the patients, have really less necessity for additional bed coverings. The day-clothing appears adequate, but there is an insufficient supply of shawls and bonnets for the women for walking out, and it would be proper to provide some capes for the feebler male inmates for a like purpose.

No patient was in bed, and there has been no death since last visit. The changes consist of 2 admissions, and 1 discharge.

The industrial class comprises 6 men and 9 women ; and 13 men and 9 women attend chapel.

The attendants are now reported as efficient. There has been no accident.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE, 13*th August* 1869.

There are 15 lunatics of each sex resident. Ten men were walking in the country, but all the others were seen. They were well clothed, tidy, and quiet in deportment. They are regarded as suitable cases for such an establishment by the officers. Six of each sex engage in work, and much of the labour in the garden, and of the domestic service of the general poorhouse, is performed by lunatics. Since last report, 1 male has been admitted ; 2 females have been discharged, 1 as cured, and 1 as unsuitable. The latter was transferred to the District Asylum.

There have been no deaths, no accidents, and only one of the inmates is regarded as ailing. She is confined to the sick-room, but not to bed.

Except for half-an-hour last night, seclusion has not been resorted to, nor are there any special or repressive dresses, etc.

All the patients take their meals together, and use knives and forks, which are, at other times, carefully locked past.

It is recommended that salt, pepper, and mustard dishes be added to the equipage. No addition has been made to the furniture, but it is suggested that all the sitting benches should be stuffed, and be provided with some cheerful cover ; and that small pieces of carpet should be placed beside each bed.

The dormitories were in excellent order, but it would be well to promote ventilation by lighting a fire occasionally during the day.

Basin-stands are provided, but with very few exceptions, the patients use the lavatories. Appendix E.

The bowling-green is now completed and in good order, but has not yet been used. Bowls should be provided forthwith. Commissioners' Entries.

It may be doubted whether the 3 epileptics and 1 dirty patient are, in all respects, suited for these wards, but no interference is suggested.

The house may be pronounced well kept and in a satisfactory condition. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The following recommendations have been made above :—*First*, That salt, pepper, and mustard dishes be placed on table at meals. *Second*, That all the benches should be stuffed, and covered with a cheerful print. *Third*, That fires should be occasionally lighted in the dormitories in order to promote ventilation. *Fourth*, That a piece of carpet should be placed beside each bed. *Fifth*, That bowls be provided. Dumbarton Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards, Dundee Poorhouse, 3*d May* 1869.

The additions to the Poorhouse which have been in course of erection since the last visit, are now nearly completed as regards the general department. The proposed addition of a story to the lunatic wards will be proceeded with during the summer, and it therefore becomes an important point to consider and arrange how the lunatic patients may best be disposed of while it is in progress. It would be very undesirable for them to remain in their present wards at the time the roofs are taken off and workmen employed about them. The most suitable arrangement would appear to be that suggested by the governor of temporarily adapting for their use the separate building that has newly been erected for boys and girls, and which, while conveniently situated as regards the kitchen department, is unconnected with any other part of the buildings, and would be considerably removed from the noise and presence of the workmen. Dundee Poorhouse.

It is expected that the building operations on the lunatic wards will be commenced in about 6 weeks. The male and female wards will be proceeded with separately, one after the other, and will each take about 6 weeks, should the season prove favourable, before they are fit to be re-occupied by the patients. I would recommend, however, that before any decision is come to with regard to the temporary accommodation of the lunatics, the house committee should lay their proposals in a distinct form before the Board of Lunacy for their consideration and approval.

Since last visit there have been no admissions and no discharges. One female has died, after a residence of 3½ years in the house, the cause of death being epilepsy. The present numbers in the house are 28 males and 35 females. Of these, 24 males and 22 females are industrially employed ; 26 males and 35 females take regular exercise, 20 of each sex being permitted to go beyond the grounds in charge of an attendant. With one exception on the male side, all dine in association in the respective divisions of the house appropriated to their sex. The numbers attending chapel are 18 males and 23 females. Only 1 patient was found in bed—a male hypochondriac, but free from serious bodily ailment. The wet patients are 1 on the male and 6 on the female side. There is no restraint.

The dormitories and day-rooms are clean, cheerful, and well furnished, but some contemplated additions to their amenity and comfort are suspended until the alterations shall have been completed. The new arrangement for heating the corridors is found to work satisfactorily. The patients were clean in person and well clothed. They were generally quiet and free from excitement, but the women somewhat more talkative and noisy than the men. The employments consist principally in sewing and knitting for the females, and picking ropes and working in the grounds for the men.

The same attendants continue in charge as have been entrusted with the care of the patients for the last 4 years.

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LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
9th December 1869.

Commissioners' Entries.

Since the visit of 3d May, no patients have been admitted or discharged. During the same period there have been 4 deaths, of which 2 were ascribed to general debility at the ages of 74 and 69, 1 to pneumonia at the age of 43, and 1 to chronic bronchitis and kidney disease at the age of 35.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The additions to the wards referred to in last report are approaching completion on the male side, and promise to afford accommodation of a cheerful and convenient character. It is, however, a question whether a subdivision of the upper large dormitory would not be more conducive to comfort and tranquillity than leaving it as it is; and the Commissioner accordingly recommends that the Board of Lunacy should sanction this deviation from the plans, should application to this effect be made to them.

Dundee Poorhouse.

The alterations on the female side are less advanced, but they will probably be ready for occupation in spring or early summer. In the meantime, the female patients are lodged in the "children's buildings" in a fairly satisfactory manner.

The establishment being at present in a transition state, the usual routine in exercise, occupation, and recreation has been greatly disturbed, but the patients in both departments were entirely free from excitement, were neatly and comfortably clothed, and generally in good physical condition. There has been little sickness for a considerable period, and no one was in bed from bodily ailments, except a hypochondriacal patient, who seems rarely to be up.

The present inmates are 25 males and 34 females, but the numbers of both sexes will be considerably increased when the new accommodation is taken into occupation.

LUNATIC WARDS, CITY OF EDINBURGH POORHOUSE,
12*th March* 1869.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

While many parts of these wards, and the arrangements connected with them, are, and must ever be open to the criticisms entered in these pages, as a whole the establishment is as well conducted as its defects admit of, and in such a manner as to secure a considerable amount of protection and comfort to the class of patients which it contains.

How far the approaching removal of the institution, of which it forms a dependency, and its staff, to the buildings now erecting at Craiglockhart may open up a future, and a new organization to this provision for the incurable insane, there is no information accessible which would justify an opinion; but it is obvious that the impending change, so far as it necessarily affects the lunatic wards, will call for the consideration and action of the Board.

There are at present 79 inmates, embracing the same proportion of epileptics, paralytics, and those of dirty habits as at last inspection. The cases seem to be judiciously selected, as great quiet and order prevailed, and the registers show that when excitement occurs, the individual is transferred to the public asylum. Of 3 discharges, 2 were of this nature. Only one patient was found in bed, while 34 were assembled in the work-room, and of these about a third were actively employed. The total number occupied amounts to 36. Fifty-four partook of a savoury and substantial meal during the visit, to the excellence of which several bore voluntary testimony.

Four admissions and 5 deaths have taken place since 25th August 1868. The latter are somewhat more numerous than upon former occasions, but it appears that of the number, 1 was sinking when admitted, and that the average at death was so high as 61 years. Death is attributed in 1 case to consumption, in 1 to general dropsy, in 1 to disease of brain, and in 2 to diarrhœa.

The wards were well ventilated, the temperature genial, the bedding and clothing clean and sufficient.

An addition has been made to the number of attendants, so that exercise beyond the precincts can be more frequently taken, and with greater safety to those patients who do not or cannot join the walking party.

Seclusion has been very rarely resorted to.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

It is recommended that, as soon as practicable, bedsteads of greater width and less height from the floor, and perforated pillows, should be provided for the epileptics.

Lunatic Wards, Edinburgh City Poorhouse, *August 9th*, 1869.

The wards at this date contain 81 patients, of whom 9 are epileptic, 4 paralytic, and 9 of wet or dirty habits. About 60 attend prayers, 26 engage in industrial occupations, and 55 mess together in the hall.

The house was in good order, and well-ventilated, except the workroom, in which the air was heavy and tainted. The bedding was clean and comfortable, but the substitution of hair for straw mattresses would be an improvement.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, but the manner of cooking it might be advantageously varied without increasing the cost. For instance, the meat, instead of being constantly boiled, might occasionally be stewed, or made into pies, with flour or potato-crust.

The patients were free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. Six entries of seclusion, however, were in the register since the inspection of 12th March, for periods varying from 6 to 10 hours.

The state of the patients, as regards their persons and clothing, was also satisfactory; but their general appearance would be improved by the use of a material for their dresses less ugly than the blue stuff in which many of them are clothed. The means of bathing cannot be regarded as satisfactory; and the accommodation of the lower floor of the old Darien House must be considered as only waiting for an occasion to be condemned.

There is room for more attention to recreation. About 18 of the whole number of inmates take walks beyond the premises; but an annual excursion to the country might embrace a much larger proportion, and would confer great pleasure on many whose enjoyments are but few.

The sanitary state of the house is favourable. Only 1 patient was in bed from serious illness, and only 2 deaths have occurred since last inspection, the one from paralysis at the age of 40, and the other from chronic bronchitis at the age of 75. The other changes have been 4 admissions, all from private dwellings, and 1 removal home.

There have been 4 slight accidents; but there has been no change among the attendants, to whom, and to the matron, the general condition of the establishment is very creditable.

Lunatic Wards, Govan Poorhouse, *April 27th*, 1869.

Since visit of 11th November, 4 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 7 have died. There is consequently a diminution of 6 in the numbers resident, which are at present 35 males and 39 females.

All the patients admitted were chargeable to Govan, and were brought from Gartnavel. Of those who were discharged, 2 were transferred to Stirling District Asylum, and 1 was taken home after removal of his name from the poor-roll, apparently on the sole authority of the inspector, as no minute by the parochial board was forthcoming. The mortality has been high, and the causes of death are registered as phthisis in 3 cases, at the respective ages of 32, 46, and 18, and as general paralysis, natural decay, paralysis, and diarrhœa, in one case each, at the ages of 68, 77, 60, and 45, respectively. The sanitary state of the establishment is, however, very favourable at present, no one being in bed from any cause whatever. The house was in good order, and presented, especially on the female side, an aspect of comfort which was very pleasing. This is in a considerable measure due to the articles of furniture and decoration purchased from the proceeds of the work of the women, and which is very judiciously left at their own disposal by the parochial board. One of the latest acquisitions is a harmonium, which cost £55. It may be

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Govan Poorhouse.

mentioned that the work which they execute for the warehouses in town is so well done, that they have offers of a great deal more than they can overtake.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and adequate attention is paid to personal cleanliness. The bedding was clean and comfortable. Hair mattresses are used by all except two wet patients on the male side, who have straw bags. Several have feather beds. On the male side, however, pillows filled with straw are still in general use. Both males and females were entirely free from excitement. The numbers industrially employed are 18 men and 33 women. Three days in the week the former go to work in the new grounds at Merryflatts, and of the latter, from 30 to 34 take regular exercise beyond the premises. Twenty-three men and 33 women are registered as attending chapel. There has been no accident, and no change among the attendants. The only point which detracts from the satisfactory nature of this report is the high mortality, which was also commented on last year. Whether it is due to unavoidable causes, or partly, at least, to insufficient warmth, or other unhealthy influences during the winter, can only be determined by careful observation. The general appearance of the inmates is one of adequate nutrition. The ventilation is at present good, but it is not unlikely that in cold weather the supply of fresh air may be unduly impeded by the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
August 6th, 1869.

In addition to 44 males and 45 females, a population within 1 of that for which the wards are licensed, there are resident two men under observation. One of these has been an inmate for three months, is subject to epilepsy, and is for short periods immediately before and after the attack, excited and perhaps of unsound mind. The arrangement is certainly humane; but as he is not permitted to leave the establishment, is of doubtful legality. Little or no change has taken place within the establishment since last visit. A large body (24) of men still go several times a week to the grounds of the new poor-house, and have worked so efficiently, that what was styled "a superabundance of vegetables" are now supplied to the poor-house. In the female division, again, there are 37 workers, who have produced for the house, and on order, various articles amounting in value to £23 in fourteen months. Besides these earnings, there is in the hands of the governor a sum of £34. Since the harmonium alluded to in last report, a sewing-machine, foreign birds, etc., have been purchased from the same fund, and the indulgences in tea, etc., are continued.

It appears that 17 males and 8 females take exercise in the airing-courts, but a large number of women take exercise beyond the walls; but as the weekly register was in the possession of the governor, who is absent on holiday, greater precision could not be arrived at.

About 50 of the lunatics joined the annual excursion of the other inmates of the poor-house to Tigh-na-bruaich about a month ago. Every patient is bathed once a week, but two use the same water. The day-rooms and dormitories were perfectly clean and neat, and ventilation was promoted by open fires. The bed and body-clothes were very good, and the persons of all the patients apparently clean. The bodily health of all is at present satisfactory, and only two deaths have occurred since last entry, both of which arose from brain-disease. No one was confined to bed, and the aspect of the great majority indicated good health and judicious general and medical attention. Great tranquillity prevailed, and the appearance of cheerful industry on the female side was as conspicuous as upon former occasions.

This is perhaps a suitable place to remark that no seclusion, no restraint, and no accidents, are registered, but that it has been necessary upon one or two occasions to secure the hands of W. A., the epileptic formerly alluded to, when excited. Since the 27th April, 10 males and 7 females have been admitted, but none have been discharged.

The commendations formerly bestowed on these wards may fairly be repeated.

Although several improvements might be suggested, it would be absurd to urge the adoption of measures involving expense, when it is confidently expected that the new Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients in 1871.

It is, however, necessary to express an opinion that the number of attendants appears insufficient.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Greenock Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE,
June 2d, 1869.

The wards contain at this date 70 inmates—28 males and 42 females, of whom 2 are chargeable to Ardrossan, 5 to Rothesay, 8 to foreign parishes of Renfrewshire, and the rest to Greenock. The changes since last visit consist of 10 admissions, 2 discharges, and 3 deaths. The causes of death are registered as apoplexy, gradual exhaustion, and phthisis, at the ages of 20, 69, and 25.

The condition of the house, as stated in former reports, shows increased attention to the ornamentation and furnishing of the wards, and in this respect credit is due; but improvement should now be extended to the bedding and clothing by substituting hair mattresses and pillows for those of straw at present in use, and diversifying the material and pattern of the dresses of both sexes. Two sheets should likewise be supplied to all the beds.

More attention seems also now to be given to recreation; but it does not appear from the daily register that walks beyond the premises are taken nearly to the extent which might easily be attained, with both benefit and pleasure to the patients. The numbers of both sexes industrially employed is nominally considerable; but the great evil under which the establishment labours continues to be the want of proper means of occupation for the men. Oakum-picking is beneficial neither to body nor mind, and although a fitting employment in a prison, is entirely out of place in an asylum for the insane. For the females, work is taken in from the shops in the town; but it is very strongly recommended that whatever money is made in this way should be set aside as a fund for extra indulgences. Wherever this system has been tried, it has been found to exercise a very beneficial stimulating influence on the patients. With the view of leading the females to take more interest in their personal appearance, a looking-glass of considerable size should be placed in both day-rooms, and they should be far more liberally supplied with combs and brushes.

Cleanliness in all departments is well attended to, and the airing-courts are neatly kept. Both sexes were free from excitement, and no seclusion has been in use since last visit.

Two females were confined to bed, and have been so for a considerable period, from chronic ailments; but otherwise the sanitary condition of the establishment is good.

The numbers reported as of wet habits are 2 males and 5 females; as epileptic, 2 males and 4 females; and as attending chapel, 11 males and 16 females. The general type of the inmates, especially of the females, indicates a more degraded condition of both the mental and bodily powers than is common in similar communities.

There has been no accident since last inspection. As a matter of precaution, it is suggested that the prints on the walls should be hung on nails without cords.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE,
12th August, 1869.

The general register shows that the inmates at present are 26 males and 42 females; but of these, only 10 males and 12 females were seen, the others having left the establishment on their annual excursion to Flatterton. Of the actual inhabitants, 4 were confined to bed by illness, 5 were employed, and the remainder loitered in the airing-courts.

No change has been made in these wards since last inspection; but it is understood that the recommendations then made are about to be carried into effect.

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In addition to these, it is now suggested that easy and invalid chairs should be provided for each division, that the stoves should be protected by some device less cumbrous and offensive, and that strenuous exertions should be made—and there is reason to believe that such would prove successful—to secure on a short lease a field or fields in the neighbourhood, which might afford the means of occupation for the men, and of exercise for the women. This measure is advocated, as at present there is no prospect of the erection of a suitable asylum for this portion of the district.

As matters now stand, the chief occupation of the men is oakum-teasing. A considerable proportion never leave the airing-courts, and exercise beyond the walls is more restricted than is desirable.

Greenock Poorhouse.

Except in the room occupied by a paralytic, where the smell was urinous and offensive, the air was generally pure and sweet. The bedding and dress of the patients were satisfactory, but the beds are still hard and uncomfortable. Chintz covers have been placed on the benches in the day-room for females, and a few additional pictures have been hung there; but the furniture is still scanty and of a more rude description than is necessary.

Thirteen men and 15 women are registered as employed. Since the 2d June there have been 4 admissions, 2 discharges,—1 as cured, 1 as not insane, and 4 deaths. The causes of death are entered as consumption in 2 cases, general paralysis in 1, and heart-disease in 1.

The mortality is considerable, and two of the individuals confined to bed are dangerously ill. The general health of the community is, however, represented as having been satisfactory.

The class of patients at present under treatment is in other respects unpromising. Only 2 are regarded as curable; 6 are affected with epilepsy, 1 with paralysis, and 13 are described as of dirty habits.

There has been no accident, and no recourse to seclusion or restraint; but strong dresses are occasionally resorted to.

In the previous report the following suggestions have been made:—*first*, that invalid or easy chairs be provided; *second*, that the unseemly grating around the stove be removed or modified; *third*, that a field at no great distance from the poorhouse be leased, in order to secure out-of-door occupation, etc.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
May 14*th*, 1869.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

The patients at this date are 14 males and 16 females, who, with five exceptions, have all been transferred from Gartnavel Asylum or Govan Poorhouse.

The house was clean, cheerful, and in good order. The furniture is comfortable and substantial; but some additions are still necessary, as for instance an easy chair in the sickroom of each side. The bedding was ample and in excellent order, but hair would be a better material than straw for the mattresses, or than chaff for the pillows, and in the long-run would not be more expensive.

The patients were well and substantially clothed, and clean in person and dress. The males are mentally of a higher class than the females; but all seem properly selected for the wards, with the exception of M. C., who, from the frequency and suddenness of her epileptic attacks, and her dirty habits, requires more care and attention than can be given in an establishment where there is only one paid attendant. Nine of the men and 13 of the women engage in industrial employment; and for a considerable time to come there will be ample means of occupation for the former on the grounds of the poorhouse.

The airing-courts are neatly laid down in plots, with shrubs, flowers, and fruit-trees, but no covered verandahs have yet been provided. On the male side, the urinal is not properly constructed, and it should be supplied with water. Within the house some modification of the stair is desirable, to guard against the possibility of suicide.

Dinner of excellent broth, beef, and bread was served during the visit, and

the general appearance of the patients indicates an adequate dietary. Individual tastes are consulted within reasonable bounds.

Walks beyond the premises are frequently taken by a considerable proportion of the patients of both sexes; and only 1 male and 4 females do not go beyond the airing-courts. An excursion to a more distant locality is looked forward to during the summer.

Thirteen males and 15 females attend the ministrations of the chaplain.

No patient has been removed or has died since the opening of the wards.

Lunatic Wards, Hamilton Poorhouse, *August 10th*, 1869.

The lunatics in these wards consisted to-day of 15 men and 17 women. With the exception of a lad confined to bed by epilepsy, all were seen partaking of dinner in association, which was pronounced by several of those addressed to be good. It consisted of broth, bread, and dumpling. All were well dressed, exceedingly quiet in their demeanour, and were generally in good health. Nine men and 13 women are regularly employed. Ten men and 13 women walk to a considerable distance in the country several times each week, and their aspect shows careful attention to cleanliness and neatness, as well as to sufficient nourishment and exercise. The house was, as usual, in excellent order, the furniture well kept, and the air pure and sweet. Pieces of carpet lie at the side of each bed, and two easy chairs have been placed in each division; but the additions, etc., recommended in last report, have not yet been carried into effect. They have, however, been authorized by the Parochial Board. Since the 14th May, 2 persons have been admitted, one man from Gartnavel, and one woman from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. There has been no discharge, no death, no accident, and no recourse to seclusion or restraint.

The house was in a perfectly satisfactory state; and it is a matter for regret that the Governor and matron, in whose hands these wards have assumed so comfortable and cheerful an aspect, have seen it for their own interest to resign the situations which they have in the department for lunatics so creditably filled.

Lunatic Wards, Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, 29*th May* 1869.

The above wards were visited to-day, and found in a highly satisfactory state as regards cleanliness, good order, and general appearance of cheerfulness and comfort. The wood-work of the doors, windows, etc., has been varnished, and the walls of the day-rooms covered with oak-pattern paper. The dormitories and beds were clean, and the bed-clothes neatly turned down to give ventilation during the day.

The allowance of blankets is 3 pair in winter and 2 in summer. One or two pictures have been put up on the walls of the day-rooms, but there is still room for further adornment in this direction. The windows also are still without valances, and a stuffed easy-chair should be provided in each of the sick-rooms for the use of the infirm.

The airing-courts are extremely neat, the centres being laid out in grass, in which flower-beds of different patterns have been cut. I am of opinion that much additional warmth and shelter would be afforded to patients using it, if a wooden screen were erected at the east end of the verandah in the female airing-yard.

The patients were well clothed and clean; they number at present 19, of whom 8 are males and 11 females.

One patient only was in bed, a female labouring under phthisis. The males generally are frail and infirm, some of them considerably advanced in years.

Two females are paralytic; 2 males and 1 female are of wet or dirty habits, and are regularly raised during the night by the attendants. There are no epileptics.

Three only on each side of the house are reported as capable of being in-

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dustrially employed, the men in the grounds, and the women in sewing or household work. Three others of each sex do a little work for amusement; 8 men and 9 females dine in association, and attend chapel or prayers; and 10 of the patients are taken walks into the country once a week.

The changes in the wards since last visit consist of 4 admissions, being 1 male and 3 females, and 4 female deaths; 2 of the admissions were transfers from the Asylum, and all 4 belong to parishes included in the combination. The causes of death were, congestion of lungs, paralysis, general debility, and gradual decay; most of these are reported to have been infirm at the time of admission. Two were upwards of 70 years of age, the others 35 and 43, and their periods of residence in the house previous to death had varied from 6 to 12 months.

Kincardine Combination Poorhouse.

The associated amusements of the house, in which such of the patients as are able join, consist chiefly of a dance and singing about once a month. There are also occasional exhibitions of the magic-lantern. One very satisfactory and noticeable feature in this establishment was the ample supply of books and periodicals in the day-rooms of the Lunatic wards. Altogether, the management reflects great credit on the officials.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 18*th November* 1869.

The only changes among the patients since the visit of 29th May, are 3 deaths. The mortality since the opening of the house in February 1868 has been unusually heavy, and points to the necessity of at once providing proper sick-room furniture for the inmates, many of whom are old or debilitated. The causes of death of the 3 last cases were phthisis, dropsy, and general decay, at the respective ages of 41, 71, and 74.

The house was clean and in good order, but the appearance of the dormitories would be greatly improved by papering. The bedding was clean and sufficient in quantity. The patients were comfortably clothed, and tidy in person and dress. They were all quiet, and appear to be properly selected for the wards. One male, however, is regularly wet during the night, and sleeps on a loose straw bag. Only 2 males and 3 females are capable of industrial occupation, but a larger proportion walk at stated intervals beyond the premises, and join in amusements. The aspect of the patients is indicative of an appropriate diet, and cordials are reported to be fully supplied in sickness. No patient is at present confined to bed, but it should be kept in view that the recumbent position is one of the best conservative remedies in the debility of old age and nervous degeneration.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE, 22*d February* 1869.

South Leith Poorhouse.

Since the statutory inspection on 26th August 1868, there have been 1 admission of an idiot boy; 2 discharges by transference to Morningside Asylum, in consequence of excitement and violence; and 1 death from paralysis at the age of 56, in a male who had been admitted from Morningside about six months previously. The inmates at present consist of 8 men and 9 women. Only 1 of the number is of dirty habits, and that only occasionally. All were quiet, in good health, and able to go out. Almost all take exercise beyond the precincts. The house was found perfectly clean, and in process of cleansing, with a warm and sweet atmosphere, and as well ordered and arranged as its limited capacities admit of. So far as could be judged, the inmates have been judiciously selected, and, although there were petitions for liberation, there were no complaints or grievances submitted for redress. They were clean in person, well clothed, and had the appearance of being sufficiently nourished. The registers were examined. The management is creditable.

SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE, LUNATIC WARDS. 6*th August* 1869.

The changes since the visit of 22d February are 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. All the admissions were from Morningside Asylum, and both

the discharges were transfers to the same establishment. The cause of death in the fatal case was exhaustion from an abscess.

The house was in good order, cheerful, and comfortable. The bedding was clean and sufficient, and the patients were clean in person and tidy in dress.

All the inmates appear suitable cases for the wards; there was no excitement, and no one was in bed from bodily disease.

Several of both sexes take walks beyond the premises, and a certain amount of occupation is provided for the men in tending the garden.

The attendants are favourably spoken of, and appear to act with kindness and forbearance.

Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner, and the food was of excellent quality.

Ventilation is well attended to, and no offensive odours were perceptible.

No recommendations are at present called for.

Lunatic Wards, Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, 3*d May* 1869.

The numbers in the wards at this date are 11 males and 14 females. At the time of my visit, I found all the males out of doors, variously occupied about the grounds. Thus, there is none of the male patients altogether unemployed. The females, likewise, with only 2 or 3 exceptions, were all found engaged in some employment, the majority in the day-room sewing, and others in the laundry and kitchen. No patient was confined to bed, none was excited or noisy, and none of wet or dirty habits. Altogether, there appeared to be a prevailing air of freedom and contentment among the patients, which speaks well for the administration. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and cheerful, but the mirrors recommended in last report to be placed in the female day-room have not yet been provided. It is to be hoped that this recommendation will not be lost sight of by the committee of management.

The changes among the inmates since last visit consist of 2 admissions, 1 male and 1 female; 1 discharge on probation at the recommendation of Sir James Coxe, a female, who has since quite recovered and become self-supporting; and 1 death, so that the total number of patients remains the same as at last report. The particulars of the case of death will be found stated on the preceding page by the medical officer of the poorhouse, from which it appears that the patient was brought in in a state of extreme weakness and exhaustion, and in point of fact never passed beyond the probationary wards, so that the case can scarcely be regarded as legitimately contributing to the mortality of the Lunatic department. The sanitary condition of the house generally, inclusive of the Lunatic wards, is stated to have been during the past year altogether good. There has been no accident, no restraint, no escape, and the same attendants continue in charge.

Lunatic Wards, Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, 9*th December* 1869.

The changes since the visit of 3d May are 3 admissions, and 1 discharge in consequence of recovery. There has been no death.

The wards on both sides presented a very comfortable and cheerful appearance; mirrors have now been placed above the chimney pieces of the day-rooms, and the effect in stimulating to additional tidiness of person and dress has been very marked, especially on the female side. Among the articles of decoration and utility procured since last inspection are an eight day clock in the male day-room, a small chimney piece clock in the female day-room, and a large looking glass in the female dormitory. The influence of thus surrounding the patients with the amenities of life is daily seen in their orderly behaviour and more contented disposition.

The bedding and day clothing were in excellent order.

The sanitary condition of the patients is, and has been very satisfactory; no one is suffering from bodily ailments, and the general appearance of the

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inmates is indicative of an appropriate dietary. The milk served for supper was of first rate quality, and the porridge was well boiled and of proper consistency.

The existing numbers are 13 males and 14 females, who are all more or less industrially employed. The principal occupation for the men consists at present in levelling part of the female airing-court for conversion into a bowling green or croquet ground.

Exercise beyond the grounds continues to be taken once a week, and there was the usual annual excursion, this year to Errol, in the summer; other sources of amusement and recreation are fully supplied.

The attendants are unchanged, and continue to discharge their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
LUNATIC WARDS, 3*d May* 1869.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

Since the visit of 21st September, 4 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 1 has died. Of those admitted, 3 are chargeable to Ardrossan, and 1 to Larbert, and all were transfers from other establishments, namely, 2 from the Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley, 1 from Falkirk Parochial Asylum, and 1 from the Lunatic Wards of Greenock Poorhouse. The patient discharged was regarded as recovered. The cause of death in the fatal case was debility and scrofula.

The present numbers are 13 males and 15 females, but it is probable that several who are chargeable to the Ayrshire District will be removed on the opening of the new Asylum at Ayr. In the sense that all the inmates are quiet and tractable, they are properly selected for the wards; but in the sense of placing them in the most favourable circumstances, an exception must be made of J. M., who, as a man of superior education, has no fitting employment, and no congenial associates.

As apparently there are insuperable difficulties to removing him to a private dwelling, he should have the benefit of a trial in the District Asylum.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed and clean in person. The bedding was in good order, but the sheets should be used on the female side, and the few remaining straw mattresses should be changed for others of hair. The general appearance of the house was one of comfort, but persistent attention should be given to keep it up to the mark. Thus fresh curtains or blinds should be supplied to the dormitories, and be extended to the day-rooms; the walls of the day-rooms should be re-papered; cushions should be provided for the benches, and an easy chair on each side for the sick; and a water caraffe with tumbler should be placed in each dormitory. Further, a press or wardrobe should be furnished to the female day-room for keeping the patients' work; and a large looking-glass or mirror be placed above the fire-place in the female dormitory. Experience has shown that there is no greater encouragement to attention to personal appearance among female patients than the power of seeing themselves in a good-sized glass.

Scarcely any patient is restricted to the airing-courts, and the men are all occupied in the general grounds. The women, however, although taking regular exercise in the country twice a week, spend a good deal of their time in the airing-court, and it is desirable, accordingly, that it should be enlarged and improved.

It is suggested that the south wall should be carried back, so as to form a terrace some 12 or 14 feet broad, on which should be erected a summer house or verandah. This terrace would be reached by steps at each end, and the slope to the airing-court could be made sufficiently gradual as not to prove dangerous. The lower ground should be laid down in flower plots, and some ornamental shrubs should be introduced.

There is no record of seclusion having been required since last inspection. One male was in bed from disease of the jaw bone, but the general sanitary condition of the patients is and has been satisfactory.

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LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE, *9th November* 1869.

Since the date of the Commissioner's last visit, there has been 1 admission, 7 discharges, and no death in these wards. The numbers in the wards at this date are 10 males and 12 females, leaving 6 vacancies on the male, and 4 on the female side. These vacancies are mainly due to transfers, 6 patients chargeable to parishes in the Ayr District having been removed to the new District Asylum erected in that county soon after its opening in the course of this autumn, and the remaining case of discharge being that of J. M., who was recommended by the Commissioner at his last visit for transference to the Larbert Asylum, as better suited to his condition and previous habits. The accommodation in these wards, therefore, would appear to be at the present time fully, if not more than, adequate to the immediate requirements of the parishes included in the combination.

The single admission was that of an imbecile female aged 16, belonging to one of the parishes within the combination, who was transferred from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse to the lunatic wards, as being too old to associate any longer with the children with whom she had for some years been brought up. It would thus appear that during the period included in the present report, there has been no addition to the number of inmates from any source external to the house.

The state of the patients was found to be in all respects satisfactory. They were at dinner at the time of the visit, the food consisting of broth and bread, well served, and of a good wholesome quality. They were clean in dress and person, and with one exception on the female side, who was incoherent and loquacious, conducted themselves with the greatest order and quietness.

No patient was in bed or complaining of sickness. To the statement that there has been no death since the Commissioner's last visit, it may be added that no death has occurred in these wards since the 29th November 1868, or for a period of nearly 12 months. Seven males and 10 females are reported to be industriously employed. The inmates are taken out to walk beyond the grounds at least twice a week, and in favourable weather oftener—a number of the male patients being, moreover, employed daily in out-door work about the grounds. There are no wet or dirty patients, and only 1 subject to epileptic fits. The only record of seclusion is that of a female (since transferred to Ayr District Asylum) who was kept in a separate room for 3 hours, in consequence of having in a fit of excitement struck one of the other patients.

The wards and dormitories were clean and well kept. In compliance with the recommendation of the visiting Commissioner, the walls have recently been cleaned and fresh papered, but the introduction of a few more coloured prints and engravings to hang up around the walls would be a further improvement. Referring to the other recommendations which were made by the Commissioner at his last visit, I have the satisfaction to state that I found them all to have been either already complied with, or in the course of being carried out. The enlargement of the airing-court on the female side has not yet been commenced, but contracts for the removal of the wall have been advertised for, and it is intended to carry on the work without delay.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, *25th May* 1869.

Since the last visit of a Commissioner, 2 females have been admitted, one of whom, an epileptic, has since died. There have been no other admissions, discharges, or deaths among the inmates, who at this date number 10 of each sex. The new lunatic wards, calculated to afford accommodation to an increased number of patients, are now finished all but the furnishing, and by their spaciousness, height, and general light and cheerful aspect, promise to be a great improvement upon the existing wards. These, however, were found clean, well ventilated, and comfortable; and the condition of the patients in respect of dress, quietness of demeanour, and general cleanliness, was altogether satisfactory. The dormitories were clean, well aired, and no patient

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found in bed. In the new dormitories it is proposed to substitute throughout hair mattresses for beds filled with straw.

The general health of the patients is good, and none are reported as of wet or dirty habits. All dine in association, and join in the amusements, which consist chiefly of dancing and music once a fortnight. The inmates are frequently taken long walks beyond the grounds, and there has been no seclusion, accident, or escape since last report. The male and female attendants have both been changed, the former having left to get married, and the latter having been discharged for misconduct.

The new airing-yards for the insane patients will be spacious and cheerful, but there is still a deficiency of land for industrial occupation for males; expectations, however, are entertained that an opportunity may before long be afforded to the committee of obtaining a suitable piece of land of about 2 acres, in the immediate neighbourhood.

Two males and 7 females are reported as industrially employed. This points to what has been noticed in previous reports, that the means of industrial employment for males are extremely limited. Several of the females are profitably employed in sewing and knitting articles which are disposed of on behalf of the establishment to shops in the town.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
22*d November* 1869.

The new wards are now in occupation, and contain at this date 22 male and 20 female patients. The accommodation is generally comfortable and appropriate, but additional means of security are necessary in connection with the windows, and locks should be put on the doors of the rooms in which are the bath-boilers. It is a pity that the lavatories were not made in accordance with modern views, and that basins were not supplied instead of troughs. There is at present a want of objects of interest, such as prints on the walls, etc., but these will doubtless be gradually provided. The walls should be papered as soon as thoroughly dry. The patients were comfortably clothed, and clean in person; the selection of them appears to have been judicious, and the enlargement of the wards promises to be a successful experiment if only sufficient means of occupation are forthcoming. For the women, work is obtained from the town, but it would be well to give them a special interest in their labour by placing the proceeds at their disposal for the decoration of the wards, the cost of entertainments, excursions, etc. This plan has been found to yield very satisfactory results elsewhere, by stimulating to exertion and diminishing discontent. For the men it will be almost impossible to find the means of adequate occupation without additional land, and without occupation their condition will never be satisfactory. Failing additional land, something might be done in breaking road metal, or working for neighbouring gardeners.

The physical health of the inmates is at present good, no one being in bed or under treatment for bodily illness. There have, however, been 4 deaths since last inspection from various affections, at the ages of 32, 66, 55, and 64. The other changes since last inspection are 31 admissions, 28 being transfers from asylums; and 5 discharges, 2 being transfers to asylums, and 3 removals to the care of friends.

The beds are sufficiently provided with coverings, and have all hair mattresses. There is no patient of wet or dirty habits. The attendants are reported as giving satisfaction.

Dinner was served during the visit in a comfortable and orderly manner, and the general appearance of the inmates betokens an adequate diet.

Considerable attention continues to be given to recreation, but amusing periodical reading might be more fully supplied.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
10*th May* 1869.

Perth Poorhouse.

The patients at this date are 16 males and 18 females. The changes since the visit of 30th July are 2 admissions, 1 removal to the District Asylum,

and 2 deaths. The 2 deaths were both from suicide, one by a wound of throat, and the other by fire. Both cases have already been investigated. Appendix E.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress, but more attention might fitly be given to the state of the hair. All seem proper cases for the wards, but it has been necessary to use the seclusion-rooms occasionally as sleeping accommodation for patients who are restless or excitable at night. Commissioners' Entries.

To guard against danger from fire, light wire guards have been provided for the fire-places; but with the view of keeping the patients more under supervision, it is desirable that wickets were placed at the foot of the stairs to prevent them from wandering to the upper floors. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The bedding was in good condition, but hair pillows would considerably promote comfort. There is only 1 patient of wet habits—a recent admission from Dumfries Asylum. Perth Poorhouse.

The airing-courts are neatly laid out with shrubs and flowers, and the musical clock mentioned in last entry has been permanently acquired. Walks beyond the premises have been begun for the season, and there are other various indications of a desire to promote the comfort and welfare of the inmates.

No one was suffering from bodily ailments, and the general appearance of the patients was one of good physical health.

Arrangements have been made never to leave any patient in the wards without supervision, but it is strongly recommended that, wherever a patient manifests symptoms of becoming dangerous to himself or others, he should be removed without delay to the Asylum.

Lunatic Wards, Perth Poorhouse, 27*th July* 1869.

The inmates of these wards consisted this day of 16 males, and 20 females. All of these were reported to be in good health, and although several are feeble and aged, they presented no indication of active disease, or of excitement. One individual receives a glass of wine in addition to the ordinary diet, but it does not appear that there are any additions to this scale, nor that nourishment is exhibited during the night. No one was in bed, no one appears to be under medication; none of the patients are epileptics, and although one of each sex very frequently wets the bed, assurances were repeatedly made by the matron and the attendants that their charges had been judiciously selected, and were suitable inmates for such an establishment. About half of the patients take exercise beyond the walls, and are employed in sewing, scrubbing, shoemaking, and gardening; but a provision of some systematic mode of occupation during the winter months is strongly recommended.

It is obvious that in walking out, during work hours, and hours of worship, such patients as will not engage in any of these must be left unsupervised in their day-rooms, or under the care of an ordinary and irresponsible pauper.

The house, beds, and bedding, and the persons of the patients were remarkably clean, and well kept. The dormitories, however, are at this season confessedly warm and close, and the water-closets, although not offensive, were ill-ventilated.

It is proposed that openings above the doors of these apartments, or some other mode of securing a supply of pure air, should be resorted to.

Attaching as we do, much importance to exercise in the open air during winter, it is suggested that some additional clothing, such as a worsted shawl for the females, and a cape for the men, should be provided.

A sofa has been provided for the females, but none of those improvements suggested in the last report have, as yet, been carried into effect. In addition to these, it is proposed that a strip of carpet should be placed beside each bed. The matron speaks highly of the conduct of the female attendant, who has been four years in the establishment (wages £15) and the state of her department supports this opinion. The impressions, however, received from the establishment generally were satisfactory. The books, registers, etc., were examined; from these it appears that there have been two admissions of

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females, that there has been no discharge, no death, no accident. Neither seclusion nor restraint has been resorted to. I. R., as to whose condition a special report is required, was found perfectly quiet, and is represented as generally decorous and orderly.

The following suggestions have been made in the previous report :—

1. Systematic occupation during winter.
2. Careful supervision of patients left in the day-rooms.
3. Improved ventilation of dormitories, and water-closets.
4. Strip of carpet beside each bed.
5. Winter clothing for such as take exercise.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, *May* 12, 1869.

Stirling Poorhouse.

The patients at this date are 6 males and 6 females. One of each sex was in bed, suffering from chronic ailments.

The house was clean, but the time has now come when more attention must be given to comfort, to warrant the continuance of the license. Accordingly it is recommended that the bedding should be improved by furnishing hair pillows and mattresses for those of straw at present in use ; that sick-room furniture, such as an easy chair, close stool, etc., be provided on the male side ; and that arrangements be made for the proper supervision of the patients during the absence of the attendants. At present, when they are out, J. A. C. is fastened to a bench by a belt round her waist to prevent her meddling with the fire.

The patients seem all properly selected for the wards, with the exception, perhaps, of J. J., who scarcely exhibits symptoms of unsoundness of mind sufficient to warrant her detention ; unless, indeed, it were found impossible to make proper provision for her in an ordinary dwelling. The medical officer is requested to report to the Board his opinion of her condition.

It should now be considered by the parochial board whether there is any real gain in keeping up an establishment of so limited an extent as this one ; and whether it would not be better either to remove the patients to the District Asylum, or to extend the accommodation so as to fully employ the services of the attendants, and make it worth while to provide adequate means of employment and recreation.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and clean in person.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 31*st July* 1869.

These wards contained to-day, 5 men and 6 women. One death has occurred since last statutory visit on the 12th May, but the cause is not entered in the register. The apartments, bedding, and dress of the inmates were found clean, and in the same condition as when last examined. Restraint is still applied to J. C. under the circumstances described in last report. It is, however, unnecessary to extend this report further, inasmuch as the governor intimated that the license, which expires this day, will not be renewed ; and that, at present, it is the intention of the Parochial Boards concerned to send the inmates chargeable to them to the District Asylum. The propriety of placing one or two of the number in private dwellings has been considered, but no steps have been taken in this direction, as the practicability of the plan is doubted. G., whose services as a labourer are invaluable, is subject to paroxysms of violent anger, during which, although probably not dangerous to those around, his aspect is very menacing.

It is proposed that the removal of the inmates should take place during the ensuing week.

The books, registers, etc., were seen.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON POORHOUSE, 10*th June* 1869.

Wigton Poorhouse.

This house was re-licensed in January last, on the improvements required by the Board of Lunacy having been completed, and now contains 3 patients.

One was removed to the Southern Counties Asylum, having become excited, and another died from dropsy at the age of 73.

The accommodation is now comfortable and appropriate, and the wards were clean and in good order. A few prints on the walls of the day-room, blinds, and light valances to the windows, a covered seat in the airing-court, and a round seat on the mound, would still be improvements.

The patients were clean in person, and comfortably clothed. Proper attention is given to their occupation and recreation, but they might very fitly be sent out occasionally for country walks under the care of their attendant.

The small number of patients necessarily increases the cost of their maintenance, and from this point of view their increase is desirable; and failing demands for admission from private dwellings it may become desirable to remove a few properly selected cases from the Southern Counties Asylum. A little additional work would not be bad for the attendant.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON POORHOUSE,
9th October 1869.

Since the visit of 10th June, 2 patients have been admitted, and none have been discharged, so that there is a small increase in the number of the patients. That number, however, is still small; and with reference to this point, attention is directed to the concluding paragraph of the last report.

A summer seat has been erected in the airing-court, blinds and valances have been put on the windows, and small mirrors have been placed in the dormitories. These improvements are noted with pleasure, and it is hoped that further changes in the same direction will be gradually made. Among these, I would suggest the hanging of some prints on the walls of the day-rooms, the erection of a seat on the mound, and the introduction of feather pillows.

All the wards and beds were clean and in good order, and the clothing of the patients was very satisfactory. Occupation is provided for them within doors, and they have access at pleasure to the airing yard. Of late they have occasionally been sent out for walks beyond the grounds. It is recommended that such walks should be of frequent occurrence, and that the proposed pic-nics, which were heard of with satisfaction, should be carried into effect with the return of suitable weather.

The attendant, who receives £8 per annum as wages, is assisted by an ordinary inmate of the Poorhouse when necessary.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, *6th May* 1869.

One male and 1 female have been received into this institution since last visit, and 1 male patient has been discharged, much improved. The present numbers are 28 males and 11 females. They are clean, well clothed, and in a fair state of bodily health, and the day-rooms and dormitories are clean and well kept. About one-third of the inmates are regarded as improveable, and these in very various degrees. Thus it is considered that 5 of the girls will probably be able hereafter to do something for themselves; 3 sew, 4 knit, 2 assist in laundry and house work, 2 read and write pretty well, and can go through some simple accounts. Of the boys again, 1 only, a deaf lad who has been for five years under instruction, and has acquired considerable skill as a tailor, might make his own living; but 2 others work in the tailors' shop, 3 work in the grounds with the men, 4 can read, 2 write pretty well, and 1 calculate simple sums in addition.

Besides exercise in the play-yard attached to the Asylum, a majority of the inmates take walks in the country twice a week. Six are taken to the parish church on Sundays, and 3 can be trusted to go messages into the village.

The new building for the orphanage is very nearly finished. When ready,

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two additional rooms now occupied by that class of children, and capable of receiving 12 patients, will be added to the department for imbeciles.

Dinner was served to 8 boys and 8 girls able to feed themselves, and to dine in association. The rest are fed in the play-hall wards. It consisted of broth, with pieces of bread soaked in it, and pudding. The food was wholesome and sufficient.

There have been no deaths, accidents, or changes in the staff since last visit.

Baldovan Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION 11*th December* 1869.

Since the visit of May 6th, 3 children have been admitted, 1 has been removed, and 1 has died from scrofula, at the age of 17.

For much the greater proportion of the inmates, the advantages of the institution are limited to bodily care. The mind being too weak to profit from any special training, very few are capable of any useful work, and this number would be fewer still were supervision withdrawn.

The house was clean and in good order, and the children were tidy in person and dress. The bedding was ample and clean. The food was of good quality, and the dietary appears to be adequate.

The general sanitary state of the institution has been favourable, and no child was in bed from illness.

The educational arrangements and their results remain as described in former reports.

As a place of care and treatment, the institution confers great benefits, at rates of maintenance which require to be supplemented by charitable aid.

Larbert Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, *April* 12, 1869.

One patient has been admitted, and 1 has been discharged since the visit of 22d October. There has been no death, and the general sanitary condition of the children, who are at present 35 boys and 24 girls, has been satisfactory. Only 24 were seen, the rest being absent on an excursion, but the appearance of those who were left at home, naturally the least robust, was indicative of an adequate diet, and of general good care. They were well-clothed, and clean and tidy in person and dress. The house was in thorough order, and the state of the bedding was very creditable. At times four or five wet beds a night are reported, but frequently there is not even one.

The new accommodation is now ready for occupation, but is still unfurnished. It consists of 2 school-rooms on the ground floor, of 3 large dormitories, and one or two small rooms on the first floor, and of one large attic, and several smaller on the second floor. And there are besides a new kitchen and large dining hall.

The staff has undergone no change since last inspection, but the elder boys are now drilled by the male attendant, who is also a joiner, and in this capacity has three of the pupils working under him.

The great difficulty of the institution appears to be the scanty industrial training. Whether any of the children could be trained to be self-supporting, or could be made to contribute, in a marked degree, to their own support, is a question which will always be regarded with interest by parochial boards; but in the present position of the institution this is a problem which does not receive adequate consideration. The establishment is a small one, and cannot support an expensive staff, but it might be worth while to inquire whether something could not be gained by a modification of the existing arrangement, by, for instance, having a visiting, instead of a resident, medical officer, and using the means which would thus be saved in an extension and improvement of the training department. There seems hardly occasion for the services of a resident medical officer for sixty imbeciles and idiots; unless, indeed, it were part of his duty to take an active share in their physical, moral, and intellectual training. As a rule, the mere treatment of bodily ailments, and the medical direction of the house, would be amply met by a daily visit, or even by one twice or thrice a week.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, *8th July* 1869.

This establishment was visited to-day. It proved to be the commencement of vacation ; 28 children had already left the school, and 8 were to be sent home in the evening. Under these circumstances the mode of training now pursued could not be fairly tested, but many very encouraging specimens of its results in writing, decorative work, etc., were seen. A very thorough examination was likewise made of the means and mechanical devices by which training is carried on, and the very elements of thought as to colour, form, number, and order are suggested. The boys were drilled during the visit, and executed simple evolutions, and what may be called pole exercise, with considerable dexterity and neatness.

It may be mentioned, as higher modifications of physical training, that 6 boys are occupied as shoemakers, 8 as gardeners, 4 as joiners, 4 in pumping water, 3 in sack sewing. The girls are as usual employed in sewing, scrubbing, and domestic occupations. It is most desirable that muscular education should be carried out more energetically, even although it may trench upon mere scholastic instruction, as its effects in imparting general health, and in developing and maturing the nervous system, have been proved by experience to be more certain and successful than school exercises. The officers engaged in the system of training actually pursued are the medical superintendent, the governess, the joiner, a nurse, and a patient. This staff appears to be limited and defective. From its composition, the great majority of the children are taught, whatever their disparity in age or capacity, at the same time and by the same means. As has been said in the last entry, a medical officer who limits his services to supervision of the unhealthy children might be dispensed with ; but where he combines, as he should combine, and as it is believed in the present instance does combine, the direction of the mental and physical education of his patients, selecting such as are capable of improvement, discriminating the means by which that improvement may be accomplished, and regulating all circumstances which may effect their progress, he will prove a most valuable chief of the educators. His instruments, however, in this Institution, appear insufficient in number and previous experience.

Although visited inopportunely, the house was found clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order.

The only parts of the new buildings which have been occupied are the dining-hall and a room for an alphabet class. In the former, 34 inmates took dinner to-day, but it seems absolutely necessary, in order to secure comfort in serving the meals, that the kitchen which adjoins should forthwith be fitted up, and brought into operation ; and moreover, as formerly recommended, an opening should be established between the two rooms, by which the dishes, etc., could be passed. Neither the quantity nor quality of the water supplied is satisfactory, but the diminution in the number of the inmates taking place will for a season lessen this difficulty. Since last visit, 6 children have been admitted, and 2 discharged. There has been no death, or accident, and the only individual found in bed had been placed there for moral purposes.

The gross numbers amount to 39 males and 23 females. The books and registers were examined.

Memoranda.—As the financial position of this excellent Institution is frequently brought under notice during such statutory visits, the following recommendations are made, not imperatively, but with the hope that they will be carried into effect whenever circumstances permit.

1. Sometime since an apartment, in which a nurse and four children were sleeping, took fire. The furniture was destroyed, and their lives, and the safety of the whole block endangered. It will be prudent that in addition to the *extincteur* already possessed, an adequate supply of water, an engine and hose, should be secured.

2. Night-watching must ultimately be adopted for moral as well as other reasons.

3. An increase in the number of teachers.

4. The immediate furnishing of the kitchen.

5. Increased attention to physical training.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Columbia Lodge.

COLUMBIA LODGE, 19*th March* 1869.

This house is at present licensed to receive 12 male and 8 female pupils, but actually contains only 7 boys, there having been only 1 admission since last visit in September 1868.

Of the inmates, 4 are under educational influences, and all receive continuous training in habits and deportment. All take exercise in the grounds, either in play, walking, or in bath chairs. All were seen in the school room; and all were quiet and in repose; 2 having had epileptic seizures during the forenoon.

The house was in all respects that of a large family in affluent circumstances; comfortable, well furnished, and commanding an extensive view of a beautiful and varied country.

The additions to the premises are far advanced, and promise to afford cheerful, well lighted, and well aired accommodation. To secure the latter object, a central shaft or lantern has been introduced between the stories, and as the new dormitories are in the upper flat, they are approached by a stair, leading to an internal balcony surrounded by a rather low railing; all of which may be fraught with danger to the feeble and unsteady inmates, who may inhabit this part of the house. What in a degree obviates this danger is the admirable expedient of a hoist for the accommodation of those who are altogether helpless; but great vigilance will be required for the others. The state of the establishment was most satisfactory.

COLUMBIA LODGE, 11*th August* 1869.

Since the visit of 19th March 4 pupils have been admitted, and the present numbers are 9 boys and 2 girls, whose ages vary from 5 to 17.

The house is well lighted and airy, comfortably furnished, and very cheerful, but the upper floor, which has been recently added, has the disadvantage of being on a variety of levels.

The pupils were well clothed, tidy in person and in dress, and, considering their mental state, in good physical health. As a rule, however, they are not favourable specimens for training; 6 are without speech, 6 require to be fed, 5 are epileptic, 4 cannot walk, and 4 are habitually wet and dirty. Only 4 do scholastic work for 2 hours daily, and gymnastic training has not yet been methodically introduced. In fact, the establishment is at present, more a simple place of care than a training institution.

Dinner was served in a comfortable and tidy manner during the visit.

The bedding was found in excellent order.

General Prison, Perth.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 11*th May* 1869.

I have this day inspected the lunatic department of the General Prison. The patients are 50 in number, namely, 33 males and 17 females. Their general physical health is good, and they were all comfortably clothed; several of the females with neatness and taste. Proper attention is paid to personal cleanliness.

No one was in seclusion, but one man who is inclined to violence has one hand restrained. Both sexes were free from excitement, and were all, with two or three exceptions, in the airing-courts or grounds. A commencement has been made to furnish the men with industrial occupation by cropping the ground in front of the airing-courts, and in one way or another 14 are employed; but the extent of ground is insufficient for continuous employment, and it is therefore very desirable that the adjacent field were acquired. The means of occupation during the winter should likewise be considered, and for this purpose workshops should be provided.

The wards were clean and well ventilated, and of cheerful appearance. Two or three rooms which are of insufficient size for more than one patient had two occupants, but it is expected that this evil will be remedied by the additional

sleeping accommodation, which has been acquired by converting part of the female upper day-room into a small dormitory.

In other respects, there is no change in the accommodation, and it is not likely that anything will be done, until it be seen what effect may result from the bill regarding the disposal of criminal lunatics which is at present before Parliament. There are, however, a few minor matters which might properly receive attention in the meantime. The mattresses and pillows, for instance, are occasionally hard and uneven, and cannot, therefore, be comfortable. The use of hair instead of cocoa nut fibre, for both mattresses and pillows, but especially for the latter, would be a great improvement. In no asylum are such heavy fire guards now considered necessary, and the substitution of light nursery fenders, especially in the upper wards, would remove a relic of a system of treatment which is now decayed. A piano would prove a great boon to the females, and should be supplied not only for the pleasure it will afford, but for the beneficial influence it will exercise on their mental condition.

The walls, which are in some parts blackened by smoke, will it is understood be whitewashed immediately.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 28*th July* 1869.

I have this day visited the lunatic wards of the General Prison, here. They at present contain 34 men and 16 women, all of whom were seen, with one exception. Since last statutory visit, on 11th May 1869, there has been 1 admission and 1 discharge, the latter having been sent to the District Asylum, Murthly, on the expiration of her sentence. Almost all the patients were found in the open air, no one was confined to bed, there is at present no case of bodily ailment, and there has been no death. Very marked quiet and tranquillity prevailed throughout, and 22 men were found employed in various ways in the front garden, which it is expected will speedily appear more ornamented and productive. This large increase in the industrial class has not been attended with any accident, nor apparently with any danger. The women are engaged in domestic services, but cannot be regarded as so usefully occupied as the males. All parts of the house were found clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order, but still open to the various criticisms which have formerly been made.

No change has taken place in the accommodation or furniture; and all that remains to be done at present is to reiterate the recommendations of alteration and improvement then, as well as upon many former occasions made.

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

I.—REPORT BY DR. MITCHELL.

Appendix F.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Mitchell.

I have to report that I have this year visited all the single patients in the 15 counties of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Renfrew, Bute, Roxburgh, Berwick, Haddington, Peebles, Selkirk, Kinross, Clackmannan, Nairn, Caithness, and Sutherland, and that I have also visited many of the single patients in the three counties of Inverness, Moray, and Fife.

The whole number of patients visited was 586. Some patients were visited more than once, making the whole number of visits paid 642. Seventy-two of the patients were not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Of patients on probation 33 were seen, and 25 patients were seen in the ordinary wards of poorhouses.

Twenty-six houses with special licenses were visited. Forty-six insane inmates, and 3 uncertified boarders were found in them.

Twenty-five private patients under the Board's jurisdiction were visited.

In consequence of having had assigned to me other duties, connected with the inspection of asylums and office-work, the number of single patients visited was not so large as in former years.

Houses with Special Licenses.

It may be useful to make this report refer more minutely to houses with special licenses than previous reports have done, as it is desirable to make their character, the purpose they are intended to serve, and their success or failure in fulfilling that purpose correctly understood.

In the first place, it is necessary to point out that a very small proportion—not more than six per cent.—of the patients in private dwellings are provided for in such houses. Upwards of 70 per cent., indeed, reside singly with relatives; and it is not understood that there is any feeling on the part of the Board that, in the great majority of instances, patients should not continue to be under the natural guardianship of their relatives, when asylum treatment is not, or has ceased to be necessary.

A house with a special license merely means a house in which the Board has sanctioned the keeping of more patients than one. The number cannot exceed four, and no charge is made for this sanction or special license as it is called.

Except in this particular, patients in such houses are in all other respects the same as single patients.

Some patients who no longer require, or never have required, asylum treatment, are without relatives to receive them; others may have relatives who are not suitable guardians; while others again may be regarded as likely to do better, and to be more comfortable among strangers than among their friends. To meet the requirements of such patients, it was thought well to give to trustworthy persons, willing to undertake the duties of guardianship, permission to keep more than one patient.

As with ordinary single patients, so with patients placed in these houses, it is not necessary that they shall have been previously in asylums. In point of fact, this is not the history of more than one-fourth of the whole number of patients in private dwellings. The other three-fourths have never been in asylums.

As might be expected, a larger proportion of the patients in houses receiving more than one, than of those in houses receiving only one, will consist of patients transferred from asylums.

From what has been said, it will be seen that it is a mistake to write of the patients in special licensed houses as representing the whole class of single patients in Scotland, or as correctly exhibiting the system of providing for some of the insane poor in private dwellings, since it only refers to a small number of them.

In one important respect there is a difference, unaccountably overlooked by some, between ordinary single patients and patients in houses with special licenses:—the residences of the first being, in the great majority of cases, those of relatives, must necessarily be scattered all over the country, but the residences of the latter might be collected together, by refusing to grant such licenses except to persons residing in certain localities. It would be possible to do this, but it would scarcely be desirable, since the doing so might limit the usefulness and purpose of such licenses.

Notwithstanding this, I think that such houses will often have a tendency to occur in groups, as already happens at Kennoway, Balfron, Aberfoyle, and Loanhead. Enough indeed has been seen and done at these places to show that it would be quite a possible thing to repeat in this country such an institution as that at Gheel; but in the present state of matters, and without the existence of some favouring circumstances which are not likely to arise, it would be unwise to attempt the creation of such an institution. It is better, in the meantime, to have several small groups than one large one. If the conditions of any particular group favour its development, these should be allowed to operate, but should not be unduly fostered.

That there is a gradual increase of the number of patients in these houses will be seen from the following statement:—

	Total number of patients in houses with special licenses.
In 1863,	4
„ 1864,	38
„ 1865,	44
„ 1866,	45
„ 1867,	61
„ 1868,	58
„ 1869,	82
„ 1870,	104

This shows a progressive increase, and it shows also how great a mistake is made when the small number of patients thus provided for is dealt with as representing the whole number of patients in private dwellings.

It has just been pointed out that these houses sometimes occur in groups, and one of these—that at Kennoway—I shall attempt to describe with some minuteness. I select this group because it occurs in the district on which I am reporting, and not because it has a superiority over the others. There is, perhaps, not much difference between one group and another, but if there be any, Aberfoyle and Balfron are rather better than Kennoway, and Loanhead rather worse. On the whole, I think the houses at Aberfoyle and Balfron have come into existence under better auspices, and there appears to have been a more careful selection of patients, and perhaps also of guardians and residences.

Before granting a special license to any house, care is taken to ascertain the suitability both of the house and the guardian. This is done by inquiry and inspection made personally by an official of the Board, and by the written testimony of an inspector of the poor and a parochial medical officer, who must certify the guardian to be of "good moral character, and a proper person to be intrusted with the care of patients," and the house to be in a "healthy situation, in good repair, and affording comfortable and appropriate accommodation." After the license is granted to a house, no patient can be received into it without the sanction of the Board, granted after considering the suitability of his case. The license can be at any time withdrawn. The rules in reference to the granting

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of special licenses, etc., are given in Appendix G. of the Ninth Annual Report of the Board.

I shall now proceed to describe what is at present to be seen, and what has occurred at Kennoway, since the first special license was granted there in 1863. And first—

What sort of village is Kennoway?

Kennoway is a village in Fifeshire, about three miles inland from the sea, and considerably above its level. It is prettily situated on the southern slope of a rising ground, which gives it a protection from the north. It overlooks the Firth of Forth, and commands a magnificent view of the opposite coast. On the summit of the ridge behind the village will probably be found the highest hearth-stone in the county.

It is an old village, as may be seen from the arrangement of the streets and the style of some of the houses. There is reason indeed to think that it existed as a settlement long before any of its present houses.

Of the sea-board of Fife, it may be said, in our time, as was said three hundred years ago, "*oppidulis præcingitur;*" but Kennoway is prettier and cleaner than most of the sea-side villages. It is also cleaner and better than the villages of the coal and iron districts, but it is not unlike some of those which so thickly dot the interior of the county. I do not know any one of them, however, which I would prefer to it as a residence for these patients.

It is reputedly healthy, and deservedly so I think. The drainage, as is the case in nearly every similar village in Scotland with which I am acquainted, is a surface one. In the case of Kennoway the position of the village gives it advantages in this respect which few villages have.

Many of the people who reside in Kennoway are hand-loom weavers, and their trade is a declining one. The population is thought to be decreasing, which probably explains the lowness of house rent. Fresh occupation, however, is springing up at Cameron Bridge, and many of the younger people work there. But the bulk of the population consists of weavers, and of the carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, labourers, merchants, etc., who are wanted for the district round about. As will be afterwards seen, not a few of the people have patches of land and keep cows. The clergymen of the parish, the medical men, the schoolmaster, and the inspector of poor, reside in the village.

In what sort of Houses do the Patients live?

It will not be easy so to describe the houses in which the patients reside as to convey a perfect picture of them, but this is not necessary. What is desirable is to give such a description as will show their general character, and convey a correct impression of their suitability, and of the accommodation and comfort they afford.

I shall describe each house separately, as will also be done in regard to the guardians, and the same order will be preserved, so as to facilitate reference, if that should in any case be wished.

No. 1. The house is one of a row of houses one story high, some thatched and some tiled, but all substantial and in fair order. The other houses in the row are occupied by tradesmen and labourers. They face the main street of the village, and have gardens and the open country behind.

The house in which the patient lives consists of two rooms, with a bed in each. The patient occupies the bed in the sitting-room, which is the best and warmest of the two. The guardian and her adopted daughter sleep in the other bed.

Of both rooms the floor is partly tile and partly cement. There is a bit of carpet in front of each bed.

The room is papered; and, among the articles of furniture in it, which are so numerous as to lead easily to disorder, there are an old-fashioned eight-day clock, a chest of drawers, etc. The general aspect of the house suggests the idea of a rough fulness, and of busy out-door employment.

No. 2. This house consists of two excellent apartments, and of a large lumber-room. Of both apartments the floor is made of what is here called "compound"

—that is, of a cement made of engine ashes, lime, and sand. This is the sort of floor usually found in the houses of the working people in this part of Fifeshire, and has the merit of being dry, hard, and durable. Though twenty years old, the floors in this house are in excellent order, and give no indication of damp. The two patients occupy one of the rooms, in which a fire is lighted every day. There is a carpet before the fire. The room is papered and well furnished. Among other things in it, there are a mahogany chest of drawers, a large mirror, an eight-day clock, many framed pictures and ornaments, two arm-chairs, two curtained beds, etc. In the kitchen end of the house, which is comfortably furnished, and has another clock, the guardian and his wife sleep.

No. 3. Internally and externally this is as neat and tidy a house as there is in the village. It consists of two rooms and a scullery. The kitchen has a cement floor, with a carpet before the fire, and an arm-chair at each side. The guardian's bed is here. The walls are covered with bright, clean, kitchen utensils, and among them the clock stands.

The second room, occupied by the two patients, is papered, has a wooden floor, is fully carpeted, has two curtained beds, has a clock, a mahogany chest of drawers, a mirror, pictures on the walls, ornaments on the mantel-shelf, an arm-chair, other chairs, etc.

No. 4. This house is one of a short row forming a side street, with no houses in front. It is a substantial well-built house, and in good repair. It consists of three apartments and a lumber-room. Two of the apartments are occupied by the patients, and these have wooden floors. The third is the kitchen, which has a composition floor, and is occupied by the guardians. Both of the rooms occupied by the patients are papered. In one there is always a fire in winter. They are partially carpeted in front of the beds. In both there are pictures on the walls, some of which, in this as in other houses, belong to the patients. In one of the rooms occupied by the patients there are a mahogany chest of drawers, a tall eight-day clock, stuffed chairs, etc. One of these rooms is perhaps rather small, and the house is not always orderly, but it gives evidence of comfort and a rough plenty. When pointing out that a little more tidiness would be an improvement to the look of this house, one of the patients said to me, "You cannot have tidiness *always*, sir, in any working man's house—much less in one with as much *stir* as we have here." I asked her what *stir* they could have, and she said, "Oh, getting the meals ready, and washing, and cleaning up the house, and looking after the beasts and the land." Her reply suggests the idea that what may be pleasurable stir and excitement to persons in a certain grade of life, and with certain habits and associations, is not necessarily what persons in another grade would consider in any sense pleasurable excitement, and perhaps we are sometimes wrong in thinking that others necessarily derive enjoyment from that which gives enjoyment to us, but which to them may be utter dreariness.

No. 5. This is a two-storied house, standing in one of the old streets of Kennoway. It is old, but in such repair and condition as would fit it to be the residence of any respectable tradesman. There are four apartments. The two below are occupied by the guardian and her daughter. The two upper rooms, with wooden floors, are occupied by the four patients, each of whom has a bed. In both of these upper rooms there is a fire during winter. They are papered, clean, and comfortably furnished. Among other articles of furniture were seen a mahogany chest of drawers, mirrors, arm-chairs, a clock, etc.

No. 6 is situated near the preceding, and, like it, is two-storied, old, and roomy. There are four apartments. One of the lower is the kitchen, and has a composition floor, with a carpet opposite the fire-place. In it the guardian sleeps. The other room down-stairs is a small neatly furnished parlour, rarely used. The two patients occupy one of the upper rooms, which has a wooden floor, has two beds, is papered, carpeted, neatly and comfortably furnished, and decorated with pictures and other ornaments. Numerous articles of furniture, indicating well-to-do-ness were seen in this house, which has always been found clean and fresh.

Access to the upper room is by a winding stone stair, and as usual a rope takes the place of a bannister. If we may so conclude from the coat of arms over the door, this house was at one time the residence of some of the landed

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gentry, who must then have been aided in reaching their bed-rooms in the same way as the patients now are, and as Archbishop Sharp probably was, when he slept in a neighbouring house, on the night before his death.

No. 7 is a good substantial well-built one-storied house, with its back to the road, and the front looking on a large garden. The general aspect of the interior is that of the house of a well-doing tradesman. It has two large apartments, and a scullery, etc. The kitchen has a "composition" floor, and two beds in it, which are occupied by the patients. The guardian, his wife, and son occupy the other room. It is comfortably furnished, and clean.

No. 8, like the last, is a well-built house, of one story, and is in good repair. It consists of two rooms and a kitchen. The patients and guardians sit in the kitchen, which has a "composition" floor, but is neatly and comfortably furnished. It is papered, has its arm-chairs, eight-day clock, and usual array of bright kitchen utensils. The room in which the patients sleep has a wooden floor, is comfortably furnished, is papered, and is decorated with pictures. The unoccupied room is an attic, and is fully carpeted, and neatly furnished as a bed-room.

No. 9 is a house at the east end of the village, on the roadside, with no houses in front, and the open country behind. It is a good well-built house of one story, with plenty of room in it, but it is not so clean as some of the other houses. The kitchen, in which the patients and family live, has a "composition" floor, but the sleeping-room of the patients has a wooden one. This room is comfortable enough, but not so fully furnished as some of the other houses, and, as already said, it is not so well kept.

No. 10. This is a detached house of two stories, with the open country before and behind. It is thatched and very old, but the guardians are tidy people, and have made it comfortable. It has three apartments. The one occupied by the two patients, who are sisters, is upstairs, and, of course, has a wooden floor. It is a half-attic, but suitable for its purpose. A fire is lighted in it every day during the winter months. One of the rooms on the ground floor is a kitchen, and the other a sort of parlour bed-room, which is rarely used. Many articles of furniture in the house indicate well-being and comfort.

No. 11. So far as the house is concerned, this is all that could be desired. It is a good farm-house, and its owner and occupier is a man in comfortable circumstances. There is a roughness about the establishment, and a want of cleanliness and tidiness, which do not at first give a favourable impression. But the parochial authorities have confidence in the respectability of the guardian and in the plenty which is about the house, and have long been in the habit of placing children in it, for the sake of the milk, the fresh air, and the substantial kindness, which are to be had there. The patient lives with the family in the kitchen, and has a bed in the same room as the farm-servant, who is the guardian's relative. This room has a wooden floor, and is large, airy, and warm.

From the foregoing description of these houses with special licenses, it is evident that they are all equal to the houses usually occupied by working people. Some of them indeed are better. The majority of them are superior to the ordinary run of houses in the village. Dr. Small pointed out to me that it was often the fact of their having more space and more furniture in their houses than their neighbours, and better notions of comfort, which led to the application for boarders on the part of the occupants. The houses in which the patients are found are, in short, ordinary private dwellings, such as working people generally occupy all over the south of Scotland. Both externally and internally they give evidence rather of comfort and well-being, than of misery and wretchedness. They are not cottages in the romance-of-rurality sense. I do not know, indeed, where I should go to find such fancy pictures of silvan retreats. Fortunately we do not need them. There may be a great deal of comfort in a tradesman's or labourer's house, though it be no cottage in this fancy meaning of the word. If we get kindly and sensible people as guardians, belonging to the grade to which the patient belongs, and living as respectable people of their class usually do, and if the patient be treated as the other members of the family are, and be incurable and harmless, then we may be satisfied that we have made a reasonable provision for his care and comfort.

Who are the Guardians?

Instead of giving a general description of the guardians, I shall briefly describe the circumstances of those in each house, omitting none, and taking them in the order in which I last visited them, being the same order as that followed in describing the houses.

No. 1. The guardian is an unmarried woman, not young, but still able-bodied and healthy. The house in which she lives, and the adjoining one belong to her. She rents some acres of land, for which she pays £12 per annum. She keeps two cows. She is an industrious hard-working woman. When not occupied with her land and cows, she winds yarn. A young woman lives with her, and assists her in the field work. When not so employed, this girl works at a hand-loom. She is the adopted child of the guardian, having been sent to her as an orphan by one of the parochial boards. The family consists of the guardian, this girl, and a patient paying 5s. weekly.

No. 2. The guardians here are a pensioner, with 7s. weekly, and his wife. The pensioner is old and frail, but his wife is an active, healthy woman. She used to do out-work, but since receiving the patients she has remained always at home. They have no family. They have a garden, and keep two pigs and poultry. The rent they pay is £3 per annum, which in Kennoway, where the rents are low, represents a good workman's house. It has already been seen that this house is comfortably and fully furnished. The family consists of the pensioner and his wife, and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

No. 3. The guardian in this house is a widow, rather more than fifty years old. Her granddaughter resides with her. She is the owner of the house in which she lives,—one of the neatest externally and internally in the village. Her children, who are well-to-do trades-people, contribute to her support. She is an active, cleanly, respectable, and industrious woman. Her whole time is given to household duties, the care of the patients, and knitting and sewing. She has a garden and keeps a pig. The family consists of the guardian, her grandchild, and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

No. 4. The guardians here are a shoemaker and his wife. They rent some land, for which they pay £22, 10s. per annum. The house in which they live is their own. They also possess other two houses, the tenants of which pay £5, 5s. yearly. The annual value of their whole property is £10, 15s. They keep two cows and two pigs, and have a garden. Most of their time is given to the cultivation of the land. The family consists of the shoemaker, his wife, a son who is a draper, and four patients paying each 5s. weekly.

No 5. The guardians are a widow and her daughter. They have a small shop. They have a roomy house, and formerly kept lodgers. The daughter is a weaver, but since receiving the patients she works little at the loom. No lodgers are now kept. They have a garden, pigs, and poultry. The rent they pay is £4 yearly. The family consists of the guardian, her daughter, and four patients paying each 5s. weekly.

No. 6. The guardians in this house are a surfaceman in steady employment and his daughter. The large old-fashioned house in which they live is their own. Its valued rental is £5, 10s. per annum. They have a garden, and keep a pig and poultry. The family consist of the two guardians and two patients paying each 5s. weekly.

No. 7. The guardians here are a house-carpenter and his wife. The carpenter is in steady employment, either as a journeyman or on his own account. He has a small workshop and large garden attached to his house, the rent of which is £5 per annum. He keeps two pigs. The family consists of the carpenter, his wife, a son, and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

No. 8. In this house the guardians are two unmarried sisters. They are both weavers, and have looms of their own, but one is also employed by the post-office in delivering the letters. They pay a rent of £4 per annum, and have a good house and garden. They keep two pigs. The family consists of the two guardians and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

No. 9. The guardians are a weaver and his wife. The house they live in is their own property. They rent land to the value of £12, 10s. yearly, and keep a cow and pigs. The family consists of the man and his wife, three young children, and two patients paying each 6s. weekly.

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No. 10. The guardians are a pensioner with 8d a day, and his wife. The pensioner is also a weaver. They have a house with two acres of land attached, for which they pay a rent of £9, 10s. per annum. They have a good garden, and keep hens and two breeding pigs. They have no cow, but they have a goat for the benefit of the patients. Some of their children are doing well in good positions. The family consists of the pensioner and his wife, two patients each paying 5s. weekly, and a child paying 2s. 6d. weekly.

No. 11. The guardian is a small farmer. His daughter, son-in-law, and grandchild live with him. He is the owner of 3½ acres of land, and of his house and steading. The rateable value of these is £21, 15s. He also rents 36 acres, for which he pays £36. His daughter owns ten acres of land, the rateable value of which is £30. Altogether he farms about fifty acres. He keeps four cows, some young cattle, five pigs, three horses, etc. He has a farm servant. There is only one patient in this house, paying 6s. weekly.

It is quite clear from the facts contained in this description of the guardians at Kennoway that none of them can be described as on the confines of pauperism. On the contrary, most of them are evidently better off than the working classes generally are. The great majority of them are known to be industrious, provident, and independent people, who are willing to make sacrifices, and to give time and trouble in order to improve their condition, and to secure their independence. In my experience, the persons who offer themselves as guardians are rarely the thriftless and lazy. Such persons, of course, have offered themselves and have been by mistake accepted, but it generally happens that they soon tire of the duties they have undertaken and request to be relieved of them. As regards the character of the guardians, good reports have been received from persons resident in the place and competent to speak about such a matter, as for instance from the medical men, the clergymen, the inspector of poor, etc. It must be remembered that all the guardians are persons who have long resided in Kennoway, and are well known to their neighbours. In the numerous visits I have now paid to the patients here, nothing has occurred to make me think that the Board have, as regards Kennoway, made any error in the selection of the guardians, or that inaccurate information has been supplied to the Board by the guardians, the inspector of poor, or others.

To several of these guardians the license was granted, after they and their houses had been visited and reported on by Dr. Browne ; and to the rest, after they had been seen by myself.

How many Patients have been sent to Kennoway, and how many are there at present?

Since 1863, application has been made to the Board to sanction the residence of 33 patients in the special licensed houses in Kennoway.

In one of these cases the sanction was refused, and in another it was granted, but the patient died before removal from the asylum,—fourteen days after the granting of the sanction.

It follows that 31 patients in all have been actually sent to Kennoway. I am led here to remark that this report embodies the whole history of this group of special licensed houses, that is to say, from 1863 to the present time. The 31 patients who have been received into them are thus accounted for :—

3 are dead.

1 was removed to Loanhead to be nearer her friends, after a residence of more than four years in Kennoway. She is now certified sane.

1 left of his own accord, after a residence of more than three years. At the time of leaving he was employed as a colporteur or distributor of tracts by a gentleman in the neighbourhood. He is now certified sane.

1 was sent back to the Asylum as unsuitable, immediately after the first visit to the place by an officer of the Board. This is the only patient whom it has been necessary to send back to the Asylum.

1 returned to the care of her parents after a residence of five months. She had never been in an asylum. The report on her case by the parochial medical officer described her as "greatly improved."

24 remain.

To what parishes are the patients chargeable?

Of the 31 patients sent to Kennoway, that is, the whole number,

18	were	chargeable	to	City Parish,	Edinburgh.
2	"	"		Orwell "	Kinross-shire.
2	"	"		Largo "	Fifeshire.
2	"	"		Abdie "	"
2	"	"		Carnock "	"
1	is	"		Kennoway "	"
1	"	"		Scoonie "	"
1	"	"		Dysart "	"
1	"	"		Wemyss "	"
1	"	"		Collessie "	"

Of the 24 patients at present in Kennoway,

12	are	chargeable	to	City Parish,	Edinburgh.
2	"	"		Orwell "	Kinross-shire.
2	"	"		Largo "	Fifeshire.
2	"	"		Abdie "	"
2	"	"		Carnock "	"
1	is	"		Kennoway "	"
1	"	"		Scoonie "	"
1	"	"		Dysart "	"
1	"	"		Collessie "	"

The fact that the patients belong to so many parishes tends, perhaps, to increase the difficulty of management, but it shows that advantage is widely taken of the facilities which Kennoway now offers for boarding patients in private dwellings.

For what length of time have the Patients, who are at present in Kennoway, resided there?

The answer to this is that ten of them have been nearly seven years, and that five of them have been from three to four years. The other nine have resided in Kennoway for periods varying from six months to two years.

The experiment has thus lasted long enough to show that a certain class of the insane may be provided for in private dwellings without risk to the public, and, as the rate of mortality shows, without increasing their own chances of illness and death.

It is proper to observe here that no accident, assault, or casualty has hitherto occurred among these patients, and that no complaint regarding any of them has as yet reached the Board. What is true in this respect of the small group of patients in Kennoway is true also of the 1549 patients in private dwellings, under the Board's jurisdiction, who are scattered all over Scotland.

How many Patients are in each House?

In two of the houses there are 4 patients, in seven there are 2, and in two only 1, making 24 in all.

On the whole the most satisfactory state of matters is found where there are only 2 patients. When there are 4, the house is apt to assume too much the appearance of an establishment. But notwithstanding this, in certain cases I think a license for 4 may very properly be granted. I have recently visited five houses, each with 4 patients, and some of them were so satisfactory, as to make the advantage of having the power to grant a license for four quite apparent.

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On what kind of beds do the Patients sleep?

In the first place, each patient is provided with a separate bed. Even when two females are allowed to sleep together, two fully appointed beds have always been insisted on, and one of them in that case must remain unoccupied.

In one instance the patient has a feather bed, bolster, and pillow. In every other instance there is a chaff bed and bolster, with a feather pillow. Below the chaff bed there is either a straw mattress or some equivalent.

Cotton sheets, Scotch blankets, and woollen rugs form the coverings of the beds, and these have always been found clean and sufficient.

In every instance the sleeping accommodation is as good as that of the guardians, and in many instances better.

How are the Patients clothed?

As regards patients from the City Parish, Edinburgh, the guardians constantly tell me that they get whatever clothing they ask; and I believe this to be true. Such recommendations as come from me always receive attention, and the same result follows any suggestions made by the local medical man.

Several of the smaller parishes who have patients in Kennoway are as liberal as the City Parish; but others are not so, and it has been found necessary to point out to the inspectors of such parishes what the requirements of the Board are in the matter of clothing.

The object has been to have the patients clothed as much like the people of the village as possible, and to avoid all appearance of a *uniform*, so that the patients may not be recognised by any peculiarity of costume. In the attainment of this object much has been done.

The desirability of having such a number of changes, especially of undercloathing, as will admit of frequent washing, has been carefully pointed out, and most, if not all, of the patients are now in possession of what is needed for this purpose.

In many houses each patient is provided with a box in which his clothing is kept, so that its quantity and condition can at any moment be easily examined.

Patients in a chronic state of lunacy are always of low vitality, and require warm clothing in winter. Accordingly, thick shawls for the women and blue jerseys for the men have been recommended. In addition to this, both women and men have flannel underclothing, which many of the feebler of them wear all the year round.

Those patients who go to church are provided with appropriate dress.

In many respects a great improvement has taken place in the clothing of the patients; but something more in this direction, I think, could be done with advantage.

What is the state of the Patients as regards cleanliness?

It has been a rare thing to have any occasion to find fault with the guardians for a want of attention to the personal cleanliness of the patients. They are washed and kept clean just as their guardians are, and as working people generally are. It is unnecessary to say that there are no baths, because no one would expect to find them in the circumstances. A tub is used for the more general washing, which occurs on Saturday night. The necessity for cleanliness is strongly urged, but no rule is laid down as to how it should be attained. The guardians are left to do it in the way they have been accustomed to adopt as regards themselves; and if there is no evidence of a neglect of it, no fault is found.

How are the Patients fed?

If the patients have the same food as their guardians have, and plenty of it, nothing more is asked. Most of them eat at the same table. In a great many instances they have been found at dinner, which was served in as decent and orderly a way as in many public asylums, and just in the way in which the dinners of

working people are usually served. I have frequently been surprised at the quality of the dinner supplied, and in no instance have I thought the quantity insufficient. The look of the patients does not indicate underfeeding, and I have never received from any of them a complaint on the subject. If the food was not sufficient, sickness would be more prevalent, and the death-rate higher. Dr. Small and the inspector of the poor of the parish assure me that the patients are quite as well fed as the working people of the district generally are. I have frequently made careful inquiry on this subject. It is Dr. Small's opinion, and my own, and the general opinion in the place, that the patients usually improve in condition and appearance after going to Kennoway.

What is the mean age of the Patients?

The 31 patients, at the time of being sent to Kennoway, had a mean age of 46½ years.

The 24 patients at present there have a mean age of 47 years.

These averages are calculated from figures in official returns to the Board from inspectors of poor.

The oldest of the present number of patients is 61, and the youngest 30.

The mean age of patients in chartered and district asylums is 44·4, in parochial asylums 41·7, and in lunatic wards of poorhouses 45·6.

How many of the Patients are Males, and how many Females?

Of the whole number of patients sent, namely 31, 12 were men and 19 women.

Of the 24 patients at present in Kennoway, 10 are men and 14 women.

From this we may conclude that both sexes can be provided for in these houses; but guardians are generally more willing to receive women than men.

The residence of patients of both sexes in the same house is not sanctioned.

What is the death-rate of the Patients?

Since the year 1863, when the first special license was granted, three deaths have occurred among the patients, being at the rate of 2·5 per cent. per annum. It is not necessary to point out that this is a very low death-rate, being rather more than that for the general population of the whole country, which is about 2·2 per cent., and less than that for the population of the principal towns, which is 2·8 per cent.

The low death-rate will be the more striking when it is stated that the average age of the three patients at the time of death was 78. The documents furnished to the Board by the establishment from which they were transferred to Kennoway, show their ages at the date of their transference to have been 79, 75, and 75. They were thus very old when sent to Kennoway, and likely to die soon from natural decay; but in addition to their great age, two of them, at least, laboured under recognised bodily disease. With reference to the patients sent from Edinburgh, Dr. Small, who resides in Kennoway, forwards to the Board reports as to their mental and bodily condition on arrival. These reports describe one of the three patients who died as being on arrival "weakly, with stomach, bowels, and urinary organs deranged," and the other as "stone blind, and labouring under rheumatic affection of the joints, and weakness of the action of the heart."

The mean age of all the patients is 47 years, and the normal death-rate for the whole population between the ages of 40 and 50 is for men about 1·6 per cent., and for women about 1·4 per cent. per annum. As the mean age of the patients, being 47, places them at the upper end of this decennial period, and as chronic lunatics are generally "older than their years," it may be well, for purposes of comparison, to give also the yearly death-rate of persons in the general population between 50 and 60 years old, which is, for men about 2·5 per cent., and for women about 2·0 per cent.

A death-rate as low as 2½ per cent. per annum, calculated from an experience of seven years, and referring to persons who are all feeble, whose mean age on arrival was 46½, and among whom there were several between 70 and 80 years old, may fairly be accepted as proving that the conditions under which they live are not unfavourable to life.

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What is the mental state of the Patients?

The patients found at Kennoway are exactly of the same class as the bulk of the chronic lunatics found in our asylums. Indeed, with three exceptions, all the patients sent to the special licensed houses of Kennoway had previously been in public or district asylums or the lunatic wards of poorhouses. It has never been thought that the selection of patients sent there was a particularly good one; but it was thought desirable not to send them back to asylums till something had occurred to show that such a step was clearly necessary and proper; so that the system may be said to have received here a somewhat rough trial. In the reports following my first visit to many of these patients, I predicted that a return to the asylum would soon be necessary, but I have been wrong as yet in every instance. Only one patient has been sent back, and in that case the necessity was so clear that removal instantly followed the first visit. Some of the patients, whom I thought worst fitted for management in private dwellings, have done well; and in this way the experiment at Kennoway has widened, and not narrowed, our views as to the proportion of the chronic insane who can be properly and easily managed without the aid of public institutions. One patient, who is subject to occasional fits of excitement, I thought very unsuitable. She becomes at these times talkative, confused, and restless, but is neither destructive nor violent. She has now been seven years at Kennoway, and she enjoys her freedom. She is a favourite with her guardians, who say she is easily managed. When asked how they treat her during the periods of her excitement, they say, "We do nothing; we let her alone. The doctor gives her a dose of castor-oil, and she gets into her usual way in a few days." Another patient I thought unsuitable for a different reason. He gesticulated in the street. He was in the habit of stopping suddenly when taking his walk, and turning three or four times round. I feared that this might lead the children to follow and torment him. He had been long in the asylum, in the airing-yard and grounds of which I had also seen him do what I describe. I reported unfavourably of this case, but recommended that the Board should give the time for a trial which the guardians asked. The result is, that he has now almost given up this habit. He began to take an interest in the cow and land, to nurse the children, and in a small way to make himself useful; and about a year after coming to Kennoway, when again making inquiries to guide me in my recommendation to the Board as to the propriety of leaving him there, his guardians said that they had "grown to like him," that they hoped he would be left with them, and that they would not "neiffar" him for any patient in the village.

I am still of opinion that some of the patients who are at Kennoway are not such patients as we would desire to see there. Among the most doubtful are J. N., D. B., G. W., and A. W. Two of these are patients who were transferred from private dwellings to an asylum on the representation of the Board of Lunacy, being considered unsuitable for private care. They are now sent back from asylum care to private care; but it is not thought that there is much improvement in their condition. Another of these patients, transferred from the district asylum as "a proper person to be detained in a special licensed house," is thus described in the certificate granted by one of the medical officers of the asylum:—"Very much demented; will hardly speak at all; will sit or stand on one spot for a whole day with his head down without speaking a word when addressed. He has been in the asylum for upwards of a year without having been heard to utter a syllable." This description is scarcely that of a patient whom we would expect to prove a promising inmate either of an asylum or of a private dwelling. When he reached Kennoway, his legs were œdematous. He now speaks a little, and occasionally takes a short walk in the garden; and on the whole, perhaps, the change has done him good.

It must be remembered that, with reference to the great majority of the patients in Kennoway, their fitness for treatment in private dwellings was certified by the medical superintendents of the public institutions from which they were transferred. The opinion of such gentlemen as to the fitness of patients, who are well known to them, properly receives consideration, and there is an unwillingness to act in opposition to it till a full trial has been made. As already stated, several of those expected to do ill have actually done well; but still

it is necessary to remember that some of them are not such patients as appear to advantage in private dwellings. Of the 31 patients sent to Kennoway, 23 were certified as proper persons to be treated in private dwellings by the medical superintendents of the institutions from which they came. It is perhaps desirable to point out that the certificate not only bears "that the patient may properly be placed in a special licensed house, but "that the circumstances in which he will be placed are suitable for his proper care and treatment." With reference to 18 of the patients, such certificates were granted by Dr. Smith and Dr. Tuke, who have since visited Kennoway, and who have not communicated either to the Board or to the inspectors of poor of the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an opinion that the patients should be sent back to the asylum.

With the exception of three or four congenital imbeciles or idiots, all the patients at present in Kennoway are in a state of dementia or chronic mania.

All patients going to Kennoway are understood to be incurable; but it so happens that two of those who have been sent there are now certified sane. Perhaps, however, they would be more correctly described as improved.

Now and then a case may be sent to Kennoway which can scarcely be called incurable, the disease being still active. B. M. is probably an illustration of this. She had never been in an asylum. After a residence of only a few months, she returned to the care of her parents. I reported on the case as unsuitable, and recommended that the medical officer of the parish from which she came should be called on to visit her and report as to her condition to the Board, as he was acquainted with her history and knew the state she was in when sent to Kennoway. He reported that a great improvement had taken place, and that he thought the change was proving in every way beneficial. She was only under the jurisdiction of the Board from June to October. When she went home, she was declared to be still "doing well, and greatly improved," but I scarcely think it probable that the improvement will continue.

What is the bodily condition of the Patients?

It is a great mistake to suppose that all the patients sent to Kennoway are in a state of good bodily health, or that anything of that kind is certified in regard to them, or indeed in regard to any of the patients provided for in private dwellings. Many of these patients are in a very weak state of bodily health. In my last general report, I pointed out that it was in some instances desirable and kind to permit a patient in a dying state to leave the asylum, and return to his home in order that he might die there among his friends. This has been acted on, and has manifestly increased the comfort and happiness of the patient in his last days.

With more particular reference to the patients in Kennoway, it has been seen that the ages of three were as great as 79, 75, and 75, which fact in itself makes it probable that they were not robust, but it has also been seen that two of them were not only of great age, but were also labouring under recognised bodily disease. In the reports by Dr. Small on the health of the other patients at the time of their arrival, such statements as these occur:—tendency to anasarca; nearly blind and of weak constitution; not a strong person; weakly and bilious; condition poor; menorrhagia, and suspicion of organic uterine disease; œdema of the lower limbs; chronic bronchitis; asthma, etc.

During the last few weeks I have seen in special licensed houses, epilepsy, chorea, hemiplegia, and general paralysis. The patients were comfortable and well kept, and the guardians or nurses equal to the responsibilities which these conditions involved.

To what class, socially, do the Patients belong?

All the patients at present in Kennoway belong to the working classes, many of them exactly to the same class as their guardians, but others to a class somewhat below the ordinary tradesman and labourer in respectability and position. I think it may be safely asserted that they had not, in their own homes, greater comforts than they enjoy here. Some of them beyond doubt had less.

At one time there was a pauper patient at Kennoway who had been a gover-

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ness. The chairman of the Board and Sir James Coxe visited this patient with me, and agreed with me in thinking that the circumstances in which they saw her were greatly less distressing than if she had been seen among 20 or 30 paupers in the day-room of an asylum. In point of fact, it was because of her superior position, and in order to make her surroundings more in accordance with it, that she was sent to Kennoway, and every one who saw her there felt that what was desired had been accomplished.

What is the Rate of Board?

The recognised parochial payment for the patients sent to Kennoway, is for a female 5s. weekly, and for a male 6s. weekly.

This is exclusive of clothing, which is liberally supplied by nearly all parishes. It is exclusive also of medical attendance, and of medical comforts in the event of sickness.

The rate of board may not appear high, or capable of yielding much profit, but it should be remembered that the earnings of an ordinary workman do not generally exceed 15s. a week *all the year round*, and out of this he has to pay house rent; to feed and clothe himself, his wife, and family; to educate his children; to pay his taxes; etc. This would give far less than 5s. or 6s. weekly for each member of the household.

It has been frequently pointed out to me that the receiving of one or two boarders adds nothing to the rent, the cost of clothing, or the taxes, and that there is also a great economical advantage in the fact that the payments are made regularly, unfailingly, and without the drawback of "*broken time.*"

It has been ascertained by Dr. Edward Smith that the average weekly cost of the food of the adult male labouring classes is 2s. 11¾d. in England, and 3s. 3¾d. in Scotland; and it is his opinion that in Scotland the labouring classes are "well fed." This fact is, in a certain sense, a guide to us in judging of the sufficiency of the allowances made to these patients, which it is of importance further to note are rarely complained of as inadequate. In a recent visit to 33 special licensed houses, with 69 patients, no complaint was expressed. My own opinion is, that there is a profit to the guardian on each patient of a sum varying between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 9d. weekly, that is, between £6, 10s. and £9, 2s. yearly where two patients are kept, or between £13 and £18, 4s. where four are kept. Even the first of these estimates of profit is equal to what a woman in steady out-door employment can make in a year, without taking into account the destruction of her clothing, the rough work, and the exposure to wet and cold, which such employment involves. Of course, if the patients are useful, and can knit or sew, or can assist in the work of the house, garden, or croft, then the advantage to the guardian from having such a patient is increased. In practice, however, this advantage is in rare instances considerable, in many just appreciable, but in the majority of no value.

For further observations on the parochial allowances to patients, I refer to the concluding part of this report.

What Supervision is exercised over the Patients?

(*a.*) Not the least important supervision exercised over these patients is that of their neighbours, that is, of the people of the village. They are frequently on the streets, and they are seen by all who enter the houses in which they reside. This sort of supervision cannot of course apply to patients who are in asylums or other establishments for the insane.

(*b.*) I have myself visited Kennoway officially, at least three times every year since 1863. Generally I visit it four times. The chairman of the Board, and Sir James Coxe, and Dr. Paterson, have also visited it with me.

(*c.*) The resident medical man visits the patients every three months, and records his visit in a book kept for the purpose. In the event of sickness he visits more frequently,—every day if necessary.

(*d.*) The Inspector of Poor of the parish of Kennoway visits all the patients officially twice a year, but in practice he visits them all four or five times, and some still more frequently.

(*e.*) The patients from the City Parish of Edinburgh are visited every six weeks by the Assistant Inspector of Poor.

(*f.*) The Inspector of Poor of the Parishes of chargeability visit their patients once or twice a year. When Mr. Greig, of the City Parish, Edinburgh, makes his visit, he is always accompanied by two or three members of his Parochial Board, generally including a medical man.

(*g.*) Several of the patients are visited by friends or relatives, some of whom stay for eight or ten days on end in the village, either in lodgings or with the patients.

It does not appear from this that the supervision exercised over the patients is trifling. It appears, on the contrary, I think, that the supervision is of a mixed and very efficient kind, and gives evidence of an interest in the well-being of the patients in all those quarters in which such an interest should be felt.

Dr. Robertson of the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, who has taken great interest in this mode of disposing of chronic cases, after consultation with the Board recently drew up the following excellent directions to guardians, among whom printed copies have now been circulated. They show the great interest which is felt in these patients, and the desire to make their condition comfortable. I think it would be well if in future a copy of such instructions accompanied every Special License granted by the Board.

Directions to the Holders of Special Licenses for Private Houses for the Insane receiving Patients from the City Parish, Glasgow.

Cleanliness.

1. The Guardians or Nurses shall strictly attend to the cleanliness of those under their charge, and to insure this, they shall see that their faces, necks, and hands are thoroughly washed every morning; that, unless by reason of illness which prevents it, their entire persons are washed once a week; that their finger and toe nails are pared at least once a fortnight; that their hair is combed with a fine tooth comb at least once a week; they shall change their Chemises and Stockings once a week, and their Flannel clothing once a fortnight. They shall change the Sheets of the beds at least once a fortnight.

Clothing.

2. They shall see that their Clothing is maintained in good repair; and in the event of any article being worn out previous to the visit of the Committee, they shall intimate the fact to the Inspector of the City Parish, so that it may be replaced without delay.

Bedding.

3. They shall see, especially in the cold season, that the bedding is sufficient; and they shall frequently test the comfort of their charges shortly after they retire, by examining their feet, or causing them to be examined (if females, by females); and in the event of finding them cold, they shall put a bottle of warm water near them, or use other means to warm them.

Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms.

4. They shall see that their bed-rooms are thoroughly aired daily; and the beds shall not be made up for half an hour after the windows have been opened.

Food.

5. They shall furnish them at meals with sufficient food of good quality, varied in kind and mode of cooking, and butcher meat shall be given several times weekly.

Medical Care.

6. In case of sickness which threatens to be serious, they shall call in the Medical Officer of their own Parish, who shall intimate his opinion of the disease to the Inspector of the City Parish.

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CHANGE IN MENTAL CONDITION.

7. In the event of any marked change being obvious in the mental condition of the patients, they shall direct the attention of the District Medical Officer to the fact, and at once carry out his suggestions; and they shall intimate such change to the Inspector of the City Parish.

OCCUPATION.

8. They shall see that they are employed in work suited to their training and ability, and that they have a moderate amount of out-door exercise daily, when the weather permits.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

9. They shall, wherever the nature of the case admits of it, encourage the attendance of their charges at Divine Service and religious exercises.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

10. As much as possible, they shall treat them as members of their own families.

Are all the Patients in Kennoway in Special Licensed Houses?

This is a point of great importance, because, if not correctly understood, it may lead those persons who visit Kennoway hurriedly, and are not careful in their inquiries, to form erroneous conclusions.

All lunatics in Kennoway are not in special licensed houses. In the first place, there are ordinary single patients there who are under the Board's jurisdiction; and in the second place, there are lunatics there who are not under the jurisdiction of the Board.

1. *Ordinary single patients under the Board's jurisdiction:*—Of these there are four, two being patients found there in 1858, one a patient recently sent to Kennoway, and one a patient transferred some years ago from one of the Musselburgh Asylums. The last is a patient whose removal from the asylum the Inspector of Poor made many efforts to accomplish, but she was always declared to be dangerous. The Board transferred her to another asylum, and after a short residence there, she was discharged as harmless and incurable. The houses in which these four patients reside differ only from the houses in which the 24 patients, of whom we have been speaking, reside, in the fact that they have no authority to receive more than one patient. All the 28 patients, however, are patients in private dwellings, equally under the Board's care.

2. *Unreported lunatics—not under the Board's jurisdiction:*—Of these I have known four since 1863. A stranger might not recognise the difference between these cases and those for whose proper care the Board is responsible, and therefore I shall give a few details with reference to each.

(*a.*) G. P. This is the case of a pauper patient removed from an asylum about five years ago on probation. He was placed under the care of his father. At the expiry of his probationary period he ceased to be a pauper, and as he lived at home the Board had no further control over him. On the whole, I believe he has done well, and has been partially self-supporting, but from what I know of the case, I think it not improbable that he may some day again require the appliances of an asylum for his proper treatment. In the meantime, he is doing no harm, and costing the parish nothing, and his father is glad to have him at home.

(*b.*) H. M. This is the case of a choreic imbecile removed at my suggestion from the ordinary wards of a poorhouse. As happens often in choreic patients, the imbecility appears greater than it really is, and I was not much surprised to find that she was certified to be of sound mind. She is boarded in Kennoway, but not in a house with a special license, and she is in no sense under the jurisdiction of the Board.

(*c.*) E. C. This was the case of an epileptic imbecile with chest affection. She was declared to be of sound mind, and was not under the control or care of the Board. She gradually sank, and died.

(*d.*) G. S. This is the most interesting of the four cases, and merits a fuller notice. At my visit to Kennoway on the 26th August 1869, my attention was drawn to the case of G. S., a patient who had been for some weeks under the

care of a woman at Starr. This girl was not an intimated pauper lunatic, and was not under the Board's jurisdiction, nor was she residing in a house with a special license. It was stated to me that she had been sent to Kennoway by the advice of her medical attendant, in the hope that change of residence and absence from her friends might do her good, and that her condition was then such as to make it uncertain whether she ought or ought not to be regarded as a lunatic. Her lunacy, however, appeared to me beyond question, and of such a nature as to make treatment in an asylum clearly desirable. I therefore wrote to the Inspector of Poor of the parish to which she was chargeable, giving him my opinion, and pointing out what it would be proper in the circumstances to do. As the case well illustrates the dealings of the Board in their efforts to make a satisfactory provision for the needs of the insane poor, it is thought that it may be useful to give all the correspondence which followed, and which ended in procuring for this girl the benefits of treatment in an asylum.

No. 1.—From Dr. Mitchell to the Inspector of Poor of D.

26th August 1869.

Calling his attention to the case of G. S., as that of a pauper lunatic not intimated to the Board, kept for profit by a stranger, and in need of proper treatment.

No. 2.—From the Inspector of Poor of D. to Dr. Mitchell.

28th August 1869.

I am favoured with your letter of the 26th inst., and in reply beg to inform you that G. S. was brought under my notice in July last, and was sent to Starr for a short time on the recommendation of Dr. Todd. I annex copy of certificate—(Given in letter No. 5).

On the 13th October next her father intends to bring her home, and support her himself. I saw him this morning; he is very unwilling to allow her to be certified a lunatic and removed to the asylum, and if she must be removed to the asylum at once, he will bring her home and take her off the Board.

No. 3.—From Dr. Mitchell to the Secretary of the Board of Lunacy.

30th August 1869.

I have to suggest that you should write to the Inspector of Poor of D., and inquire why intimation has not been made, and dispensation applied for, in the case of G. S., chargeable to his parish, but residing at Starr in Kennoway. Refer him to the clauses of the Act, which show his duty.

The case is one of hysterical mania, and ought to be under care and treatment in an asylum. She is quite unmanageable in a private dwelling. She is an offence to decency in conduct and language, and might prove dangerous.

Immediately after my visit, I wrote the Inspector privately about the case, and I enclose his reply (No. 2), which appears to me scarcely satisfactory.

No. 4.—From the Secretary of the Board of Lunacy to the Inspector of Poor of D.

31st August 1869.

With reference to the case of G. S., a pauper lunatic of D., but living in Kennoway, and recently visited there by Dr. Mitchell, I am directed to inquire why you have not intimated the case in accordance with sect. 112 of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71. by which you have exposed yourself to a penalty of £10.

You are now called upon to report the case to the Board in accordance with the above quoted Act, and to take the necessary steps to have the patient's residence in a private dwelling legalized.

No. 5.—From the Inspector of Poor of D. to the Secretary of the Board of Lunacy.

2d September 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., and beg to state in reply that, on the 5th July last, I requested Dr. Todd to visit the above named G. S., and he reported and certified as follows:—"*July 12th*, 1869.—I

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have visited G. S., living with her parents in St. Clairtown, and would propose that she be boarded for a time in a quiet house in the country. Probably you may get some one about Kennoway to take her.—I am, yours truly, (Signed) ROBERT TODD, M.D."

On the 14th July she became chargeable as a pauper, and was removed to her present place of abode.

I have asked the Inspector of Kennoway to inform me as to whether Mrs. Philip will be in a position to keep her till 6th October next, under the altered circumstances. At said date her parents intend to bring her home, provided the Board sanction that course.

Report by Dr. Mitchell.

Note.—In many cases of hysterical excitement the change which Dr. Todd recommended would have been sufficient, and would have led to cure.

No. 6.—From the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD to the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D.

13*th September* 1869.

With reference to your letter of the 2d inst., regarding G. S., I am directed by the Board to request that you will forward a certificate by a medical man as to her mental condition, as the certificate annexed to your letter does not make any reference to this point.

No. 7.—From the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D. to the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

20*th September* 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and have to inform you in reply that I visited the above-named person, G. S., at Starr on the 9th inst., and requested the Inspector of Kennoway to send their medical officer to visit her, and fill up a certificate of lunacy, which he agreed to do, but the certificate has not yet come to hand. I have this day called his attention to the matter, and will forward the document on receipt.

Note.—No certificate was sent, but the patient was intimated, and an application was made to have her residence in a private dwelling sanctioned. To this application the following reply was sent :—

No. 8.—From the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD to the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D.

24*th September* 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your application to the General Board of Lunacy, to grant sanction for the residence of G. S. in the house of Mrs. James Philip at Starr in the parish of Kennoway, and with reference thereto I am instructed to inform you that the sanction applied for cannot be granted in such a case.

You will therefore remove the patient with as little delay as possible to the asylum of the district.

I am further directed to refer you to sects. 112 and 95 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71 ; to sect. 18 of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54 ; and to sect. 10 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51.

Note.—As the patient was now intimated as a pauper lunatic, and her removal to an asylum ordered, she could not be taken off the poor-roll. The object of the correspondence was therefore attained, as will be seen by the following letter :—

No. 9.—From the INSPECTOR OF POOR OF D. to the SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

7*th October* 1869.

With reference to your letter of the 24th ulto., respecting the above-named person, I have to inform you that she was removed yesterday to the Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

Concluding Remarks as to Special Licensed Houses in Kennoway.

In previous reports to the Board I have expressed my opinion regarding the contentedness of the patients, their occupations, their amusements, and the advantages to them and the county of having them where they are. The pre-

sent report deals rather with their circumstances, condition, management, and history; and describes the way in which they are housed, bedded, clothed, and fed—how cleanliness is secured—who their guardians are—what their mental and bodily state is—how old they are, and at what rate they die—under what supervision they are—how many are in each house—what is paid for them—to what parishes they belong—how many of them have been there, and are there at present—the duration of their residence—to what class they belong socially—and what other patients are in the village, who might be mistaken for patients in special licensed houses. The report is full of details, and deals rather with facts than opinions. It embodies everything known to me to have occurred in the parish since 1863, in regard to all patients in private dwellings, whether ordinary single patients, or patients in houses with special licenses.

In order to secure accuracy, the report has been submitted to Dr. Small and to the Inspector of Poor of Kennoway, as well as to my colleague, Dr. Paterson, who recently visited Kennoway with me.

Relation of Parochial allowance to the condition of Single Patients.

It is matter of common observation that the comfort and general well-being of patients is not necessarily in proportion to the money expended on them by the parish. The mental state of the patients and the character and circumstances of their guardians determine the result quite as much as the parochial allowance. I take from one county three cases illustrating this point:—

1. G. P.—This young man was long under asylum care, and during that period his mental disease had become more or less subdued, chronic, and confirmed. At the desire of his friends he was discharged on probation. He did well, and at the expiry of the probationary period his permanent residence at home received the sanction of the Board. He continued for a time to be in receipt of parochial relief, but his father always accepted it unwillingly, and after a short time he refused to take anything, and the patient ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Now this patient's guardian and father is an ordinary workman, never earning a large wage, but he and his two grown-up daughters, who live with him, are examples of industry and sobriety. They have a clean, comfortable, well-furnished cottage, and the patient occupies a bed beside that of his father, quite as good, if not better, than any bed he ever had while in the asylum. I have seen him frequently during the last five years, and have always found him as respectably and sufficiently clothed as any working man in the country. I cannot describe his food exactly, and I think it probable that he may not have so much beef and mutton as he had in the asylum; but he gets a full share of what his father and sisters get, and probably now and then something better, and he is better nourished, and heavier, ruddier, and more active than when he came home. He is almost wholly unproductive, but inoffensive, easily managed, and cleanly. His father asserts that his son's being at home does not interfere much with his own earnings, and that he is perfectly able to provide for him. He says that he earned no more than he does now when he had to support and clothe his wife, and support, clothe, and educate half-a-dozen children. He maintains that his son has every comfort to which a well-to-do working man is accustomed or entitled, and he says that if he took 5s. weekly from the parish, he would himself be so much the richer, but his son would not be in any sense better off, for he would have the same food, the same bed, the same clothes, and the same care as at present, since the getting of parochial aid would not make them alter their habits or style of living. It is not often that we meet a man who talks of his circumstances as this man does, and acts in the same spirit and as independently; yet the number of cases known to me in Scotland whose history is the parallel of this one is not inconsiderable.

This is the case of a pauper lunatic removed from an asylum to a private dwelling, whose maintenance there has properly become *nil* to the parish, and whose condition would not be ameliorated if parochial aid were forced on the guardians. I shall now give a case in which the small allowance which is needed proves adequate to the need, and in which a larger allowance would not sensibly better the patient's condition. The case I refer to is that of I. T., a cleanly and

inoffensive idiot. She is the child of poor but respectable people. She was well known to me, frequently seen before she became a pauper, and her condition was always found to be thoroughly satisfactory. Her father was then alive, and in regular employment as a labourer. He also received some aid from his children, who had grown up and were doing for themselves. Since their mother became a widow, this aid is more liberally given than before, but it was felt that a small assistance from the parish would materially increase her comfort, and this aid was accordingly given. It is but a trifle, probably not representing more than the clothing of the patient, but it does good, and what is more, it is in the meantime sufficient. The guardian says so herself, and she has been more than once told in my presence that when she needed more she would get it. Her healthy children are able to give considerable help towards the maintenance of their mother and their feeble-minded sister, and it is a right and proper thing that they should be allowed and encouraged to do so. The patient is exceedingly well kept, is always clean, gives every evidence of being well fed, sleeps with her mother, does household work, acts as nurse in the neighbourhood, is the sole care of her mother, and is full of contentment and happiness.

I do not believe that any one would assert that this girl would be better cared for or happier in an asylum than she is at home ; and if her case were the only one in the kingdom suitable for management in a private dwelling, I cannot see why she ought not to be provided for in that way. It would be an act of cruelty to place her under the discipline and restraint of an asylum, which could do her no possible good, and which she no more needs than do her mother or her sane brothers and sisters.

It would be right to give her that form of management which will most promote her happiness, even if it were the most costly,—in other words, it would be wrong to send her to an asylum, even if it cost more to keep her at home. The better, however, happens also to be the cheaper course, and if the well-being and happiness of the patient are properly secured, it is certainly an advantage that this is done at small cost.

Every case has to be considered separately, and all should be done that the circumstances of each case require. These circumstances must be carefully considered. They are often complex, and they vary greatly—no two cases being quite alike. What a few shillings accomplish in one case, as many pounds will not do in another. In certain cases no expenditure of money will give a pleasing result. This may arise from various causes, but I shall give one illustrative case in which it was the unsuitability of the guardian which was the cause. It shows how great a mistake it would be to suppose that you have necessarily secured comfort when you have secured a liberal allowance.

3. D. B. is a congenital imbecile, and, like the last patient, lives with a widowed mother. He was at school as a boy, but made no progress. He afterwards tried to learn a trade, but it was found impossible to teach him. Indeed, he grew more and more stupid and useless as he approached manhood, and more and more in need of guidance, care, and support from others. It should not have been difficult in such a case to find the care and guidance which were necessary, but unfortunately it proved difficult in this case, for the reason that the mother is a poor, feckless, thriftless creature, who has gone through life in the midst of dirt, confusion, waste, and want. When this man was first visited, all this was clearly seen, and a change of guardian was recommended. It was not found possible, however, to give effect to this recommendation. Removal to an asylum was then ordered, but was opposed by the patient's mother ; and the parochial authorities supported her, stating that the allowance would be so increased as to secure proper management. It was accordingly doubled ; but at next inspection it was found that the Parochial Board had been fruitlessly put in expectation of benefit from this increase of allowance, for no improvement whatever had followed it. The patient's condition continued to be in all respects objectionable, and such would still have been the result even though the allowance had been again doubled. Hundreds of such cases have come under my observation, some depending on one cause and some on another.

I have chosen the cases illustrating this point from those patients living with relatives, because it is to patients so disposed of that remarks under this head have the closest application.

II.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

On Single Patients visited by him in 1869.

Appendix F. — General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners. — Report by Dr. Paterson.

In the discharge of my duties as one of the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, I have, during the past year, visited and reported on 9 counties; 353 parishes; 604 single patients; 20 special licensed houses containing on an average two patients each; several poorhouses within the district; and 10 asylums or licensed lunatic wards of poorhouses, the statutory half-yearly inspection and visitation of which had devolved upon me through the illness of one of the Commissioners. Owing to the pressure of these and other extra calls upon my time similarly occasioned, it became necessary to postpone to another year the inspection of three of the counties ordinarily included in my district, viz., Aberdeen, Argyle, and Kincardine. But the omission has been more than compensated by the duty imposed upon me of including in my visitation three new counties, Ayr, Lanark, and Linlithgow, which had on former occasions been visited by the Commissioner above referred to, and by the biennial visitation of single patients in the Western Isles falling due in 1869—all of which I have been enabled to overtake in the course of the year. The counties visited, with the number of male and female patients reported on in each, will accordingly stand as represented in the following Table:—

Counties visited in 1869, with the number of Single Patients resident in each.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ayr,	39	52	91
Dumbarton,	6	11	17
Forfar,	35	40	75
Lanark,	32	51	83
Linlithgow,	4	6	10
Perth,	70	91	161
Ross and Cromarty,	28	47	75
Stirling,	13	27	40
Western Isles,	30	22	52
	257	347	604

Pauper and Non-Pauper Lunatics.

In the following report I propose to speak only of such of the above patients as are of the pauper class, and receiving parochial relief; and this chiefly for the reason that, from the imperfect returns which reach the Board of single patients maintained out of private funds, the great majority of those whom it falls to the duty of the Deputy-Commissioners to visit have hitherto been paupers. It would be to form a very inadequate idea, however, of the purposes for which the Board of Lunacy exists, to regard it solely in its relations to the pauper class, or as a mere department for their management and relief. It has most important functions to discharge likewise for the protection of those with private means, and for the supervision of the houses and establishments in which they are placed. I referred at some length to this subject last year, and will only add therefore

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that, according to the latest published Report of the Board of Lunacy, there are no less than 1241 private lunatics, chiefly in establishments of various kinds, of whom they have official cognisance; while it is estimated that there are besides nearly 2000 *unreported* insane maintained by friends in private dwellings, of whom the larger proportion belong to classes little removed from pauperism. These facts show that the Board of Lunacy has duties devolving upon it which would be altogether foreign to a department whose special office it is to administer the law relating to the relief of the poor, and that its present powers are insufficient to enable it to exercise effective supervision over a large class of lunatics who peculiarly stand in need of its protection, but who, in the existing state of the law, are only entitled to lay claim to it under exceptional circumstances.

Results of Visitation.

With a view of showing that these visitations are not unproductive of useful results, it may be desirable to trace the course of procedure usually consequent upon them. As soon after the visit as practicable—ordinarily within a fortnight—a report on the condition and requirements of each patient is transmitted to the Board of Lunacy. These reports are read, as they come to hand, by one of the sitting Medical Commissioners, whose duty it is to attend daily at the office. He gives directions for any recommendations they may contain, or which the perusal of them may suggest to him, whether with a view of supplying immediate requirements or of altering the mode of treatment and disposal of the lunatic, to be communicated to the inspector of poor—the date and substance of whose reply, and of any further correspondence that may ensue, is duly entered upon the report,—so that it is possible at any future time to ascertain by a glance what results have followed the visitation, and how far the recommendations arising out of the report have been carried out. In cases of a peculiarly unfavourable character, or where difficulties of any kind arise in connection with the case, the report is noted to be laid before the Board at their first meeting, and the subsequent correspondence is carried on in accordance with their decision and instructions. No case is allowed to be lost sight of until a result of some kind has been arrived at; occasionally a second or a third visit may require to be paid within the year before the Board are satisfied. In this way it may be confidently stated, the visitation is suffered to become no mere formal matter of routine, but a reality, leading in all cases, where it is necessary it should do so, to practical results. It has sometimes been asked what good effect can be expected to follow from an inspection of this kind made, as a rule, only once a year, and the space of time devoted to which in each individual case may not, on an average, occupy many minutes of time. The answer appears to me to have been given above. With a larger staff, no doubt, in many cases the frequency of the visits might be advantageously increased, as, in point of fact, is now done under special circumstances. But the actual inspection, when followed up in the manner described above, cannot fail to keep the Board sufficiently informed how things are going on; whether there are any symptoms of deterioration or improvement; and consequently whether the sanction for the residence of the patient in a private house, and under the existing guardianship, should be allowed to continue or not. By the correspondence arising out of a single visit the attention of the Board of Lunacy, inspectors of poor, parochial medical officers, and other local authorities connected with the patient, may in cases of an unfavourable or difficult nature be kept directed to the case for months together until some satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at. It is to be borne in mind that even in the case of asylums, statutory inspection by members of the Board of Lunacy is rendered imperative only twice in the year, while under the English Lunacy Acts once a year appears to be considered sufficient: and if such be the case where the patient is deprived of his liberty, and forms one of a numerous community presenting all varieties of mental disorder, from furious maniacal excitement to helpless dementia, and demanding from its very numbers and the diversity of the elements composing it, an ever wakeful supervision over both patients and attendants, an annual visitation cannot be deemed insufficient under ordinary circumstances for

the sort of patients whom we commonly meet with in the course of our visitations, residing singly under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy in private dwellings.

Character and position of Lunatics known as Single Patients.

What sort of cases come under the category of single patients, as we are accustomed to understand and use the term in connection with the proceedings of the Board of Lunacy in Scotland, I endeavoured to show in my annual report of two years ago, by an analysis of the cases then residing in my district. From this it appeared, first, that at least 87 per cent. were idiots or demented persons presenting various degrees of mental and physical incapacity, and that the remainder consisted chiefly of cases of chronic mania, melancholia, and the like, not rendering the patient unfit for domestic care and the enjoyment of his freedom. Secondly, that not more than 25 per cent., in which numbers were included those in special licensed houses, were boarded with strangers, or in any proper sense of the term kept for profit—the remainder being under the care of parents or other near relatives by whom they had generally been brought up from childhood, and who were interested in the patients by ties of affection and consanguinity. And, thirdly, that the great bulk have never been in any other condition than that of single patients, only 17 per cent. of the whole number being ascertained to have been at any time under asylum treatment, or, in the great majority of instances, having required to be so. It is important to keep these facts in view as bearing upon the condition of single patients in Scotland, because in some quarters an erroneous estimate appears to have been formed of the description of persons included in this class, and of what should be required for their proper care and supervision. It must not be supposed that they belong to the class of dangerous lunatics, whom it is unsafe to allow to be at large, or that they form a class distinct from what exists in other countries, and the presence of which is owing to some peculiar system obtaining among us. It is a class which must of necessity exist everywhere, which no amount of asylum accommodation that can be provided can possibly overtake, even if it were desirable or necessary to make the attempt, and for which it would be equally impossible to provide by placing them all under selected guardians, or in residences specially adapted for the purpose. The peculiarity of the case of single patients in this country consists solely in this—that under the Scotch Lunacy Law, the General Board are enabled, at least with regard to paupers, to obtain accurate returns of the lunatics so circumstanced, and to exercise over them a general power of inspection and supervision, which they have not failed assiduously to use, and the ordinary working of which I have here attempted to describe. We are not called upon to assume that the guardians must be in all cases disinterested, cleanly, and conscientious above persons in their own class of life ; or that the cottage accommodation of poor persons in Scotland, any more than in England or elsewhere, is generally of a character that the philanthropist and sanitary reformer would approve. The real question, which we think we are fairly entitled to answer in the affirmative, is, whether under the inspection and general power of control which the Board of Lunacy are empowered to exercise, the guardianship and accommodation of pauper lunatics may not, in a large proportion of cases, be regarded as sufficient, if of such a character as is ordinarily to be found among the labouring poor, and which parents and near relatives, between whom and the lunatics the tenderest ties of affection are often found to exist, are enabled to provide. It has been truly observed that " in many cases of chronic insanity, there is in reality less necessity for constant supervision than in such diseases as consumption or dropsy. Nor is it much to be feared that the kindness and humane treatment which, in the cottage of the ploughman or the dwelling of the artisan, are extended to the sufferers from consumption, paralysis, or blindness, would fail in the cases of those affected with chronic insanity."

Patients in Special Licensed Houses.

There is another class of patients in circumstances somewhat similar to the above, between whom and the ordinary class of lunatics in private dwellings,

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there are, nevertheless, differences which it is of importance to keep in view. I refer to lunatics in houses holding a special license for the reception of patients not exceeding four in number, and not required to pay the ordinary license fee—which circumstance renders them available for pauper as well as private patients. It is not uncommon to confound the inmates of these houses with the general body of single patients, and to speak of the two classes as if they were co-extensive and synonymous. But the truth is, that however the system of special licensed houses may in future years grow and extend, it has up to this time attained very moderate dimensions, and the number of patients so disposed of bears a very small proportion to the 1549 lunatics registered as residing in private dwellings throughout Scotland. In my own district their number does not at present exceed 44, all of the pauper class, the distribution of whom will be found represented in the following Table :—

COUNTY.	Number of Licensed Houses.	Number of Patients.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Argyll,	1	0	3	3
Ayrshire,	1	0	2	2
Kincardineshire,	1	0	1	1
Lanarkshire,	1	0	1	1
Perthshire,	9	7	12	19
Stirlingshire,	9	3	15	18
	22	10	34	44

These patients differ from other lunatics residing in private dwellings, in being boarded with strangers, and therefore kept for gain, and in being for the most part chronic and incurable cases drafted out of asylums, or the lunatic wards of poorhouses. Like them, however, they reside with guardians in much the same condition of life with themselves, and partake of the usual fare and accommodation of the family. These considerations suggest, on the one hand, the propriety of endeavouring to obtain as guardians persons who are somewhat above the ordinary standard of their class in fitness for the office, and who are enabled to give accommodation in some respects superior to that found in the ordinary dwellings of the poor ; while, on the other hand, the desirableness of the patients being regarded and treated as members of the family, renders it inexpedient to raise the standard of requirement for the license too high. I do not suppose that any one having any official connection with the matter will be disposed to maintain that such has hitherto been the case, or that, in some instances, the quality of the guardianship may not be capable of improvement. But when we consider the obstacles which had at the beginning to be encountered from the novelty of the plan, the prejudice existing among persons unaccustomed to their presence against the residence of lunatics, even though harmless and inoffensive, in their neighbourhood and in their families, and the consequent difficulty met with at the first in finding persons of respectability willing to undertake the charge, it must, I think, be allowed that the plan has met with a fair measure of success. It has usually been found, moreover, that where cases of this description have once been received, and the experiment has turned out satisfactorily, other applicants for the license from the same neighbourhood are sufficiently ready to come forward, thereby widening our sphere of selection, and enabling us gradually to raise the standard where it is found desirable to do so. As far as the success of the system in my district is concerned, I feel that we owe much to the authorities of the Glasgow City Parish, who, at an early period, availed themselves of it for the disposal of some of their chronic asylum cases, and who have now about 30 patients boarded out in this manner in the country. The care of the inspector of poor in the nomination of parties to be recommended for the license, of Dr. Robertson of the City Parochial Asylum in the selection of fit cases to be boarded out, and of the members of the Parochial Board in personally visiting them and

inquiring into their condition from time to time are worthy of all commendation. These proceedings, it is to be observed, do not supersede the duties devolving under the Statute on the Commissioners of Lunacy and the local inspectors and medical officers. But the fact that the patients are not allowed to be lost sight of by the Parochial authorities responsible for their maintenance, cannot fail materially to conduce to the successful working of the system, and it would be well if all parishes that are in the habit of boarding out their lunatics in any considerable numbers were to follow the same practice.

Special Licensed Houses in the Counties of Perth and Stirling.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

In order to convey an idea of the actual position of patients in these houses, it may be well to enter somewhat more into details, and for this purpose I shall confine myself to the houses situated in the counties of Perth and Stirling, which form the bulk of special licensed houses in my district, and contain four-fifths of the cases. The Perthshire houses, with a single exception, are situated in the parishes of Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith—4 being in the village of Gartmore, and the rest in single houses in the country. They have all either a garden or a small piece of land attached, and are, on the whole, substantial dwellings in good repair, and decidedly superior to those occupied by the bulk of the labouring population. The occupiers are generally in comfortable circumstances for their station of life, to whom, although the board of the patients may be an object, it can scarcely be said to be essential as a means of livelihood,—3 being respectable widows, not burdened with families of young children, 1 of whom resides in a large substantial house of five rooms, well furnished, and among the best in the village; 3 occupying a cottage and small piece of land each, which they farm; 1 a dressmaker, who has a lunatic boarder capable of assisting her in her occupation; 1 a shoemaker; and 1 a joiner. When visited in April last, it was reported to the Board that "the condition of these patients (at that time 12 in number, of whom 4 were males and 8 females) is extremely satisfactory. The cleanliness, contentment, and comfort of the patients was particularly noticeable, and nearly all were found capable of being usefully employed in some way or other. Thus it appears that

2 can assist in looking after the cow and byre;
1 can carry water, fuel, and the like;
2 can assist in household work;
1 assists in making dresses, her guardian being a dressmaker;
1 can wash and sew;
1 knits;
1 acts as a nurse,

while *three* only are incapable of any kind of useful employment. And some of these patients have distinctly improved in mental capacity and usefulness as well as in bodily health since coming to the country." Some changes among the patients have occurred since this report was made, and additional houses have been licensed, but I saw no reason at a recent visit paid to the locality to modify its general tenor. It may be proper to observe in passing that it is not on account of their value or productiveness in a pecuniary point of view that the above list of occupations in which the patients can engage is given. In that respect they may be regarded (with some few exceptions) as nearly if not altogether worthless. But they prove that the patients are not allowed to sit all the day idle and listless—and that attempts are made by the guardians to give them an interest in the ordinary duties of the household, and to encourage them to engage in such light occupations as their condition admits of. Referring next to the houses situated in the county of Stirling, I may state that they are about equally divided between village and country—the former being situated chiefly in the village of Balfron, and the remainder in detached houses or cottages, all with one exception within a circle of two or three miles of that place. The parties in occupation of them may be classified as follows:—1 labourer; 2 widows; 1 shoemaker; 1 Sheriff's officer; 1 pensioner and lodge-keeper; 1 forester; and 2 farmers. Of the latter, one farms 95 acres and keeps 10 cows; while another with his wife, occupying

Appendix F.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

a comfortable cottage and farm of 50 acres in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, are trained asylum attendants, and had been in charge of the lunatic wards in Falkirk Poorhouse up to the time of their being closed. As respects the general character and condition of the patients, it resembles that of those in the Perthshire houses, and therefore need not be more particularly described. Like them they mostly belong to the class of dements and chronic lunatics, and may all be regarded as incapable of deriving further benefit from special treatment. They are tractable and easily guided, and appear to give no offence to their neighbours. The frequent changes by death or removal to other parts of the country, of successive parochial medical officers, several of whom have not only been highly intelligent medical men, but have manifested a strong interest in the success of this particular mode of disposing of chronic lunatics, have been somewhat unfortunate for the cases in Balfron. But on the whole, and that I believe greatly owing to the continued supervision exercised by their parochial guardians, these changes have not been attended with the unfavourable results that might have been apprehended. The general statistics of special licensed houses in the counties visited by me since the time the system first came into operation, may be summed up as follows. Since 1863 licenses have been granted to 28 houses, of which 6 have since been cancelled for different reasons. The number of patients admitted into these houses has been 57,—of whom 1 has recovered ; 2 have died ; 10 have been returned to the asylum or poorhouse, generally after a short trial, as being found unsuitable ; and 6 have been transferred from the houses in which they were originally placed to others in which it was considered that they would receive more satisfactory care and guardianship. The progressive history of the system in the counties under my inspection, will be seen by referring to the following Table, in which are represented the number of licenses granted, and of patients admitted in each year since 1863 :—

Number of Houses receiving Special License.		Number of Patients admitted.	
1863,	4	1863,	7
1864,	4	1864,	6
1865,	0	1865,	0
1866,	7	1866,	11
1867,	3	1867,	6
1868,	4	1868,	10
1869,	6	1869,	17
	28		57

Lunacy and Pauperism in the Western Isles, as compared with other districts in Scotland.

The single patients residing in the Western Isles (including under that denomination Skye and the Outer Hebrides or Long Island) were visited by me in the summer of 1869. It is well known that in these and other remote districts of the country the assessments for the relief of pauperism fall with peculiar severity upon those who are liable to be rated for its relief,—and in some instances, of which the case of Shetland is a notable example, as was very fully set forth by my colleague Dr. Mitchell in his report of last year, to an extent that the property of the country can ill afford. A natural inference would seem to follow that there must be a greater amount of pauperism, and a larger proportion of pauper lunatics, in these districts than in other parts of Scotland. A certain amount of influence is also usually ascribed to race—pauperism and lunacy being both supposed to be peculiarly prevalent among such of the population as are of Celtic origin. It may be interesting, therefore, to attempt to trace, as far as data at our disposal will enable us to do so, how far these impressions in regard to the greater prevalence either of pauperism or lunacy in the districts referred to are borne out by facts. With this view I have selected for the purposes of comparison four districts,—the Long Island or outermost Hebrides, which may be ethnologically regarded as presenting in its population a nearly equal mixture of the Celtic and Scandinavian elements,—Skye and Mull, in which the Celtic

somewhat predominates—and Shetland, which is more essentially Scandinavian. In all of these, the burdens devolving on property by reason of pauperism may justly be regarded as more or less excessive if compared with other districts of Scotland, and in all the habits and condition of the people may likewise be regarded as presenting peculiar features. The following Table represents the data upon which the comparison is founded :—

Appendix F.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

	Population.	Average daily No. of Poor on Roll (with Dependents) 1867-8.	Of whom Lunatic Poor.	Cost of Poor in relief, 1867-8.	Disposal of Pauper Lunatics Jan. 1, 1868.			Cost of Pauper Lunatics in 1867.		
					Establishments.	Private Houses.	Total.	In Establishments.	In Private Houses.	Total.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Long Island,	36,409	922	42	2,861 10 2½	11	31	42	279 12 0	235 6 7	514 18 7
Skye, . .	19,748	784	40	2,632 7 2	18	22	40	411 18 5	139 10 11	551 9 4
Mull, . .	7,331	518	28	2,163 17 9½	10	18	28	243 10 0	132 15 0	376 5 0
Shetland, .	31,670	1,200	44	3,679 13 8½	18	26	44	430 11 1	204 9 5	635 0 6
The whole of Scotland,	3062,294	125,072	5745	633,127 14 10½	4224	1521	5745	97,508 14 7	15,151 18 6	112,660 13 1

From the figures contained in this Table, the following conclusions appear to be fairly deducible.

1. As regards the number of paupers* in a given amount of population, it appears from the above that there are in every 1000 of the population :—

In Mull, ...	76.5
In Skye, ...	39.0
In Shetland, ...	37.8
In Long Island, ...	25.3
In the whole of Scotland, ...	40.8

The result being that in none of the above districts, with the exception of Mull, does the proportion of paupers to the population come up to that which exists throughout the whole of Scotland, and hence, in so far as these districts are found to be exceptionally rated for the support of the poor, the circumstance must be due, not as might at first sight be supposed, to the greater number of poor who become chargeable, but to other peculiarities connected with the locality. These we shall doubtless have to seek in the more or less general prevalence of straitened circumstances among the bulk of the population, even although not actually reduced to pauperism, and the consequent distribution of the burden of relief over a comparatively limited number of individuals. In the case of Mull, I have no doubt, from my own personal observation, especially as regards one part of the Island, that pauperism is exceptionally general, and that such is the normal condition of the district. The whole population of Mull, however, is small, both absolutely and as compared with the other districts, and the adding to or taking off of a few persons to the roll of paupers, will in such circumstances make a considerable difference in the proportion of paupers per 1000 of the population. This is a difficulty which always requires to be taken into account when we are dealing for purposes of comparison with small numbers.

2. The proportion of pauper lunatics to population, and of pauper lunatics to paupers, is found to occur in nearly the same order as the preceding. Thus there are :—

* In the following calculations the number of paupers is understood to include the registered poor with their dependents : a considerable proportion of pauper lunatics being legally in the position of dependents.

Appendix F.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

	Pauper Lunatics to Population, per 1000.	Pauper Lunatics to Paupers, per 1000.
In Mull,	3.1	54.0
In Skye,	2.0	51.0
In Shetland,	1.4	36.6
In Long Island,	1.1	45.5
In the whole of Scotland,	1.8	45.0

The proportions throughout the whole of Scotland being appreciably exceeded only in the two instances of Mull and Skye, while in Shetland, where the burdens entailed by pauperism have perhaps been more heavily felt of late years than in any other district of the country of equal extent, the proportion of pauper lunatics, whether regarded in comparison with the numbers of the population, or of persons receiving parochial relief, is considerably less than in the whole of Scotland,—it cannot, therefore, be to the exceptional prevalence of lunacy any more than of pauperism in these districts that we are to attribute these burdens. As regards the influence of race in the production of lunacy, it will be seen from the above that the two districts in which the Celtic element may be regarded as strongest are those in which the greatest amount of pauper lunacy is found to exist; but again it is right to point out that they are also those in which the comparison is founded upon the lowest figures in respect of population.

3. If next we inquire into the proportion of pauper lunatics in these districts who are placed in establishments to those who are placed in private dwellings, we shall find that for every 100 there are—

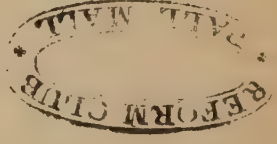
	In Establishments.	In Private Houses.
In Skye,	45·0	55·0
In Shetland,	40·9	59·1
In Mull,	35·7	64·3
In Long Island,	26·2	73·8
In the whole of Scotland,	73·5	26·5
In Forfarshire,	87·4	13·6

I have included Forfarshire in this comparison because it illustrates what I believe to be a fact founded on general observation, and confirmed by the figures in this Table, that the proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments to those in private dwellings appears in a great measure to be influenced by the amount and accessibility of asylum accommodation for the district. Thus in the whole of Scotland it is as 73·5 to 26·5; but in Forfarshire, which is peculiarly well furnished with asylums, it is as 87·4 to 13·6. In the four selected districts, it is highest in Skye, next in Shetland, next to that in Mull, while in the Long Island the proportions, as compared with the whole of Scotland, are exactly reversed, there being 26·2 only in establishments to 73·8 in private dwellings. This would seem to indicate what is actually the case, that the facilities of sending patients to asylums from the outer Hebrides are greatly impeded by distance and by the frequent perils of a sea-voyage. The consequence is, that there are still some lunatics to be found in private dwellings in these Islands who are fit subjects for establishments, and who in other circumstances would no doubt be placed in them. When acute cases of mania occur in the Islands, it is not uncommon, and indeed can scarcely be avoided, to send them for safe custody to the nearest local prison. Last June I saw a man in the prison of Stornoway who was detained there solely on this account, and other instances were at the same time brought to my knowledge of lunatics who had been similarly confined for the same reason. All this points to the desirableness of establishing in these Islands one or more poorhouses with lunatic wards attached, in which provision should be made for the temporary detention of acute and dangerous, as well as for the permanent care of such chronic and harmless lunatics as are not suited for private dwellings.

4. The cost of pauperism and pauper lunacy to the number of the population per 1000 in the four selected districts and in the whole of Scotland, is found to be in round numbers as follows :—

	Cost of Pauperism per 1000 of Population.	Cost of Pauper Lunacy per 1000 of Population.
Mull, ...	£295 0 0	£51 0 0
Skye, . . .	133 0 0	27 0 0
Shetland, ...	116 0 0	20 0 0
Long Island, . . .	78 0 0	14 0 0
The whole of Scotland, .	206 0 0	36 0 0

These figures again bring out the same result as that previously arrived at, namely, that as it is not to the number of paupers nor to the number of lunatics, so neither is it to the absolute cost either of pauperism or lunacy in these districts, as compared with the whole of Scotland, that any inequality in the pressure of the burdens affecting them for the relief of the poor is to be ascribed. With the single exception of Mull, in neither of these districts does the cost of pauperism and lunacy per 1000 of the population come up to what it is found to be throughout the whole of Scotland. We have therefore to seek for another cause, and this, I believe, is to be found, as already suggested, in the greater poverty of the districts, and the smaller amount of property on which the burden of assessment consequently falls. In order fully to establish this, we should require to obtain exact and uniform returns of the amount of rental subject to assessment, and the comparative expenditure per £100 of rental for the relief of pauperism and pauper lunacy in each of the parishes included in these several districts, and in the whole of Scotland. From the inquiries which I have made with this view, I have no doubt in my own mind as to the result. But I do not feel sufficiently satisfied as to the uniformity of the principles upon which the returns furnished to me rest—there being always in these cases certain allowances and deductions to be made from the gross rental before we can arrive at the true rateable value—to justify me in presenting a statement of comparative amounts of rental and expenditure, for the accuracy of which I could fully answer. Enough, however, has been stated for my immediate purpose, which has been, to direct attention to certain curious and perhaps rather unexpected results which are brought out by the comparison which has been instituted between these remote insular districts and the whole of Scotland; and more especially to show that the amount of pauperism and lunacy, and the operation of the lunacy law as now administered, does not in itself occasion those inequalities in respect of rating which are found to exist in different parts of the country.



Appendix G.

APPENDIX G.—TABLES

No. 1.—Table showing the Ages on Admission of the Patients in Establishments

ESTABLISHMENTS.	NUMBERS ADMITTED AND RESIDENT													
	5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-34.		35-39.	
	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	..	..	2	..	11	10	58	21	68	43	59	39	59	40
Dumfries do.	..	..	3	..	20	3	47	19	60	30	64	52	49	49
Dundee do.	..	..	..	..	10	..	27	14	31	25	28	20	26	16
Edinburgh do.	1	1	4	2	27	7	77	37	115	70	118	81	117	116
Glasgow do.	..	..	3	1	25	16	65	32	85	57	83	74	85	83
Montrose do.	..	..	3	..	17	8	44	20	47	18	64	38	50	59
Perth do.	..	..	..	..	3	1	10	4	12	5	11	7	19	18
Argyll District Asylum,	..	..	..	..	4	1	11	5	22	19	15	18	18	13
Ayr do.	..	..	..	..	3	3	12	12	15	15	19	19	20	20
Banff do.	..	..	2	..	8	6	7	9	11	8	7	8	14	10
Elgin do.	..	..	2	..	5	3	10	3	11	8	13	10	14	11
Fife do.	..	..	..	..	6	3	13	9	26	14	31	35	36	28
Haddington do.	..	..	3	2	1	1	4	3	5	4	11	7	6	11
Inverness do.	..	..	..	..	6	2	17	8	39	25	34	33	40	36
Perth do.	..	..	2	..	6	6	17	12	34	21	35	39	28	25
Roxburgh do.	..	..	1	..	7	3	7	6	18	5	12	15	13	10
Stirling do.	..	..	1	1	8	8	12	12	21	21	27	27	22	22
Garngad Private Asylum,	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	3	3	1	4	5	..	1
Gilmer do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2
Hallcross do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Longdales do.	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	3	9	8	5	5	8	9
Melville do.	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	5	2	..	4	4	4
Newbigging do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	2	..	4	3
Saughtonhall do.	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	5	3	14	9	5	6
Smeaton Grove do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Westmains do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Whitehouse do.	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	6	2	2	2	7	8
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	..	..	1	..	7	5	15	9	12	9	12	10	8	8
Barony do.	..	..	3	1	13	1	28	9	22	20	26	26	21	20
Glasgow do.	..	..	1	..	11	1	29	11	23	23	30	24	21	31
Paisley Burgh do.	1	..	..	1	5	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	7	8
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	1	..	1	1	5	1	7	9	3	2	7	6	6	6
Buchan do.	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	1
Cunninghame do.	..	..	1	..	4	1	6	2	..	5	4	3	3	3
Dumbarton do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	3	3	4	4	4
Dundee do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	8	6	9	8
Edinburgh do.	..	..	1	..	6	1	3	6	6	5	10	6	11	10
Govan do.	..	..	3	..	4	5	5	2	16	6	14	12	18	21
Greenock do.	..	..	..	..	5	2	6	1	11	11	9	5	12	11
Hamilton do.	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	3
Kincardine do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	1
Leith, South do.	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	..
Liff and Benvie do.	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	2	6	5	5	6
Linlithgow do.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	3	1	3	4
Machar, Old do.	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	5	3	6	6	3	4
Perth do.	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	4	2	3	3
Wigton do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total Admissions and Numbers Resident,	3	1	37	9	246	112	585	301	780	510	813	677	798	755
Proportion of Lunatics in Establishments per 100,000 of general Population at Decennial periods of Age,				19				156				375		

AGES.

January 1870, and their Ages at 1st January 1870.

N THE FOLLOWING AGES :—

45-49.		50-54.		55-59.		60-64.		65-69.		70-74.		75-79.		80-84.		85-89.		90-100.		Not Known.		TOTAL NUMBER RESIDENT.
On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	On Admission.	At 1st January 1870.	
49	52	25	44	21	43	20	33	8	26	7	16	2	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	426
33	47	34	53	22	31	21	39	3	15	8	19	1	5	2	3	..	2	1	1	34	34	449
23	28	15	25	9	12	10	19	3	12	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203
74	82	61	99	35	58	23	43	9	34	13	18	2	10	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	755
44	64	43	50	15	38	18	33	9	16	5	14	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	545
32	48	37	50	21	32	16	25	11	18	2	12	1	6	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	392
10	7	6	13	6	12	3	8	2	4	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
14	17	14	16	12	10	10	10	2	10	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
19	19	20	20	10	10	7	7	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	152
8	7	9	8	2	6	5	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	92
3	7	4	4	3	7	2	6	2	3	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
31	24	22	31	15	14	11	16	7	8	6	6	3	4	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	235
8	11	9	10	4	6	2	1	8	7	4	7	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	79
31	26	23	28	19	22	8	16	10	10	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	273
22	24	25	25	17	17	10	16	12	10	3	11	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	244
9	12	7	13	6	8	8	8	6	7	6	7	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	112
27	27	24	24	14	14	10	10	8	8	4	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
5	6	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
3	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
4	5	..	2	5	4	3	1	3	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
3	6	7	6	2	4	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
4	3	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
4	3	1	4	2	1	7	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
6	3	6	4	1	7	3	2	2	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	53
2	1	2	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
5	5	6	3	5	6	3	4	..	7	3	4	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
11	10	4	8	..	6	3	2	4	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
12	23	5	10	4	8	4	4	..	8	2	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	160
16	20	17	25	9	10	9	9	3	11	4	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
5	4	..	1	3	5	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
6	4	5	2	7	8	2	7	1	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	59
1	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
4	3	2	2	2	3	1	4	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
3	2	..	3	3	..	4	5	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
7	4	12	8	7	12	1	5	4	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
6	6	6	7	6	5	8	7	1	6	4	4	3	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	82
6	8	10	7	1	5	2	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
1	10	5	4	6	6	2	4	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
5	6	4	4	2	1	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
4	4	1	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
1	1	1	1	4	2	..	2	2	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
3	5	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
2	5	3	2	1	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
4	4	2	1	2	3	6	4	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
3	8	11	5	1	6	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
573	672	495	641	314	451	262	398	137	268	91	186	33	79	17	32	2	10	2	2	68	67	5909
466		492				434				377				203				111				

Appendix G.

No. 2.—Table showing the proportion per cent. of Pati

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Total Number of Patients Resident.	PROPORTION PER CENT. OF PATIENT						
		5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	426	...	...	2·3	4·9	10·1	9·1	
Dumfries do.	449	...	...	0·7	4·2	6·7	11·6	1
Dundee, do.	203	...	...	...	6·9	12·3	9·8	
Edinburgh do.	755	0·1	0·2	0·9	4·9	9·3	10·7	1
Glasgow do.	545	...	0·2	2·9	5·9	10·4	13·6	1
Montrose do.	392	...	...	2·0	5·1	4·6	9·7	1
Perth do.	90	...	...	1·1	4·4	5·6	7·8	2
Argyll District Asylum,	145	...	...	0·7	3·4	13·1	12·4	
Ayr do.	152	...	...	2·0	8·0	9·9	12·5	1
Banff do.	92	...	...	6·5	9·8	8·7	8·7	1
Elgin do.	80	...	...	3·7	3·7	10·0	12·5	1
Fife do.	235	...	...	1·3	3·8	5·9	14·9	1
Haddington do.	79	...	2·5	1·3	3·8	5·1	8·8	1
Inverness do.	273	...	...	0·8	2·9	9·2	12·1	1
Perth do.	244	...	...	2·5	4·9	8·6	16·0	1
Roxburgh do.	112	...	...	2·7	5·3	4·5	13·4	
Stirling do.	208	...	0·5	3·8	5·8	10·1	13·0	1
Garngad Private Asylum,	27	...	...	3·7	11·1	3·7	18·5	
Gilmer House do.	20	...	...	...	5·0	...	...	1
Hallcross House do.	30	...	...	...	3·3	6·7	6·7	
Longdales do.	56	...	...	1·8	5·3	14·3	8·9	1
Melville House do.	20	...	...	10·0	...	10·0	20·0	1
Newbigging House do.	29	...	...	...	6·9	10·3	...	1
Saughtonhall, do.	53	...	...	...	3·8	5·6	17·0	1
Smeaton Grove, do.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westermains do.	5	...	...	...	...	20·0	...	4
Whitehouse do.	48	...	...	2·1	2·1	4·2	4·2	1
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	85	...	...	5·9	10·6	10·6	11·8	
Barony do.	160	...	0·6	0·6	5·6	12·5	16·2	1
Glasgow do.	201	...	...	0·5	5·5	11·4	11·9	1
Paisley Burgh do.	40	...	2·5	10·0	5·0	10·0	10·0	2
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	59	...	1·7	1·7	15·2	3·4	10·2	1
Buchan do.	18	...	...	5·5	11·1	5·5	5·5	
Cunninghame do.	35	...	...	2·8	5·7	14·3	8·6	
Dumbarton do.	29	...	...	...	3·5	10·3	13·8	1
Dundee do.	58	...	...	...	...	1·7	10·3	1
Edinburgh do.	82	...	...	1·2	7·3	6·1	7·3	1
Govan do.	91	...	...	5·5	2·2	6·6	13·1	2
Greenock do.	66	...	...	3·0	1·5	16·7	7·7	1
Hamilton do.	34	...	...	5·9	5·9	2·9	8·8	
Kincardine do.	16	...	...	...	6·2	...	12·5	
Leith, South do.	19	...	...	5·3	5·3	5·3	10·5	
Liff and Benvie do.	28	...	...	...	7·1	7·1	17·8	2
Linlithgow do.	24	...	...	4·1	...	4·1	4·1	1
Machar, Old do.	42	...	...	...	4·8	7·1	14·3	
Perth do.	35	...	...	...	...	5·7	5·7	
Wigton do.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Averages,		0·0	0·2	1·9	5·1	8·6	11·5	1

esident at different ages in the different Asylums.

RESIDENT AT DIFFERENT AGES.												Average age at 1st January 1870.
40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60-64.	65-69.	70-74.	75-79.	80-84.	85-89.	90-100	Not Known	
11·5	12·2	10·3	10·1	7·8	6·1	3·8	1·4	0·9	...	...	...	45·8
10·5	10·5	11·8	6·9	8·7	3·3	4·2	1·1	0·7	0·4	0·2	7·6	46·1
11·3	13·8	12·3	6·0	9·3	6·0	3·0	1·4	...	...	...	...	44·9
12·5	10·9	13·1	7·7	5·7	4·5	2·4	1·3	0·2	0·1	...	...	44·1
11·6	11·7	9·2	7·0	6·1	2·9	2·5	0·5	0·2	...	...	...	41·8
13·5	12·2	12·7	8·2	6·4	4·6	3·1	1·5	0·8	0·5	...	...	45·5
7·8	7·8	14·4	13·3	8·9	4·4	2·2	1·1	1·1	...	...	...	46·7
14·5	11·7	11·0	6·9	6·9	6·9	2·1	1·4	...	...	...	...	44·2
9·9	12·5	13·1	6·6	4·6	2·0	1·3	1·3	0·6	...	...	2·6	41·9
19·5	7·6	8·7	6·5	4·3	...	4·3	...	...	...	...	4·3	40·1
16·2	8·7	5·0	8·7	7·5	3·7	5·0	1·2	...	...	...	...	43·5
15·7	10·2	13·2	6·0	6·8	3·4	2·5	1·7	2·1	0·5	...	...	45·3
7·6	13·9	12·6	7·6	1·3	8·8	8·8	1·3	1·3	...	...	1·3	47·3
15·4	9·5	10·2	8·1	5·9	3·7	2·9	0·3	...	...	...	5·8	44·0
12·3	9·8	10·2	7·0	6·6	4·1	4·5	1·2	...	0·4	...	1·6	43·7
9·0	10·7	11·6	7·1	7·1	6·2	6·2	3·6	0·9	...	...	2·7	47·4
13·0	13·0	11·5	6·7	4·8	3·8	1·9	1·4	...	...	...	...	43·6
3·7	22·2	14·8	7·4	...	3·7	...	3·7	3·7	...	...	...	44·0
5·0	15·0	20·0	15·0	15·0	15·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·2
10·0	16·7	6·7	13·3	3·3	13·3	10·0	3·3	...	...	...	...	51·1
17·9	10·7	10·7	7·1	5·3	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·8
10·0	15·0	10·0	5·0	5·0	...	...	5·0	...	...	...	...	40·3
6·9	10·3	14·0	3·4	27·6	10·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·7
9·4	15·1	7·5	13·2	3·8	5·6	3·8	1·9	...	1·9	...	...	46·5
7·1	7·1	21·4	14·3	7·1	...	21·4	...	...	...	...	7·1	55·0
40·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·6
6·2	10·4	6·2	12·5	8·3	14·6	8·3	6·2	4·2	...	...	...	54·0
12·9	11·8	9·4	7·0	2·3	5·9	1·2	1·2	...	...	...	...	40·3
15·0	14·4	6·2	5·0	2·5	5·0	1·9	0·6	0·6	0·6	...	...	41·5
12·9	9·9	12·4	5·0	4·5	5·5	3·0	0·5	0·5	...	...	...	42·9
5·0	10·0	2·5	12·5	5·0	5·0	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	40·2
10·2	6·8	3·4	13·5	11·8	5·1	1·7	1·7	1·7	...	1·7	...	44·9
27·8	11·1	5·5	...	11·1	...	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	43·0
14·3	8·6	5·7	8·6	11·4	8·6	...	...	2·8	...	...	...	45·0
10·3	6·9	10·3	...	17·2	6·9	3·5	3·5	...	...	...	...	46·6
13·8	6·9	13·8	20·7	8·6	6·9	1·7	1·7	...	...	...	...	49·3
13·4	7·3	8·5	6·1	8·5	7·3	4·9	6·1	2·4	1·2	...	..	48·8
18·6	8·8	7·7	5·5	5·5	2·2	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	40·7
10·6	15·2	6·0	9·1	6·0	6·0	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	43·0
8·8	17·6	11·8	2·9	11·8	5·9	5·9	2·9	...	...	...	...	46·9
12·5	25·0	12·5	...	12·5	...	6·2	6·2	...	...	...	...	48·5
15·7	5·3	5·3	10·5	10·5	...	15·7	10·5	...	...	...	...	50·7
14·3	17·8	7·1	...	7·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·9
12·5	20·8	8·3	4·1	25·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·5
23·8	9·5	2·4	7·1	9·5	2·4	7·1	...	2·4	...	...	...	45·2
5·7	22·8	14·3	17·1	14·3	5·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·3
20·0	20·0	20·0	...	...	...	...	40·0	...	...	...	...	60·0
12·5	11·4	10·8	7·6	6·7	4·5	3·1	1·3	0·5	0·2	0·0	1·1	44·46

Appendix H.

TABLE showing the Number of Attendants in Establishments at 1st Janu

ASYLUMS.	Number of Attendants at 1st January 1870.				Left					
	Pure.		Partial.		Voluntarily.		On account of Ill-health.		Drunkenness.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	14	17	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Argyll District Asylum,	4	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	
Ayr District Asylum,	6	7	1	5	No	Cha	nges		Recen	tl
Banff District Asylum,	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dumfries Royal Asylum,—										
Crichton Institution,	Info	rmat	ion	with	held.					
Southern Counties Asylum,	18	15	6	8	4	2	...	...	...	
Dundee Royal Asylum,	7	9	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	36	33	9	19	15	5	...	...	1	
Elgin District Asylum,	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	10	10	5	5	4	3	...	...	1	
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	46	40	12*	8*	12	15	2	1	2	
Haddington District Asylum,	4	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Inverness District Asylum,	17	9	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	
Montrose Royal Asylum,	14	16	4	4	2	6	...	1	...	
Perth District Asylum,	11	10	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	
Perth Royal Asylum,	5	6	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	
Roxburgh District Asylum,	6	6	...	2	2	5	1	1	2	
Stirling District Asylum,	8	8	8	6	8	...	...	...	1	
Garngad Private Asylum,	4	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	
Gilmer House do.	2	1	...	1	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
Hallcross House do.	1	3	1	2	No	Info	rmat	ion.	...	
Longdales do.	2	3	2	3	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
Melville House do.	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	
Newbigging House do.	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Saughtonhall do.	9	8	1	4	3	...	1	...	...	
Smeaton Grove do.	...	1	...	2	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
Westermains do.	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
Whitehouse do.	2	5	2	6	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Barony do.	5	5	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	
Glasgow do.	4	11	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	
Paisley Burgh do.	1	2	1	2	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Buchan do.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cunninghame do.	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Dumbarton do.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Dundee do.	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Edinburgh do.	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	
Govan do.	2	2	...	...	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
Greenock do.	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Hamilton do.	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
Kincardine do.	1	1	1	1	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
Linlithgow do.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Liff and Benvie do.	1	1	1	1	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
Old Machar do.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Perth do.	1	1	1	1	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
South Leith do.	1	1	1	...	No	Cha	nge.	...	...	
TOTALS,	266	278	86	116	73	62	4	4	7	

* Act as Attendants every Second Sunday, and on Fast-days.

1870, and the Changes that took place among them during the Year 1869.

CHANGES IN 1869.																						Total Changes.	
Discharged on account of																							
Insubordination—Disobedience.		Absence without Leave.		Incompetency—Incapacity—Unsuitableness.		Inattention—Carelessness—Neglect of Duty.		Cruelty—Ill-treatment of Patients—Complaints of Patients.		Dishonesty.		Undue Intimacy with opposite sex.		Not Re-engaged—Services not required.		Cause not stated.		Death.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
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open		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4
3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	12	9
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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